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A/52/100

General Assembly
Fifty-second session
15 July 1997

Annotated preliminary list of items to be included in the provisional agenda of the fifty-second regular session of the General Assembly*

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* The unannotated preliminary list was issued on 14 February 1997 (A/52/50). Drafting changes made since that date have been included in the present document and will be reflected in the provisional agenda, which will be issued on 18 July 1997 (A/52/150).

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[2] This item remains also on the agenda of the fifty-first session (see A/51/PV.97).

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[4] This item, which has not been considered by the General Assembly at its fifty-first session, remains on the agenda of that session (decision 51/462 of 18 December 1996). Its inclusion in the provisional agenda of the fifty-second session is subject to any action that the Assembly may take on it at its fifty-first session.

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[5] This item remains also on the agenda of the fifty-first session (see A/51/PV.95).

[6] This item remains also on the agenda of the fifty-first session (see A/51/PV.101).

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[7] This item remains also on the agenda of the fifty-first session (see A/51/PV.102).

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I. Introduction

1. The present document, which corresponds to the preliminary list circulated on 14 February and reissued on 20 February 1997 (A/52/50), has been prepared in accordance with the recommendation of the Special Committee on the Rationalization of the Procedures and Organization of the General Assembly, as set forth in paragraph 17 (b) of annex II to Assembly resolution 2837 (XXVI) of 17 December 1971.

2. The provisional agenda provided for in rule 12 of the rules of procedure will appear on 18 July 1997 (A/52/150).

3. An addendum to this document (A/52/100/Add.1) will be issued at the opening of the session in accordance with paragraph 17 (c) of annex II to resolution 2837 (XXVI).

4. The fifty-second session will convene at United Nations Headquarters on Tuesday, 16 September 1997, at 3 p.m.

II. Annotated list

1. Opening of the session by the Chairman of the delegation of Malaysia

In accordance with rule 1 of the rules of procedure (A/520/Rev.15 and Amend.1 and 2), the General Assembly meets every year in regular session commencing on the third Tuesday in September.

Rule 30 of the rules of procedure provides that, at the opening of each session of the General Assembly, the Chairman of that delegation from which the President of the previous session was elected shall preside until the Assembly has elected a President for the session. Accordingly, the temporary President is not necessarily the individual who presided at the preceding session.[a]

2. Minute of silent prayer or meditation

Rule 62 of the rules of procedure provides that, immediately after the opening of the 1st plenary meeting and immediately preceding the closing of the final plenary meeting of each session of the General Assembly, the President shall invite the representatives to observe one minute of silence dedicated to prayer or meditation. This provision was incorporated in the rules of procedure at the fourth session (resolution 362 (IV), annex I).

3. Credentials of representatives to the fifty-second session of the General Assembly

(a) Appointment of the members of the Credentials Committee

(b) Report of the Credentials Committee

In accordance with rule 27 of the rules of procedure, the credentials of representatives and the names of members of a delegation are to be submitted to the Secretary-General, if possible not less than one week before the opening of the session. The credentials must be issued either by the Head of State or Government or by the Minister for Foreign Affairs. Under rule 28 of the rules of procedure, a Credentials Committee consisting of nine members is appointed by the General Assembly at the beginning of each session on the proposal of the President. The members of the Committee are traditionally appointed at the 1st plenary meeting, on the proposal of the temporary President and before the election of the President for the session. The Committee elects a Chairman, but no Vice-Chairman or Rapporteur.

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[a] For the election of the President, see item 4.

On completion of its work, the Committee submits a report to the General Assembly.

At its fifty-first session,[9] the General Assembly appointed the following States members of the Credentials Committee: China, Dominican Republic, Gabon, Netherlands, Paraguay, Philippines, Russian Federation, Sierra Leone and United States of America (decision 51/301). At that session, the Assembly approved the reports of the Committee (resolutions 51/9 A and B).

Document: Report of the Credentials Committee.

4. Election of the President of the General Assembly

Under rule 31 of the rules of procedure, the President of the General Assembly is elected by the Assembly and holds office until the close of the session at which he was elected. In accordance with rule 92 of the rules of procedure, the election is held by secret ballot and there are no nominations. The President is elected by a simple majority. It should be noted, however, that since the thirty-second session, with the exception of the thirty-sixth, thirty-eighth and forty-sixth sessions, the President has been elected by acclamation.

At its eighteenth session, in 1963, the General Assembly decided (resolution 1990 (XVIII), annex, para. 1) that, in the election of the President, regard should be had for equitable geographical rotation of this office among the following States:

(a) African and Asian States;

(b) Eastern European States;

(c) Latin American States;

(d) Western European and other States.

At its thirty-third session, the General Assembly decided (resolution 33/138, annex, para. 1) that, in the election of the President, regard should be had for equitable geographical rotation of the office among the following States:

(a) African States;

(b) Asian States;

(c) Eastern European States;

(d) Latin American States;

(e) Western European and other States.

At its thirty-fourth session, the General Assembly decided that the practice of dispensing with the secret ballot for elections to subsidiary organs when the number of candidates corresponded to the number of seats to be filled should become standard and that the same practice should apply to the election of the President of the Assembly, unless a delegation specifically requested a vote on a given election (decision 34/401, para. 16).

The names of the past Presidents of the General Assembly are listed in annex I.[10]

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[9] References for the fifty-first session (agenda item 3):
(a) Reports of the Credentials Committee: A/51/548 and Add.1;
(b) Resolutions 51/9 A and B and decision 51/301;
(c) Plenary meetings: A/51/PV.1, 43 and 87.

[10] References for the fifty-first session (agenda item 4):
(a) Decision 51/302;
(b) Plenary meeting: A/51/PV.1.

5. Election of the officers of the Main Committees

As indicated in rule 98 of the rules of procedure, the General Assembly has six Main Committees (see General Assembly resolution 47/233, annex).

Rule 103 stipulates that each Main Committee shall elect a Chairman, two Vice-Chairmen and a Rapporteur. It also states that the elections shall be held by secret ballot unless the Committee decides otherwise in an election where only one candidate is standing. Since in the great majority of cases only one candidate is nominated, most officers of Main Committees are elected by acclamation.

In addition, rule 103 provides that the nomination of each candidate shall be limited to one speaker, after which the Committee shall immediately proceed to the election.

Rule 99 (a) stipulates that all the Main Committees shall, during the first week of the session, hold the elections provided for in rule 103.

At its eighteenth session, in 1963, the General Assembly decided (resolution 1990 (XVIII), annex, para. 4) that the Chairmen of the Main Committees should be elected according to the following pattern:

(a) Three representatives from African and Asian States;

(b) One representative from an Eastern European State;

(c) One representative from a Latin American State;

(d) One representative from a Western European or other State;

(e) The seventh chairmanship should rotate every alternate year among representatives of States mentioned in subparagraphs (c) and (d).

At its thirty-third session, the General Assembly decided (resolution 33/138, annex, para. 4) that the Chairmen of the Main Committees should be elected according to the following pattern:

(a) Two representatives from African States;

(b) One representative from an Asian State;

(c) One representative from an Eastern European State;

(d) One representative from a Latin American State;

(e) One representative from a Western European or other State;

(f) The seventh chairmanship should rotate every alternate year among representatives of States mentioned in subparagraphs (b) and (d).

At its forty-seventh session, the General Assembly decided on 17 August 1993 (resolution 47/233, para. 3) that, as an interim measure and pending a decision on the pattern of election of the six Chairmen of the Main Committees, the Chairmen of the Main Committees at its forty-eighth session should be elected as follows:

(a) Two representatives from African States;

(b) One representative from an Asian State;

(c) One representative from an Eastern European State;

(d) One representative from a Latin American or Caribbean State;

(e) One representative from a Western European or other State.

At its forty-eighth session, the General Assembly decided on 29 July 1994 (resolution 48/264, annex II) that the six Chairmen of the Main Committees should be elected according to the following pattern:

(a) One representative from an African State;

(b) One representative from an Asian State;

(c) One representative from an Eastern European State;

(d) One representative from a Latin American or Caribbean State;

(e) One representative from a Western European or other State;

(f) The sixth chairmanship shall rotate over a period of 20 sessions according to the following pattern:

  (i) One representative from an African State;
  (ii) One representative from an Asian State;
  (iii) One representative from a Latin American or Caribbean State;
  (iv) One representative from an African State;
  (v) One representative from an Asian State;
  (vi) One representative from an African State;
  (vii) One representative from a Latin American or Caribbean State;
  (viii) One representative from an Asian State;
  (ix) One representative from an African State;
  (x) One representative from an Asian State;
  (xi) One representative from a Latin American or Caribbean State;
  (xii) One representative from an African State;
  (xiii) One representative from an Asian State;
  (xiv) One representative from an African State;
  (xv) One representative from a Latin American or Caribbean State;
  (xvi) One representative from an Asian State;
  (xvii) One representative from an African State;
  (xviii) One representative from an Asian State;
  (xix) One representative from a Latin American or Caribbean State;
  (xx) One representative from an African State.

The Chairmen of the Main Committees are generally elected on the first day of the session. For practical reasons, the elections are held in the General Assembly Hall under the chairmanship of the President of the Assembly. However, it should be noted that this does not involve a plenary meeting of the Assembly, but a series of consecutive meetings of the six Main Committees.

The two Vice-Chairmen and the Rapporteur of each Main Committee are elected later, during the first week of the session.

The names of the officers of the Main Committees from the twentieth session onwards are listed in annex II.[11]

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[11] References for the fifty-first session (agenda item 5):

(a) Decision 51/303;

(b) Meetings of the Main Committees: A/C.1/51/PV.1, A/C.4/51/SR.1, A/C.2/51/SR.1, A/C.3/51/SR.1, A/C.5/51/SR.1 and A/C.6/51/SR.1;

(c) Plenary meeting: A/51/PV.2.

6. Election of the Vice-Presidents of the General Assembly

The President of the General Assembly is assisted by 21 Vice-Presidents. The duties involved are performed by heads of delegations of Member States, and not by individuals elected in their personal capacity. The Assembly decided on four occasions to increase the number of Vice-Presidents (resolutions 1104 (XI), 1192 (XII), 1990 (XVIII) and 33/138).

Under rule 31 of the rules of procedure, the Vice-Presidents are elected by the General Assembly and hold office until the close of the session at which they were elected. In accordance with rule 92 of the rules of procedure, the election is held by secret ballot and there are no nominations. Vice-Presidents are elected by a simple majority. It should be noted, however, that since the thirty-second session, with the exception of the thirty-sixth, thirty-eighth, forty-first and forty-second sessions in the case of one of the regional groups, the Vice-Presidents have been elected by acclamation.

Rule 31 also provides that the Vice-Presidents shall be elected after the election of the Chairmen of the Main Committees (see item 5), in such a way as to ensure the representative character of the General Committee (see item 8).

At its eighteenth session, in 1963, the General Assembly decided (resolution 1990 (XVIII), annex, para. 2) that the 17 Vice-Presidents should be elected according to the following pattern:

(a) Seven representatives from African and Asian States;

(b) One representative from an Eastern European State;

(c) Three representatives from Latin American States;

(d) Two representatives from Western European and other States;

(e) Five representatives from the permanent members of the Security Council.

At its thirty-third session, the General Assembly decided (resolution 33/138, annex, paras. 2 and 3) that the 21 Vice-Presidents should be elected according to the following pattern:

(a) Six representatives from African States;

(b) Five representatives from Asian States;

(c) One representative from an Eastern European State;

(d) Three representatives from Latin American States;

(e) Two representatives from Western European and other States;

(f) Five representatives from the permanent members of the Security Council.

The election of the President of the Assembly has the effect, however, of reducing by one the number of vice-presidencies allocated to the region from which the President is elected.

The Vice-Presidents are generally elected on the first day of the session.

At its thirty-fourth session, the General Assembly decided that the practice of dispensing with the secret ballot for elections to subsidiary organs when the number of candidates corresponded to the number of seats to be filled should become standard and the same practice should apply to the election of the Vice-Presidents of the Assembly, unless a delegation specifically requested a vote on a given election (decision 34/401, para. 16).

The names of the States that have held the office of Vice-President of the General Assembly are listed in annex III.[12]

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[12] References for the fifty-first session (agenda item 6):

(a) Decision 51/304;

(b) Plenary meeting: A/51/PV.2.

7. Notification by the Secretary-General under Article 12, paragraph 2, of the Charter of the United Nations

Article 12, paragraph 1, of the Charter stipulates that, while the Security Council is exercising in respect of any dispute or situation the functions assigned to it in the Charter, the General Assembly shall not make any recommendation with regard to that dispute or situation unless the Council so requests.

Article 12, paragraph 2, provides that the Secretary-General, with the consent of the Security Council, shall notify the General Assembly at each session of any matters relative to the maintenance of international peace and security that are being dealt with by the Council. He is similarly to notify the Assembly immediately if the Council ceases to deal with such matters.

At its fifty-first session,[13] the General Assembly took note of the communication from the Secretary-General (A/51/521) without discussion (decision 51/416).

Document: Note by the Secretary-General.

8. Adoption of the agenda and organization of work: reports of the General Committee

Rules 12 to 15 of the rules of procedure deal with the agenda for regular sessions.

Provisional agenda

Under rule 12 of the rules of procedure, the provisional agenda is to be communicated to the Members of the United Nations at least 60 days before the opening of the session. The preliminary list of items to be included in the provisional agenda of the fifty-second session (see sect. I, para. 1) was circulated on 14 February and reissued on 20 February 1997 (A/52/50). The provisional agenda for the fifty-second session (A/52/150) will appear on 18 July 1997.

Rule 13 of the rules of procedure indicates what items shall or may be included in the provisional agenda.

Supplementary items

Rule 14 of the rules of procedure provides that any Member or principal organ of the United Nations or the Secretary-General may, at least 30 days before the date fixed for the opening of a regular session, request the inclusion of supplementary items in the agenda. Such items shall be placed on a supplementary list, which shall be communicated to the Members of the United Nations at least 20 days before the opening of the session.

The supplementary list (A/52/200) will be issued on 22 August 1997.

Additional items

Rule 15 of the rules of procedure stipulates, *inter alia*, that additional items of an important and urgent character, proposed for inclusion in the agenda less than 30 days before the opening of a regular session or during a regular session, may be placed on the agenda if the General Assembly so decides by a majority of the members present and voting.

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[13] References for the fifty-first session (agenda item 7):

(a) Note by the Secretary-General: A/51/521;
(b) Decision 51/416;
(c) Plenary meetings: A/51/PV.81.

Consideration of the draft agenda by the General Committee

Rules 38 to 44 of the rules of procedure deal with the composition, organization and functions of the General Committee. The Committee is composed of the President of the General Assembly, who presides (see item 4 and annex I), the 21 Vice-Presidents of the Assembly (see item 6 and annex III) and the Chairmen of the Main Committees (see item 5 and annex II).

The General Committee usually meets on the second day of the session for the purpose of making recommendations to the General Assembly concerning the adoption of the agenda, the allocation of items and the organization of the work of the Assembly. For this purpose, it has before it a memorandum by the Secretary-General containing the draft agenda (provisional agenda, supplementary items and additional items), the proposed allocation of items and a number of recommendations concerning the organization of the session.

Document: Memorandum by the Secretary-General, A/BUR/52/1.

Adoption of the agenda by the General Assembly[14]

The final agenda, the allocation of items included in the agenda and arrangements for the organization of the session are adopted by the General Assembly by a simple majority.

Rule 23 of the rules of procedure provides, *inter alia*, that debate on the inclusion of an item in the agenda, when that item has been recommended for inclusion by the General Committee, shall be limited to three speakers in favour of, and three against, the inclusion.

9. General debate

At the beginning of the session, the General Assembly devotes a period of three weeks to the general debate, during which heads of delegations may state the views of their Governments on any item before the Assembly.

In accordance with paragraph 46 of annex V to the rules of procedure, the list of speakers wishing to take part in the general debate is closed at the end of the third day after the opening of the debate.

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[14] References for the fifty-first session (agenda item 8):
(a) Preliminary list: A/51/50;
(b) Annotated preliminary list: A/51/100 and Add.1;
(c) Provisional agenda: A/51/150;
(d) Supplementary list: A/51/200;
(e) Memorandum by the Secretary-General: A/BUR/51/1 and Add.1;
(f) Reports of the General Committee: A/51/250 and Add.1-5;
(g) Agenda: A/51/251 and Add.1-7;
(h) Allocation of agenda items: A/51/252 and Add.1-7;
(i) Annotated agenda: A/51/100/Add.2;
(j) Letter from the Chairman of the Committee on Conferences: A/51/337;
(k) Note by the President of the General Assembly: A/51/864;
(l) Letter from the Chairman of the Second Committee: A/51/901;
(m) Letters from the Chairman of the Committee on Relations with the Host Country: A/51/871 and A/51/880;
(n) Letter from Venezuela: A/51/899 and Add.1;
(o) Decisions 51/401, 51/402 A and B, 51/403 A and B;
(p) Meetings of the General Committee: A/BUR/51/SR.1-6;
(q) Plenary meetings: A/51/PV.2, 3, 31, 52, 58, 68, 78, 90, 94, 96, 99 and 102.

At the fifty-first session, 27 plenary meetings were devoted to the general debate (A/51/PV.4-30), during which 169 speakers took the floor.[15]

10. Report of the Secretary-General on the work of the Organization[1]

Article 98 of the Charter requires the Secretary-General to make an annual report to the General Assembly on the work of the Organization. That report is included in the provisional agenda of the Assembly pursuant to rule 13 (a) of the rules of procedure.

At its fifty-first session,[16] the General Assembly took note of the report of the Secretary-General (decision 51/404).

Document: Report of the Secretary-General, Supplement No. 1 (A/52/1).

An Agenda for Peace: preventive diplomacy and related matters

At its forty-seventh session, in 1992, the Secretary-General submitted a report entitled "An Agenda for Peace: preventive diplomacy, peacemaking and peacekeeping" (A/47/277-S/24111). The Assembly considered the proposals contained therein (resolutions 47/120 A and B).

In November 1992, the President of the General Assembly established an open-ended working group of the General Assembly to consider the recommendations contained in the report. The Chairman (originally Egypt and now Namibia) and a Vice-Chairman (Spain) were designated by the President of the Assembly.

In January 1995, the Secretary-General submitted a report entitled "Supplement to an Agenda for Peace: position paper of the Secretary-General on the occasion of the fiftieth anniversary of the United Nations" (A/50/60-S/1995/1).

In March 1995, the President of the General Assembly reconvened the Informal Open-ended Working Group on an Agenda for Peace, which discussed the recommendations contained in the Supplement.

The Working Group elected four coordinators (Australia, Brazil, Norway and Singapore) to coordinate subgroups in which discussions are being held on preventive diplomacy and peacemaking, the question of United Nations-imposed sanctions, coordination, and post-conflict peace-building.

At its resumed forty-ninth and fiftieth sessions, the General Assembly decided that the Working Group should continue to meet during the following session (see A/49/PV.108 and A/50/PV.126).

At its fifty-first session,[16] the President of the General Assembly informed the Assembly that, following consultations, he had designated the Chairman and Vice-Chairman of the Working Group (see A/51/PV.57).

Financial situation of the United Nations

At its forty-ninth session, the General Assembly established the High-level Open-ended Working Group on the Financial Situation of the United Nations under the chairmanship of the President of the Assembly and with two vice-chairmen (resolution 49/143).

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[15] At the fiftieth session, 25 plenary meetings were devoted to the general debate, during which 170 speakers took the floor.

[16] References for the fifty-first session (agenda item 10):

(a) Report of the Secretary-General on the work of the Organization: Supplement No. 1 (A/51/1);

(b) Report of the High-level Open-ended Working Group on the Financial Situation of the United Nations: Supplement No. 43 (A/51/43);

(c) Decision 51/404;

(d) Plenary meetings: A/51/PV.31 and 32.

The Working Group commenced its work during the forty-ninth session and submitted, through the Fifth Committee, a report on its work (A/49/43).

In accordance with a decision taken at the forty-ninth session, the Working Group continued its work during the fiftieth session of the Assembly (decision 49/496).

At its resumed fiftieth session,[17] in September 1996, the General Assembly noted the work of the Working Group and decided that the latter should continue its work, taking into account, *inter alia*, its considerations during the forty-ninth and fiftieth sessions and the views expressed at the fifty-first session of the Assembly, and submit to the Assembly at its fifty-first session, through the Fifth Committee, a report on its work, including any possible recommendations (decision 50/488).

Following the conclusion of its meetings during the fifty-first session,[16] the Working Group decided to recommend that the General Assembly note its work on the understanding that the work of the Group would be resumed when appropriate after consultations with Member States (A/51/43, para. 18).

No advance documentation is expected.

11. Report of the Security Council

The Security Council (see item 15 (a)) submits an annual report to the General Assembly under Article 24, paragraph 3, of the Charter; the Assembly considers the report in accordance with Article 15, paragraph 1. The Council's report is included in the provisional agenda of the Assembly pursuant to rule 13 (b) of the rules of procedure.

The General Assembly usually takes note of the report of the Security Council without discussion. However, at its twenty-sixth and twenty-seventh sessions, in 1971 and 1972, the Assembly, in connection with its consideration of the Council's report, decided to seek the views of Member States on ways and means of enhancing the effectiveness of the Council in accordance with the principles and provisions of the Charter (resolutions 2864 (XXVI) and 2991 (XXVII)). At its twenty-eighth session, the Assembly drew the attention of the Council, when considering steps to enhance its effectiveness in accordance with the principles and provisions of the Charter, to the views and suggestions submitted by Member States in response to the above-mentioned resolutions as contained in the Secretary-General's reports on the matter (A/8447 and Add.1 and A/9243) (resolution 3186 (XXVIII)).

At its fifty-first session,[18] the General Assembly took note of the report of the Security Council covering the period from 16 June 1995 to 15 June 1996; encouraged the Security Council, in the submission of its reports to the General Assembly, to provide, *inter alia*, a substantive, analytical and material account of its work; requested that the annual report of the Security Council be made available before the beginning of the general debate of the General Assembly; requested the President of the General Assembly to raise with the President of the Security Council during their monthly informal meetings, and when deemed appropriate, the matters covered by the resolution and to report to the Assembly on the steps taken by the Council in that regard; and invited the Security Council, through an appropriate procedure or mechanism, to update the General Assembly on a regular basis on the steps it had taken or was contemplating with respect to improving its reporting to the Assembly (resolution 51/193).

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[17] References for the fiftieth session (agenda item 10):
- (a) Report of the Secretary-General on the work of the Organization: Supplement No. 1 (A/50/1);
- (b) Report of the High-level Open-ended Working Group on the Financial Situation of the United Nations: Supplement No. 43 (A/50/43);
- (c) Report of the Fifth Committee: A/50/1038;
- (d) Decisions 50/405, 50/487 and 50/488;
- (e) Plenary meetings: A/50/PV.32, 33 and 126.

[18] References for the fifty-first session (agenda item 11):
- (a) Report of the Security Council: Supplement No. 2 (A/51/2);
- (b) Resolution 51/193;
- (c) Plenary meetings: A/51/PV.65, 66 and 87.

Document: Report of the Security Council, covering the period from 16 June 1996 to 15 June 1997, Supplement No. 2 (A/52/2).

12. Report of the Economic and Social Council[1]

Prevention and control of acquired immunodeficiency syndrome (AIDS)

The question of prevention and control of AIDS was first considered by the General Assembly at its forty-second session (resolution 42/8).

The General Assembly continued to consider the question at its forty-third to forty-sixth sessions (resolutions 43/15, 44/233, 45/187, 46/203). At its forty-seventh session, the Assembly requested the Secretary-General to invite the Director-General of the World Health Organization (WHO), in close collaboration with the appropriate bodies, organs and programmes of the United Nations system, to report, through the Secretary-General, to the Assembly at its forty-eighth session, and biennially thereafter, through the Economic and Social Council, on progress in the implementation of the global strategy for the prevention and control of AIDS (resolution 47/40).

At its forty-eighth and fiftieth sessions,[19] respectively, the General Assembly took note of the notes by the Secretary-General transmitting the reports of the Director-General of WHO on the implementation of the global strategy for the prevention and control of AIDS (decisions 48/452 and 50/439). At its substantive session of 1997, the Economic and Social Council had before it a report of the Secretary-General on the Joint and Co-sponsored United Nations Programme on HIV/AIDS (E/1997/63).

United Nations Population Award 1997

At its thirty-sixth session, in 1981, the General Assembly decided to establish an annual United Nations Population Award for the most outstanding contribution to the awareness of population questions or to their solutions by an individual or individuals or by an institution (resolution 36/201).

The laureates are selected by the Committee for the United Nations Population Award, which is composed of representatives of 10 Member States (Belarus, Burundi, Cameroon, Democratic Republic of the Congo,[20] El Salvador, Guatemala, India, Japan, Netherlands and Philippines), which are elected by the Economic and Social Council for a period of three years (currently 1995 to 1997).

At its first session of 1982, the Economic and Social Council approved the rules of procedure of the Committee, rule 8 of which calls for the proceedings of the Committee to be reflected in a report attached to the annual report to be submitted to the General Assembly by the Executive Director of the United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA) (decision 1982/112).

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[19] References for the fiftieth session (agenda item 12):
- (a) Report of the Economic and Social Council: Supplement No. 3 (A/50/3/Rev.1);
- (b) Note by the Secretary-General: A/50/175-E/1995/57;
- (c) Report of the Second Committee: A/50/615/Add.1;
- (d) Decision 50/439;
- (e) Meetings of the Second Committee: A/C.2/50/SR.15, 16, 29, 32, 40 and 42;
- (f) Plenary meeting: A/50/PV.96.

[20] By a communication dated 20 May 1997, the Secretariat was informed by the Member State known formerly as "Zaire" that the name of the State had been changed on 17 May to "Democratic Republic of the Congo".

At its fifty-first session,[21] the General Assembly took note of the note by the Secretary-General transmitting the report of the Executive Director of UNFPA (decision 51/448).

Document: Note by the Secretary-General transmitting the report of the Executive Director of UNFPA (decision 1982/112), A/52/212.

Coordination of the activities of the organizations of the United Nations system in the field of energy

At its substantive session of 1996, the Economic and Social Council requested the Secretary-General to take into account the report and views of the Committee on New and Renewable Sources of Energy and on Energy for Development when preparing the report requested in decision 4/15 of the Commission on Sustainable Development; and requested him to prepare a report on the possibilities of strengthening the coordination of the organizations and bodies of the United Nations system in the field of energy within the framework of the Administrative Committee on Coordination, and to submit the report, through the Council, to the General Assembly for consideration at its fifty-second session (Council resolution 1996/44).

Document: Report of the Secretary-General (Economic and Social Council resolution 1996/44), A/52/175-E/1997/75.

New and innovative ideas for generating funds

At its substantive session of 1996, the Economic and Social Council reaffirmed the commitments and targets made with regard to official development assistance, and stressed in that context that funds generated by new and innovative ideas should not replace official development assistance; emphasized that new and innovative funding should be distinct from funding the regular and peacekeeping budgets of the United Nations, and should be part of global partnership and interdependence; stressed the role of private investment in financing development; requested the Secretary-General to submit a report, to be prepared in cooperation with the United Nations Development Programme, on all aspects of new and innovative ideas for generating funds for globally agreed commitments and priorities as well as the costs and benefits of their implementation, to the General Assembly at its fifty-second session; invited Governments to submit their written views on new and innovative ideas for generating funds to the Secretary-General, and requested the Secretary-General, in a supplement to his report, to communicate those views to the Assembly at its fifty-second session (Council resolution 1996/48).

Document: Report of the Secretary-General (Economic and Social Council resolution 1996/48), A/52/203-E/1997/85.

13. Report of the International Court of Justice

Since the twenty-third session of the General Assembly, in 1968, the International Court of Justice has submitted an annual report to the General Assembly, which considers it in accordance with Article 15, paragraph 2, of the Charter. The report of the Court is included in the provisional agenda of the Assembly pursuant to rule 13 (b) of the rules of procedure.

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[21] References for the fifty-first session (agenda item 12):
(a) Report of the Economic and Social Council: Supplement No. 3 (A/51/3/Rev.1);
(b) Note by the Secretary-General: A/51/534;
(c) Report of the Second Committee: A/51/601;
(d) Decision 51/448;
(e) Meetings of the Second Committee: A/C.2/51/SR.27, 28 and 35-37;
(f) Plenary meetings: A/51/PV.86 and 89.

At its fifty-first session[22] the General Assembly took note of the report of the International Court of Justice covering the period from 1 August 1995 to 31 July 1996 (decision 51/405).

Document: Report of the International Court of Justice, Supplement No. 4 (A/52/4).

14. Report of the International Atomic Energy Agency

The Agreement covering the relationship between the United Nations and IAEA was approved by the General Conference of the Agency on 23 October 1957 and by the General Assembly on 14 November 1957 (resolution 1145 (XII), annex). In accordance with article III of the Agreement, the Agency submits to the Assembly an annual report on its work.

At its fifty-first session,[23] the General Assembly took note of the report of the Agency for 1995, affirmed its confidence in the role of the Agency in the application of nuclear energy for peaceful purposes; urged all States to strive for effective and harmonious international cooperation in carrying out the work of the Agency, pursuant to its statute, in promoting the use of nuclear energy and the application of the necessary measures to strengthen further the safety of nuclear installations and to minimize risks to life, health and the environment, in strengthening technical assistance and cooperation for developing countries, and in ensuring the effectiveness and efficiency of the Agency's safeguards system; welcomed the establishment by the Board of Governors of a committee tasked with the drafting of a model protocol in order to strengthen the effectiveness and improve the efficiency of the nuclear safeguards system and thereby reinforce and improve the Agency's capacity to detect any undeclared nuclear activities, and called upon that Committee to bring its work to a successful conclusion at the earliest possible date; welcomed also the measures and decisions taken by the Agency to strengthen and fund its technical cooperation activities, which should contribute to achieving sustainable development in developing countries; commended the Director General and the secretariat of the Agency for their continuing, impartial efforts to implement the safeguards agreement still in force between the Agency and the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, including their efforts to monitor the freeze of specified facilities as requested by the Security Council, expressed concern over the continuing non-compliance of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea with the safeguards agreement, and urged that State to cooperate fully with the Agency in the implementation of the safeguards agreement and to take all steps the Agency might deem necessary to preserve all information relevant to verifying the accuracy and completeness of the initial report of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea on the inventory of nuclear material subject to safeguards until it came into full compliance with its safeguards agreement; also commended the Director General of the Agency and his staff for their strenuous efforts in the implementation of Security Council resolutions 687 (1991), 707 (1991) and 715 (1991) and while noting that Iraq had adopted over the last 12 months a more constructive approach, expressed concern that Iraq had failed to provide immediate access on 7 July 1996 to the Agency's Action Team and that it had previously withheld from the Agency information about its nuclear-weapons programme in violation of its obligations under relevant Council resolutions, and stressed the need for Iraq to cooperate fully with the Agency in achieving the implementation of the relevant Security Council resolutions, and stressed that the Agency's Action Team would continue to exercise its right to investigate further any aspects of the past nuclear weapons capability of Iraq. The Assembly welcomed the entry into force on 24 October 1996 of the Convention on Nuclear Safety and appealed to all States to become parties to it so that it obtains the widest possible adherence, and expressed its satisfaction that a preparatory meeting of the contracting parties would be convened not later than April 1997; also welcomed the measures taken by the Agency in support of efforts to prevent illicit trafficking in nuclear materials and other radioactive sources, and called upon other States to join the programme for preventing and combating illicit trafficking in nuclear material agreed upon by the participants at the Moscow Nuclear Safety and Security Summit of April 1996; took note with appreciation of the work of the open-ended Group of Technical and Legal Experts on a Convention on the Safety of Radioactive Waste Management established by the Board of Governors of the Agency; and expressed hope for the timely completion of the preparatory work and adoption of a convention in the near future; noted with satisfaction the substantial progress achieved in the negotiations to strengthen the international regime of liability and compensation for damage arising from a nuclear incident, in particular, by amending the 1963 Vienna Convention on Civil Liability for Nuclear Damage as well as by adopting a convention on supplementary compensation, and expressed the hope that the diplomatic conference for that purpose would soon be convened (resolution 51/10).

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[22] References for the fifty-first session (agenda item 13):
- (a) Report of the International Court of Justice: Supplement No. 4 (A/51/4);
- (b) Decision 51/405;
- (c) Plenary meeting: A/51/PV.34.

[23] References for the fifty-first session (agenda item 14):
- (a) Note by the Secretary-General transmitting the report of the Agency: A/51/307;
- (b) Draft resolution: A/51/L.9/Rev.1 and Rev.1/Add.1;
- (c) Resolution 51/10;
- (d) Plenary meetings: A/51/PV.42 and 43.

Document: Report of the International Atomic Energy Agency for 1996. In his statement to the Assembly, the Director General of the Agency will give an account of any major developments since the date of issue of the report.

15. Elections to fill vacancies in principal organs

(a) Election of five non-permanent members of the Security Council

In accordance with Article 23 of the Charter, as amended,[24] the Security Council consists of five permanent members (China, France, Russian Federation, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and United States of America) and 10 non-permanent members elected by the General Assembly for a term of two years. At its eighteenth session, in 1963, the Assembly decided that the non-permanent members of the Council should be elected according to the following pattern (resolution 1991 A (XVIII)):

(a) Five from African and Asian States;

(b) One from Eastern European States;

(c) Two from Latin American States;

(d) Two from Western European and other States.

At its fifty-first session,[25] the General Assembly elected five non-permanent members of the Security Council (decision 51/306). At present, the Council is thus composed of the following Member States:

> Chile,* China, Costa Rica,** Egypt,* France, Guinea-Bissau,* Japan,** Kenya,** Poland,* Portugal,** Republic of Korea,* Russian Federation, Sweden,** United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and United States of America.

* Term of office expires on 31 December 1997.

** Term of office expires on 31 December 1998.

At the fifty-second session, the General Assembly will need to fill the seats being vacated by the following States: Chile, Egypt, Guinea-Bissau, Poland and Republic of Korea. As stipulated in rule 144 of the rules of procedure, a retiring member is not eligible for immediate re-election.

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[24] By an amendment dated 17 December 1963 (resolution 1991 A (XVIII)), which came into force on 31 August 1965, the General Assembly increased the number of non-permanent members of the Security Council from 6 to 10.

[25] References for the fifty-first session (agenda item 15 (a)):

(a) Decision 51/306;

(b) Plenary meeting: A/51/PV.39.

In accordance with rule 92 of the rules of procedure, the election is held by secret ballot and there are no nominations. Under rule 83 of the rules of procedure, the non-permanent members of the Security Council are elected by a two-thirds majority.

The names of the States that have served as non-permanent members of the Security Council are listed in annex IV.

(b) Election of eighteen members of the Economic and Social Council

In accordance with Article 61 of the Charter, as amended,[26] the Economic and Social Council consists of 54 members elected for a term of three years. At its twenty-sixth session, in 1971, the General Assembly decided that the members of the Council should be elected according to the following pattern (resolution 2847 (XXVI)):

(a) Fourteen from African States;

(b) Eleven from Asian States;

(c) Ten from Latin American States;

(d) Thirteen from Western European and other States;

(e) Six from socialist States of Eastern Europe.

At its fiftieth session,[27] the General Assembly elected 18 members of the Economic and Social Council (decision 51/307). At present, the Council is thus composed of the following 54 Member States:

> Argentina,[**] Australia,[*] Bangladesh,[**] Belarus,[*] Brazil,[*] Canada,[**] Cape Verde,[***] Central African Republic,[**] Chile,[***] China,[**] Colombia,[*] Congo,[*] Côte d'Ivoire,[*] Cuba,[***] Czech Republic,[**] Djibouti,[***] El Salvador,[***] Finland,[**] France,[***] Gabon,[**] Gambia,[***] Germany,[***] Guyana,[**] Iceland,[***] India,[*] Jamaica,[*] Japan,[***] Jordan,[**] Latvia,[***] Lebanon,[**] Luxembourg,[*] Malaysia,[*] Mexico,[***] Mozambique,[***] Netherlands,[*] Nicaragua,[**] Philippines,[*] Poland,[*] Republic of Korea,[***] Romania,[**] Russian Federation,[**] South Africa,[*] Spain,[***] Sri Lanka,[***] Sudan,[*] Sweden,[**] Thailand,[*] Togo,[**] Tunisia,[**] Turkey,[***] Uganda,[*] United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland,[**] United States of America[*] and Zambia.[***]

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[*] Term of office expires on 31 December 1997.

[**] Term of office expires on 31 December 1998.

[***] Term of office expires on 31 December 1999.

At the fifty-second session, the General Assembly will need to fill the seats being vacated by the following States: Australia, Belarus, Brazil, Colombia, Congo, Côte d'Ivoire, India, Jamaica, Luxembourg, Malaysia, Netherlands, Philippines, Poland, South Africa, Sudan, Thailand, Uganda and United States of America. As stipulated in rule 146 of the rules of procedure, a retiring member is eligible for immediate re-election.

In accordance with rule 92 of the rules of procedure, the election is held by secret ballot and there are no nominations. Under rule 83 of the rules of procedure, the members of the Economic and Social Council are elected by a two-thirds majority.

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[26] By an amendment dated 17 December 1963 (resolution 1991 B (XVIII)), which came into force on 31 August 1965, the General Assembly increased the membership of the Economic and Social Council from 18 to 27; by an amendment dated 20 December 1971 (resolution 2847 (XXVI)), which came into force on 24 September 1973, the Assembly increased the membership of the Council to 54.

[27] References for the fifty-first session (agenda item 15 (b)):

(a) Decision 51/307;

(b) Plenary meetings: A/51/PV.47 and 48.

The names of the States which have served as members of the Economic and Social Council are listed in annex V.

16. Elections to fill vacancies in subsidiary organs and other elections

(a) Election of twenty-nine members of the Governing Council of the United Nations Environment Programme

In accordance with General Assembly resolution 2997 (XXVII), section I, paragraph 1, and decision 43/406, the Governing Council of UNEP (see also item 100 consists of 58 members elected by the Assembly according to the following pattern:

(a) Sixteen seats for African States;

(b) Thirteen seats for Asian States;

(c) Six seats for Eastern European States;

(d) Ten seats for Latin American States;

(e) Thirteen seats for Western European and other States.

At its fiftieth session,[28] the General Assembly elected 29 members of the Governing Council (decision 50/308). At present, the Council is composed of the following 58 members:

> Algeria,[**] Argentina,[*] Australia,[**] Benin,[**] Brazil,[*] Bulgaria,[*] Burkina Faso,[**] Burundi,[*] Canada,[*] Central African Republic,[**] Chile,[**] China,[*] Colombia,[**] Costa Rica,[*] Czech Republic,[**] Democratic People's Republic of Korea,[*] Democratic Republic of the Congo,[*] Finland,[**] France,[*] Gabon,[*] Gambia,[*] Germany,[*] Guinea-Bissau,[*] Hungary,[*] India,[**] Indonesia,[*] Iran (Islamic Republic of),[**] Italy,[**] Japan,[*] Kenya,[**] Marshall Islands,[**] Mauritania,[**] Mexico,[**] Morocco,[**] Nicaragua,[*] Netherlands,[**] Pakistan,[**] Panama,[**] Peru,[**] Philippines,[**] Poland,[**] Republic of Korea,[*] Russian Federation,[*] Samoa,[**] Slovakia,[**] Spain,[*] Sudan,[*] Sweden,[*] Switzerland,[*] Syrian Arab Republic,[*] Thailand,[**] Tunisia,[**] Turkey,[**] United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland,[**] United States of America,[*] Venezuela,[*] Zambia[*] and Zimbabwe.[*][29]

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[*] Term of office expires on 31 December 1997.

[**] Term of office expires on 31 December 1999.

At the fifty-second session, the General Assembly will need to fill the seats being vacated by the following States: Argentina, Brazil, Bulgaria, Burundi, Canada, China, Costa Rica, Democratic People's Republic of Korea, Democratic Republic of the Congo, France, Gabon, Gambia, Germany, Guinea-Bissau, Hungary, Indonesia, Japan, Nicaragua, Republic of Korea, Russian Federation, Spain, Sudan, Sweden, Switzerland, Syrian Arab Republic, United States of America, Venezuela, Zambia and Zimbabwe. Members of the Governing Council are eligible for immediate re-election.

In accordance with rule 92 of the rules of procedure, the election is held by secret ballot and there are no nominations. The members of the Governing Council are elected by a simple majority.[30]

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[28] References for the fiftieth session (agenda item 16 (a)):

(a) Decision 50/308;

(b) Plenary meeting: A/50/PV.68.

[29] By a communication dated 20 May 1997, the Secretariat was informed by the Member State known formerly as "Zaire" that the name of the State had been changed on 17 May to "Democratic Republic of the Congo".

[30] At its thirty-fourth session, the General Assembly decided that the practice of dispensing with the secret ballot for elections to subsidiary organs when the number of candidates corresponded to the number of seats to be filled should become standard, unless a delegation specifically requested a vote on a given election (decision 34/401, para. 16).

(b) Election of seven members of the Committee for Programme and Coordination[1]

In accordance with paragraph 7 of the terms of reference of the Committee for Programme and Coordination (Economic and Social Council resolution 2008 (XL), annex) (see also items 116, 117 and 118), the Committee consists of 21 members nominated by the Economic and Social Council and elected by the General Assembly for a term of office of three years on the basis of equitable geographical distribution. At its forty-second session, the Assembly decided (decision 42/450) that the Committee for Programme and Coordination should be composed of 34 States Members of the United Nations, elected for three-year terms on the basis of equitable geographical distribution, as follows:

Nine seats for African States;

Seven seats for Asian States;

Seven seats for Latin American and Caribbean States;

Seven seats for Western European and other States;

Four seats for Eastern European States.

At its fifty-first session[31] the General Assembly elected 18 members of the Committee for Programme and Coordination (decision 51/305). At present, the Committee is composed of the following 32 States:

> Argentina,[***] Austria,[***] Bahamas,[*] Benin,[*] Brazil,[***] Cameroon,[***] China,[**] Congo,[***] Egypt,[**] France,[*] Germany,[***] Ghana,[*] Indonesia,[***] Iran (Islamic Republic of),[***] Japan,[**] Mexico,[*] Nicaragua,[***] Nigeria,[***] Pakistan,[***] Poland,[***] Republic of Korea,[**] Romania,[***] Russian Federation,[*] Thailand,[***] Togo,[**] Trinidad and Tobago,[***] Ukraine,[***] United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland,[***] United States of America,[*] Uruguay[**] Zaire[**] and Zimbabwe.[***]

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[*] Term of office expires on 31 December 1997.

[**] Term of office expires on 31 December 1998.

[***] Term of office expires on 31 December 1999.

At the same meeting, the General Assembly decided to retain sub-item (b) of item 17 of the agenda of its fifty-first session for the election, at a later date, on the basis of the nominations by the Economic and Social Council, of members to the two seats remaining to be filled on the Committee for Programme and Coordination (decision 51/305).

At its fifty-second session, the General Assembly will need to fill the seats being vacated by the following States: Bahamas, Benin, France, Ghana, Mexico, Russian Federation and United States of America. Members of the Committee are eligible for immediate re-election.[30]

(c) Election of nineteen members of the United Nations Commission on International Trade Law

In accordance with General Assembly resolution 2205 (XXI), section II, paragraph 1, as amended by paragraph 8 of Assembly resolution 3108 (XXVIII), the United Nations Commission on International Trade Law (see also item 150) consists of 36 States elected by the Assembly for a term of six years.

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[31] References for the fifty-first session (agenda item 17 (b)):

(a) Note by the Secretary-General: A/51/269;

(b) Decision 51/305;

(c) Plenary meeting: A/51/PV.33.

Of the current membership, 19 members were elected by the General Assembly at its forty-sixth session, and 17 were elected at its forty-ninth session.[32] At present, the Commission is composed of the following States:

> Algeria,•• Argentina,• Australia,•• Austria,• Botswana,•• Brazil,•• Bulgaria,•• Cameroon,•• Chile,• China,•• Ecuador,• Egypt,•• Finland,•• France,•• Germany,•• Hungary,• India,• Iran (Islamic Republic of)• Italy,• Japan,•• Kenya,• Mexico,•• Nigeria,•• Poland,• Russian Federation,•• Saudi Arabia,• Singapore,•• Slovakia,• Spain,• Sudan,• Thailand,• Uganda,• United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland,•• United Republic of Tanzania,• United States of America* and Uruguay.•

• Term of office expires on the day before the opening of the thirty-first session of the Commission in 1998.

•• Term of office expires on the day before the opening of the thirty-fourth session of the Commission in 2001.

At its fifty-second session, the General Assembly will need to fill the seats being vacated by the following States: Argentina, Austria, Chile, Ecuador, Hungary, India, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Italy, Kenya, Poland, Saudi Arabia, Slovakia, Spain, Sudan, Thailand, Uganda, United Republic of Tanzania, United States of America and Uruguay.

Under the terms of resolution 2205 (XXI), as amended by resolution 3108 (XXVIII), in electing the members of the Commission, the General Assembly shall observe the following distribution of seats:

(a) Nine from African States;

(b) Seven from Asian States;

(c) Five from Eastern European States;

(d) Six from Latin American States;

(e) Nine from Western European and other States.

The General Assembly shall also have due regard to the adequate representation of the principal economic and legal systems of the world, and of developed and developing countries.

In accordance with rule 92 of the rules of procedure, the election is held by secret ballot and there are no nominations. The members of the Commission are elected by a simple majority.

(d) Election of the Executive Director of the United Nations Environment Programme

At its twenty-seventh session, in 1972, the General Assembly decided, under the terms of resolution 2997 (XXVII), section II, paragraph 2, that the secretariat of the United Nations Environment Programme should be headed by the Executive Director of the Programme, who would be elected by the Assembly for a term of four years.

At its fifty-first session,[33] the General Assembly extended the term of office of Ms. Elizabeth Dowdeswell as Executive Director of UNEP for a period of one year beginning on 1 January 1997 (decision 51/316).

Document: Note by the Secretary-General.

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[32] References for the forty-ninth session (agenda item 16 (c)):
(a) Decision 49/315;
(b) Plenary meeting: A/49/PV.68.

[33] References for the fifty-first session (agenda item 17 (c)):
(a) Note by the Secretary-General: A/51/718;
(b) Decision 51/316;
(c) Plenary meeting: A/51/PV.85.

17. Appointments to fill vacancies in subsidiary organs and other appointments

(a) Appointment of members of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions

The Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions, established by the General Assembly in 1946 (resolution 14 (I)), acts in an advisory capacity to the Assembly, and makes recommendations to it on the United Nations budget and related matters and on the administrative budgets of the specialized agencies and IAEA. Details on the appointment, membership and functions of the Committee will be found in rules 155 to 157 of the rules of procedure.

At present, the Advisory Committee is composed of the following 16 members:

> Mr. Syed Akbaruddin (India),[**] Ms. Denise Almao (New Zealand),[***] Mr. Ahmad Fathi Al-Masri (Syrian Arab Republic),[*] Mr. Ammar Amari (Tunisia),[***] Mr. Ioan Barac (Romania),[*] Mr. Leonid Efimovich Bidnyi (Russian Federation),[***] Mr. Gérard Biraud (France),[***] Mrs. Norma Goicochea Estenoz (Cuba),[***] Mr. Mahamane Maiga (Mali),[*] Mr. José Antônio Marcondes de Carvalho (Brazil),[**] Mr. E. Besley Maycock (Barbados),[*] Mr. C. S. M. Mselle (United Republic of Tanzania),[*] Mr. Klaus Stein (Germany),[**] Mr. Tang Guangting (China),[**] Mr. Fumiaki Toya (Japan)[**] and Mr. Giovanni Luigi Valenza (Italy).[**]

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[*] Term of office expires on 31 December 1997.

[**] Term of office expires on 31 December 1998.

[***] Term of office expires on 31 December 1999.

At its fifty-first session,[34] the General Assembly appointed eight members of the Advisory Committee (decisions 51/310 A and B).

At its fifty-second session, the General Assembly will need to fill the vacancies that will arise upon the expiry of the terms of office of Mr. Al-Masri, Mr. Barac, Mr. Maiga, Mr. Maycock and Mr. Mselle.

Document: Note by the Secretary-General, A/52/101/Rev.1.

(b) Appointment of members of the Committee on Contributions

The Committee on Contributions, established by the General Assembly in 1946 (resolution 14 (I)), advises the Assembly concerning the apportionment, under Article 17, paragraph 2, of the Charter, of the expenses of the Organization among Members (see also item 122). Details on the appointment, membership and functions of the Committee will be found in rules 158 to 160 of the rules of procedure.

At present, the Committee is composed of the following 18 members:

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[34] References for the fifty-first session (agenda item 18 (a)):

(a) Notes by the Secretary-General: A/51/101 and Add.1 and 2, and A/C.5/51/11;
(b) Report of the Fifth Committee: A/51/671;
(c) Decisions 51/310 A to C;
(d) Meeting of the Fifth Committee: A/C.5/51/SR.24;
(e) Plenary meetings: A/51/PV.58, 90 and 96.

Mr. Iqbal Akhund (Pakistan),*** Mr. Pieter Johannes Bierma (Netherlands),** Mr. Uldis Blukis (Latvia),* Mr. Sergio Chaparro Ruiz (Chile),** Mr. Evgueni N. Deineko (Russian Federation),*** Mr. David Etuket (Uganda),* Mr. Neil Hewitt Francis (Australia),** Mr. Ihor V. Humenny (Ukraine),* Mr. Alvaro Gurgel de Alencar (Brazil),*** Mr. Ju Kuilin (China),*** Mr. Masao Kawai (Japan),* Ms. Isabelle Klais (Germany),*** Mr. David A. Leis (United States of America),* Mr. Vanu Gopala Menon (Singapore),* Mr. Atilio Norberto Molteni (Argentina),** Mr. Mohamed Mahmoud Ould El Ghaouth (Mauritania),** Mr. Ugo Sessi (Italy)*** and Mr. Omar Sirry (Egypt).**

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* Term of office expires on 31 December 1997.
** Term of office expires on 31 December 1998.
*** Term of office expires on 31 December 1999.

At its fifty-first session,[35] the General Assembly appointed seven members of the Committee (decisions 51/311 A and B).

At its fifty-second session, the General Assembly will need to fill the vacancies that will arise upon the expiry of the terms of office of Mr. Blukis, Mr. Etuket, Mr. Humenny, Mr. Kawai, Mr. Leis and Mr. Menon.

Document: Note by the Secretary-General, A/52/102/Rev.1.

(c) Appointment of a member of the Board of Auditors

The Board of Auditors, established by the General Assembly in 1946 (resolution 74 (I)), transmits to the Assembly the financial reports and audited financial statements (see also item 115). The members of the Board are appointed as Auditors-General, or officials of equivalent title, of their countries and not as individuals.

At present, the Board is composed of the following three members:

The Auditor-General of Ghana,*** the Comptroller and Auditor-General of India** and the Comptroller and Auditor-General of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland.*

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* Term of office expires on 30 June 1998.
** Term of office expires on 30 June 1999.
*** Term of office expires on 30 June 2000.

At its fifty-first session,[36] the General Assembly appointed a member of the Board (decision 51/312).

At its fifty-second session, the General Assembly will need to fill the vacancy that will arise upon the expiry of the term of office of the Comptroller and Auditor-General of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland.

Document: Note by the Secretary-General, A/52/103.

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[35] References for the fifty-first session (agenda item 18 (b)):
(a) Notes by the Secretary-General: A/51/102 and Add.1 and A/C.5/51/12;
(b) Report of the Fifth Committee: A/51/672;
(c) Decisions 51/311 A and B;
(d) Meeting of the Fifth Committee: A/C.5/51/SR.24;
(e) Plenary meetings: A/51/PV.58 and 94.

[36] References for the fifty-first session (agenda item 18 (c)):
(a) Notes by the Secretary-General: A/51/103 and A/C.5/51/13;
(b) Report of the Fifth Committee: A/51/666;
(c) Decision 51/312;
(d) Meeting of the Fifth Committee: A/C.5/51/SR.24;
(e) Plenary meeting: A/50/PV.58.

(d) Confirmation of the appointment of members of the Investments Committee

The Investments Committee, established by the General Assembly in 1947 (resolution 155 (II)), advises the Secretary-General on the investment of the assets of the United Nations Joint Staff Pension Fund and other United Nations funds.

At present, the Committee is composed of the following nine members:

> Mr. Ahmad Abdullatif (Saudi Arabia),* Ms. Francine J. Bovich (United States of America),*** Mr. Fernando G. Chico Pardo (Mexico),* Mr. Peter Stormonth Darling (United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland),*** Mr. Takeshi Ohta (Japan),*** Mr. Yves Oltramare (Switzerland),** Mr. Emmanuel Noi Omaboe (Ghana),** Mr. Stanislaw Raczkowski (Poland)* and Mr. Jürgen Reimnitz (Germany).**

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* Term of office expires on 31 December 1997.
** Term of office expires on 31 December 1998.
*** Term of office expires on 31 December 1999.

At its fifty-first session,[37] the General Assembly confirmed the appointment by the Secretary-General of four members of the Committee (decision 51/313).

At its fifty-second session, the General Assembly will be asked to confirm the appointment by the Secretary-General of three members to fill the vacancies that will arise upon the expiry of the terms of office of Mr. Abdullatif, Mr. Chico Pardo and Mr. Raczkowski.

Document: Note by the Secretary-General, A/52/104.

(e) Appointment of members of the United Nations Administrative Tribunal

The United Nations Administrative Tribunal, established by the General Assembly in 1949 (resolution 351 A (IV)), hears and passes judgement on applications alleging non-observance of contracts of employment of staff members of the United Nations and certain specialized agencies.

At present, the Tribunal is composed of the following seven members:

> Ms. Deborah Taylor Ashford (United States of America),** Mr. Balanda Mikuin Leliel (Democratic Republic of the Congo),* Mr. Julio Barboza (Argentina),*** Mr. Mayer Gabay (Israel),*** Mr. Samarendranath Sen (India),* Mr. Francis R. Spain (Ireland)** and Mr. Hubert Thierry (France).*

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* Term of office expires on 31 December 1997.
** Term of office expires on 31 December 1998.
*** Term of office expires on 31 December 1999.

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[37] References for the fifty-first session (agenda item 18 (d)):
(a) Notes by the Secretary-General: A/51/104 and A/C.5/51/14 and Add.1;
(b) Report of the Fifth Committee: A/51/667;
(c) Decision 51/313;
(d) Meeting of the Fifth Committee: A/C.5/51/SR.24;
(e) Plenary meeting: A/51/PV.58.

At its fifty-first session,[38] the General Assembly appointed two members of the Tribunal (decision 51/314).

At its fifty-second session, the General Assembly will need to fill the vacancies that will arise upon the expiry of the terms of office of Mr. Balanda, Mr. Sen and Mr. Thierry.

Document: Note by the Secretary-General, A/52/105.

(f) Appointment of members of the International Civil Service Commission

The International Civil Service Commission, established by the General Assembly in 1974 (resolution 3357 (XXIX)), for the regulation and coordination of the conditions of service of the United Nations common system, consists of 15 members appointed by the Assembly, of whom two, designated Chairman and Vice-Chairman, serve full-time (see also item 123).

At present, the Commission is composed of the following 15 members:

> Ms. Corazon Alma de Leon (Philippines),*** Mr. Mohsen Bel Hadj Amor (Tunisia),** Chairman, Mr. Mario Bettati (France),* Mr. Alexander V. Chepourin (Russian Federation),*** Mrs. Turkia Daddah (Mauritania),** Mr. Humayun Kabir (Bangladesh),*** Ms. Lucretia Myers (United States of America),* Mr. Antônio Fonseca Pimentel (Brazil),* Mr. Jaroslav Riha (Czech Republic),** Mr. Ernest Rusita (Uganda),*** Mr. Alexis Stephanou (Greece),* Mr. Wolfgang Stöckl (Germany),** Mr. Ku Tashiro (Japan),* Mr. Carlos S. Vegega (Argentina),** (Vice-Chairman) and Mr. El-Hassane Zahid (Morocco).***

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* Term of office expires on 31 December 1997.
** Term of office expires on 31 December 1998.
*** Term of office expires on 31 December 2000.

At its fifty-first session,[39] the General Assembly appointed six members of the International Civil Service Commission (decision 51/315 A and B).

At its fifty-second session, the General Assembly will need to fill the vacancies that will arise upon the expiry of the terms of office of Mr. Bettati, Ms. Myers, Mr. Pimentel, Mr. Stephanou and Mr. Tashiro.

Document: Note by the Secretary-General, A/52/106.

(g) Appointment of members and alternate members of the United Nations Staff Pension Committee

The United Nations Staff Pension Committee, established by the General Assembly in 1948 (resolution 248 (III)), deals with the administration of pension matters insofar as they relate to the United Nations. It consists of four members and four alternate members elected by the Assembly, four members and two alternate members appointed by the Secretary-General and four members and two alternate members elected by the participants.

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[38] References for the fifty-first session (agenda item 18 (e)):
(a) Notes by the Secretary-General: A/51/105 and A/C.5/51/16;
(b) Report of the Fifth Committee: A/51/668;
(c) Decision 51/314;
(d) Meeting of the Fifth Committee: A/C.5/51/SR.24;
(e) Plenary meeting: A/51/PV.58.

[39] References for the fifty-first (agenda item 18 (f)):
(a) Notes by the Secretary-General: A/51/106 and Add.1 and A/C.5/51/17;
(b) Report of the Fifth Committee: A/51/673;
(c) Decisions 51/315 A and B;
(d) Meeting of the Fifth Committee: A/C.5/51/SR.24;
(e) Plenary meetings: A/51/PV.58 and 96.

The present members and alternate members elected by the General Assembly are the following:

> *Members*: Mr. Tadanori Inomata (Japan), Mr. Vladimir V. Kuznetsov (Russian Federation), Mr. Philip Richard Okanda Owade (Kenya) and Ms. Susan Shearouse (United States of America);
>
> *Alternate members*: Mr. Vijay Gokhale (India), Mr. Carlos Dante Riva (Argentina), Mr. Clive Stitt (United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland) and Mr. El Hassane Zahid (Morocco).

Their term of office will expire on 31 December 1997.

At its forty-ninth session,[40] the General Assembly appointed four members and four alternate members of the Committee (decisions 49/314 A and B).

At its fifty-second session, the General Assembly will need to elect four members and four alternate members of the Committee.

Document: Note by the Secretary-General, A/52/107.

(h) Appointment of the members of the Consultative Committee on the United Nations Development Fund for Women

At its thirty-first session, in 1976, the General Assembly requested the President of the Assembly to select, with due regard to regional distribution, in the first instance for a period of three years, five Member States, each of which should appoint a representative to serve on the Consultative Committee on the Voluntary Fund for the United Nations Decade for Women (resolution 31/133).

At its thirty-ninth session, the General Assembly, in establishing the United Nations Development Fund for Women as a separate and identifiable entity in autonomous association with UNDP, resolved that the President of the Assembly should designate, with due regard for the financing of the Fund from voluntary contributions and to equitable geographical distribution, five Member States to serve on the Consultative Committee for a period of three years, on the understanding that each State member of the Committee should designate a person with relevant expertise and experience in development cooperation activities, including those benefiting women, to serve on the Committee (resolution 39/125).

At its forty-ninth session,[41] the General Assembly took note of the appointment by its President of the following States as members of the Consultative Committee for a three-year term of office beginning on 1 January 1995: Indonesia, Norway, Peru, Poland and Uganda (decisions 49/317 A and B).

At the fifty-second session, the President of the General Assembly will need to fill the vacancies that will arise upon the expiry of the terms of office of the present Committee members on 31 December 1997.

Document: Note by the Secretary-General, A/52/108.

(i) Appointment of members of the Committee on Conferences

The Committee on Conferences, established in 1974 by the General Assembly (resolution 3351 (XXIX)), was retained by the Assembly at its forty-third session as a permanent subsidiary organ. The Committee's functions and composition are set out in resolution 43/222 B.

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[40] References for the forty-ninth session (agenda item 17 (g)):
(a) Notes by the Secretary-General: A/49/107 and A/C.5/49/22 and Add.1;
(b) Report of the Fifth Committee: A/49/656 and Add.1;
(c) Decisions 49/314 A and B;
(d) Meetings of the Fifth Committee: A/C.5/49/SR.11 and 39;
(e) Plenary meeting: A/49/PV.56.

[41] References for the forty-ninth session (agenda item 17 (h)):
(a) Decisions 49/317 A and B;
(b) Plenary meetings: A/49/PV.75 and 91.

At its fifty-first session,[42] the General Assembly took note of the appointment by its President of seven members of the Committee (decision 51/317). At present, the Committee is composed of the following 21 States:

> Austria,** Bahamas,* Belgium,* Chile,*** Fiji*** France,*** Gabon,*** Ghana,* Iran (Islamic Republic of),* Jamaica,** Japan,*** Jordan,** Kenya,** Latvia,* Morocco,** Namibia,*** Nepal,** Russian Federation,*** Saint Vincent and the Grenadines,* Senegal,* and United States of America.**

* Term of office expires on 31 December 1997.
** Term of office expires on 31 December 1998.
*** Term of office expires on 31 December 1999.

At its fifty-second session, the General Assembly will need to fill the seats being vacated by the following States: Bahamas, Belgium, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Latvia, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines and Senegal. As stipulated in paragraph 3 of resolution 43/222 B, members of the Committee are eligible for immediate reappointment.

Document: Note by the Secretary-General, A/52/109.

(j) Appointment of a member of the Joint Inspection Unit

At its thirty-first session, in 1976, the General Assembly approved the statute of the Joint Inspection Unit. The Unit consists of not more than 11 members (resolution 31/192).

At its fifty-first session,[43] the General Assembly, by its decision 51/320 of 21 May 1997, appointed four members to the Joint Inspection Unit for the term of office beginning on 1 January 1998 and expiring on 31 December 2002.

As at 1 January 1998, the Joint Inspection Unit will be composed of the following 11 members:

> Mr. Andrzej Abraszewski (Poland),*** Mr. Fatih Bouayad-Agha (Algeria),**** Mr. John D. Fox (United States of America),*** Mr. Homero Luis Hernández Sánchez (Dominican Republic),**** Mr. Eduard Kudriavtsev (Russian Federation),**** Mr. Sumihiro Kuyama (Japan),** Mr. Francesco Mezzalama (Italy),**** Mr. Wolfgang M. Münch (Germany),*** Mr. Khalil Issa Othman (Jordan),**** Mr. Louis Dominique Ouedraogo (Burkina Faso)*** and Mr. Raúl Quijano (Argentina).*

* Term of office expires on 31 December 1998.
** Term of office expires on 31 December 1999.
*** Term of office expires on 31 December 2000.
**** Term of office expires on 31 December 2002.

At its fifty-second session, the General Assembly will need to fill the vacancy, that will arise upon the expiry of the term of office of Mr. Quijano.

Document: Note by the Secretary-General, A/52/110.

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[42] References for the fifty-first session (agenda item 18 (g)):
(a) Note by the Secretary-General: A/51/107;
(b) Decision 51/317;
(c) Plenary meeting: A/51/PV.87.

[43] References for the fifty-first session (agenda item 18 (h)):
(a) Note by the Secretary-General: A/51/108;
(b) Note by the President of the General Assembly: A/51/109;
(c) Decision 51/320;
(d) Plenary meetings: A/51/PV.61 and 99.

18. Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples

At its sixteenth session, in 1961, the General Assembly established the Special Committee on the Situation with regard to the Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples, consisting of 17 members (resolution 1654 (XVI)). At its seventeenth session, the Assembly enlarged the Special Committee by the addition of seven members; and at its thirty-fourth session, the Assembly increased the membership of the Special Committee from 24 to 25 (decision 34/425).

At present, the Special Committee is composed of the following 25 Member States: Antigua and Barbuda, Bolivia, Chile, China, Congo, Côte d'Ivoire, Cuba, Ethiopia, Fiji, Grenada, India, Indonesia, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Iraq, Mali, Papua New Guinea, Russian Federation, Saint Lucia, Sierra Leone, Syrian Arab Republic, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, United Republic of Tanzania, Venezuela and Yugoslavia.

At its fifty-first session,[44] the General Assembly approved the report of the Special Committee and requested it to continue to seek suitable means for the immediate and full implementation of the Declaration, contained in Assembly in resolution 1514 (XV), to formulate specific proposals for the elimination of the remaining manifestations of colonialism and to report thereon to the Assembly at its fifty-second session (resolution 51/146); and requested the Department of Political Affairs and the Department of Public Information of the Secretariat to continue to take measures to give publicity to the work of the United Nations in the field of decolonization (resolution 51/147).

At the same session, the General Assembly considered the question of Western Sahara (resolution 51/143), the question of New Caledonia (resolution 51/144), and the questions of American Samoa, Anguilla, Bermuda, the British Virgin Islands, the Cayman Islands, Guam, Montserrat, Pitcairn, Saint Helena, Tokelau, the Turks and Caicos Islands and the United States Virgin Islands (resolutions 51/224 A and B).

Documents:

(a) Report of the Special Committee, Supplement No. 23 (A/52/23);

(b) Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 51/143).

19. Admission of new Members to the United Nations

The question of the admission of new Members to the United Nations is governed, *inter alia*, by Article 4 of the Charter, rules 58 to 60 of the provisional rules of procedure of the Security Council and rules 134 to 138 of the rules of procedure of the General Assembly.

In accordance with Article 4, paragraph 2, of the Charter, the admission of new Members is effected by a decision of the General Assembly upon the recommendation of the Security Council. Under rule 83 of the rules of procedure of the Assembly, a two-thirds majority is required for the admission of new Members.

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[44] References for the fifty-first session (agenda item 19):

(a) Reports of the Special Committee: Supplement No. 23 (A/51/23); A/AC.109/2041 and Corr.1, 2043, 2044 and Add.1, 2045, 2046, 2047 and Add.1, 2050-2053, 2054 and Add.1, 2055-2057 and 2059;

(b) Reports of the Secretary-General: A/51/212 (items 19 and 90) and A/51/428 (Western Sahara);

(c) Reports of the Special Political and Decolonization Committee (Fourth Committee): A/51/588 and Add.1 and A/51/596 (items 19 and 89);

(d) Draft resolution: A/51/L.51;

(e) Resolutions 51/140 (items 19 and 89), 51/143 to 51/147 and 51/224 and decisions 51/318 A to C, 51/427 (items 19 and 89) and 51/430;

(f) Draft amendment: A/51/L.46;

(g) Meetings of the Special Political and Decolonization Committee (Fourth Committee): A/C.4/51/SR.2-5, 8, 18, 20 and 23;

(h) Plenary meetings: A/51/PV.83, 94, 96 and 99.

A list of new Member States, which now number 185, with an indication of the date on which they were admitted to membership in the United Nations, appears in annex VI.

As at 1 July 1997, no documents had been circulated under this item.

20. Strengthening of the coordination of humanitarian and disaster relief assistance of the United Nations, including special economic assistance

(a) Strengthening of the coordination of emergency humanitarian assistance of the United Nations

The item entitled "Strengthening of coordination of humanitarian emergency assistance of the United Nations" was included in the agenda of the forty-sixth session of the General Assembly, in 1991, at the request of the Netherlands on behalf of the States members of the European Community (A/46/194, annex). During that session, the Assembly adopted guiding principles and a framework for strengthening the coordination of emergency humanitarian assistance of the United Nations system (resolution 46/182). The Assembly subsequently considered the question at its forty-seventh to fiftieth sessions (resolutions 47/168, 48/57, 49/139 A and 50/57), and took note of the annual report of the Secretary-General on the subject, including information on the Central Emergency Revolving Fund, as requested in paragraph 35 (i) of the annex to resolution 46/182.

At its fifty-first session,[45] the General Assembly encouraged Governments to ensure coherence in the direction given to the governing bodies of relevant organizations of the United Nations system; encouraged all relevant United Nations agencies to collaborate closely at the country level in carrying out their relief activities; encouraged the Secretary-General to develop further a transparent and timely procedure for putting into place effective coordination arrangements in the field and to strengthen further the cooperation and coordination between the Department of Humanitarian Affairs and other relevant departments of the Secretariat; called upon States to respond quickly and generously to consolidated appeals for humanitarian assistance; requested proposals for the clearer identification of priority needs and the formulation of a coherent humanitarian strategy within consolidated appeals; invited recommendations on possible ways to strengthen the effectiveness of the Central Emergency Revolving Fund; stressed the critical need to create a sound and predictable financial basis for the Department of Humanitarian Affairs; encouraged the Secretary-General to develop further the Humanitarian Early Warning System and Reliefweb; called upon the United Nations system to strengthen accountability in the field of humanitarian assistance; urged all relevant organizations of the United Nations system to participate actively in the follow-up process established by Economic and Social Council resolution 1995/56; called upon the Secretary-General to ensure that the Inter-Agency Standing Committee develops options and proposals further to define operational responsibilities between its members; and emphasized the need for the Secretary-General to draw on the work of the governing bodies of relevant organizations of the United Nations system and of the Inter-Agency Standing Committee, and on the assessment of the Emergency Relief Coordinator, in reporting on the follow-up to the Council resolution (resolution 51/194).

Document: Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 46/182, annex).

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[45] References for the fifty-first session (agenda item 21 (a)):

(a) Report of the Secretary-General: A/51/172-E/1996/77;

(b) Draft resolution: A/51/L.45/Rev.1 and Rev.1/Add.1;

(c) Resolution 51/194;

(d) Plenary meetings: A/51/PV.62, 63 and 87.

(b) Special economic assistance to individual countries or regions[2]

International assistance to and cooperation with the Alliance for the Sustainable Development of Central America

This question was considered by the General Assembly at its forty-ninth session, in 1994 (resolution 49/21 I).

At its fiftieth session,[46] the General Assembly emphasized the importance of supporting and strengthening the new programme for international economic, financial and technical cooperation and assistance for Central America, noted with satisfaction the efforts and achievements relating to mine clearance in Central America, and appealed to the organs of the United Nations system and to the international community, and in particular to the Secretary-General, to provide the material, technical and financial support needed by the Central American Governments to complete mine-clearance activities in the region so as to create improved conditions for promoting the process of reconstruction and sustainable development; supported the efforts of the Central American countries in their commitments to alleviate extreme poverty and to foster sustainable human development; requested the Secretary-General, the United Nations system and the United Nations Development Programme to continue their efforts to mobilize resources in order to put into effect the new strategy for integral development in Central America contained in the Alliance for Sustainable Development and in the Declaration of Commitments; urged all States, intergovernmental organizations, international financial institutions, the organs and specialized agencies of the United Nations system and regional and subregional organizations to continue the necessary support for the implementation of the goals and objectives of the new strategy for integral development in Central America; supported the decisions of the Central American Governments to concentrate their efforts on the implementation of updated programmes with strategies for sustainable human development in previously determined priority areas; requested the Secretary-General to report to the Assembly at its fifty-second session on the implementation of the resolution; and decided to consider the question at its fifty-second session (resolution 50/58 B).

Document: Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 50/58 B).

Assistance for the reconstruction and development of El Salvador

This item was included in the agenda of the forty-seventh session of the General Assembly, in 1992, at the request of El Salvador (resolution 47/158). The Assembly continued its consideration of this question at its forty-eighth and forty-ninth sessions (resolutions 48/203 and 49/21 J).

At its fiftieth session,[47] the General Assembly urged the Government of El Salvador and all the political forces involved in the peace process to make every effort to finish complying with the remaining commitments of the Peace Agreement and to continue to develop medium and long-term national programmes and strategies, particularly social welfare projects, designed to improve the lives of the most vulnerable segments of the population; encouraged the international community to continue to contribute to the consolidation of peace in El Salvador by responding flexibly and generously with sufficient resources in support of the efforts of the Government of El Salvador effectively to promote and achieve the

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[46] References for the fiftieth session (agenda item 20 (b)):
  (a) Report of the Secretary-General: A/50/534;
  (b) Draft resolution: A/50/L.29/Rev.1 and Rev.1/Add.1;
  (c) Resolution 50/58 B;
  (d) Plenary meetings: A/50/PV.70-72 and 89.

[47] References for the fiftieth session (agenda item 20 (b)):
  (a) Report of the Secretary-General: A/50/455;
  (b) Draft resolution: A/50/L.30/Rev.1 and Rev.1/Add.1;
  (c) Resolution 50/58 C;
  (d) Plenary meetings: A/50/PV.70-72 and 89.

aspirations and objectives of the people of El Salvador, in accordance with the spirit of the Peace Agreement; invited the international financial organizations to work with El Salvador in considering measures to harmonize the economic adjustment and stabilization programmes with the priority programmes of the national reconstruction plan and the economic and social development plan targeting the population affected by the conflict and the most vulnerable segments of Salvadoran society; requested the Secretary-General to take the necessary measures and make every possible effort to mobilize the material and financial resources needed to meet the requirements of the priority programmes in El Salvador that were critical to the successful outcome and consolidation of the peace process; and requested the Secretary-General to report to it at its fifty-second session on the implementation of the resolution, and decided to consider the question at that session (resolution 50/58 C).

Document: Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 50/58 C).

International assistance for the economic rehabilitation of Angola

The General Assembly considered this question at its forty-fourth to forty-eighth sessions (resolutions 44/168, 45/233, 46/142, 47/164 and 48/202).

At its fiftieth session,[48] the General Assembly called upon all parties to do their utmost to achieve the full and effective implementation of the Peace Accords for Angola (S/22609, annex); appealed for continued and generous contributions in support of humanitarian activities facilitating the transition to peace; appealed to all Governments and international and private institutions that announced their contributions at the Round-Table Conference of Donors to honour their commitments; encouraged Angola to proceed with its programme of economic rehabilitation; requested the Secretary-General, in cooperation with the international community, to continue to mobilize organizations and organs of the United Nations system in order to ensure an appropriate level of economic assistance for Angola; requested the international community to support the mine-action programme and the programme of demobilization and reintegration of excess combatants in Angola; and requested the Secretary-General to report to it at its fifty-second session on the implementation of the resolution (resolution 50/58 D).

Document: Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 50/58 D).

Assistance for the reconstruction of Madagascar following the natural disasters of 1994

The question entitled "Emergency assistance to Madagascar" was considered by the General Assembly at its forty-eighth session, in 1993 (resolution 48/234), at which time it requested the Secretary-General to report to the Economic and Social Council at its substantive session of 1994 on the implementation of the Assembly's resolution. The Council, in turn, requested the Secretary-General to report on the implementation of the Council's resolution at the fiftieth session of the Assembly (resolution 1994/36).

At its fiftieth session,[49] the General Assembly urged all States and governmental and non-governmental organizations, together with United Nations organizations, programmes and specialized agencies, in particular the international financial institutions, to increase their support to the Government of Madagascar with a view to preventing disasters and mitigating their effects on Madagascar's development process;

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[48] References for the fiftieth session (agenda item 20 (b)):
  (a) Report of the Secretary-General: A/50/424;
  (b) Draft resolution: A/50/L.31 and Add.1;
  (c) Resolution 50/58 D;
  (d) Plenary meetings: A/50/PV.70-72 and 89.

[49] References for the fiftieth session (agenda item 20 (b)):
  (a) Report of the Secretary-General: A/50/292-E/1995/115;
  (b) Draft resolution: A/50/L.56/Rev.1 and Rev.1/Add.1;
  (c) Resolution 50/58 I;
  (d) Plenary meetings: A/50/PV.70-72 and 96.

requested the Secretary-General to continue his efforts to mobilize the necessary resources to assist Madagascar in its reconstruction; and requested the Secretary-General to report to the Assembly at its fifty-second session on the progress made in the implementation of the resolution (resolution 50/58 I).

Document: Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 50/58 I).

Economic assistance to States affected by the implementation of the Security Council resolutions imposing sanctions on the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia

This question was included in the agenda of the forty-eighth session of the General Assembly, in 1993, at the request of Albania, Bulgaria, Croatia, the Czech Republic, the Republic of Moldova, Romania, Slovakia, the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia and Ukraine (A/48/239). At that session, the Assembly recognized the urgent need to assist States in coping with their special economic problems arising from the implementation of sanctions against the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia (Serbia and Montenegro) (resolution 48/210).

The General Assembly continued to consider the question at its forty-ninth and fiftieth sessions (resolutions 49/21 A and 50/58 E).

At its fifty-first session,[50] the General Assembly expressed concern at the persisting special economic problems confronting States in the period following the lifting of the sanctions, in particular the States that bordered the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia, the other Danube riparian States and all other States affected by the consequences of the severance of their economic relations with the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia and the disruption of traditional transport and communication links in that part of Europe during the period when the sanctions were in force; reaffirmed the need for a continuing concerted response from the international community to deal in a more effective manner with the special economic problems of the affected States; renewed its invitation to the international financial institutions to continue to pay special attention to the economic problems of the affected States and to consider ways and means for mobilizing and providing resources for mitigating the continuing negative impact of the consequences of the sanctions on the affected States; renewed its request to the competent organs, programmes and specialized agencies to take into consideration the special needs of the affected States in programming their development activities and to consider the provision of assistance from their special programme resources; renewed its appeal to all States to provide technical, financial and material assistance to the affected States to mitigate the continuing adverse impact of the sanctions on their economies; encouraged the affected States of the region to continue the process of multilateral regional cooperation; urged the organizations and specialized agencies of the United Nations system and other organizations involved to take steps to broaden access for suppliers, particularly from the affected States, to participate actively in the post-conflict reconstruction and rehabilitation of the former Yugoslavia; requested the Secretary-General to take measures to increase the opportunity for the affected countries to participate actively in the post-conflict reconstruction, rehabilitation and development of the former Yugoslavia; and requested the Secretary-General to submit a report on the implementation of the resolution to the Assembly at its fifty-second session (resolution 51/30 A).

Document: Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 51/30 A).

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[50] References for the fifty-first session (agenda item 21 (b)):

(a) Report of the Secretary-General: A/51/356;
(b) Draft resolution: A/51/L.22 and Add.1;
(c) Resolution 51/30 A;
(d) Plenary meetings: A/51/PV.62, 63 and 74.

Assistance for the rehabilitation and reconstruction of Liberia

At its forty-fifth session, in 1990, the General Assembly considered this question under the item entitled "Special economic and disaster relief assistance". At that session, the Assembly decided to include in the provisional agenda of its forty-sixth session an item entitled "Emergency assistance for the economic and social rehabilitation of Liberia" (resolution 45/232).

The General Assembly, at its forty-sixth to fiftieth sessions, continued its consideration of the question (resolutions 46/147, 47/154, 48/197, 49/21 E and 50/58 A).

At its fifty-first session,[51] the General Assembly called upon all States and intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations to continue to provide Liberia with technical, financial and other assistance for the repatriation and resettlement of Liberian refugees, returnees and displaced persons and the rehabilitation of combatants so as to facilitate the restoration of peace and normalcy in Liberia; and requested the Secretary-General to continue his efforts to mobilize assistance within the United Nations system to help the Liberian National Transitional Government in its reconstruction and development efforts, to undertake, when conditions permitted, in close collaboration with the authorities of Liberia, an assessment of needs, with the objective of holding a round-table conference of donors for the reconstruction and development of Liberia, and to report to the Assembly at its fifty-second session on the progress made in implementing the resolution (51/30 B).

Document: Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 51/30 B).

Assistance for the reconstruction and development of Lebanon

The General Assembly considered this question at its thirty-third to forty-eighth sessions (resolutions 33/146, 34/135, 35/85, 36/205, 37/163, 38/220, 39/197, 40/229, 41/196, 42/199, 43/207, 44/180, 45/225, 46/173 and 47/155 and decision 48/450).

At its fifty-first session,[52] the General Assembly appealed to all Member States and all organizations of the United Nations system to intensify their efforts with a view to considering an increase of all forms of support, including financial grants and soft loans given for the reconstruction and development of Lebanon; called upon all organizations and programmes of the United Nations system to support governmental requirements for national capacity-building and institutional renewal in the areas of social reconstruction and development, environmental management, public services provision and support for private-sector development, and for implementing priority field-based programmes in the rehabilitation and reintegration of displaced persons and in the reconstruction and development of Baalbeck-Hermel and the south Lebanon region; and requested the Secretary-General to report to the Assembly at its fifty-second session through the Economic and Social Council at its substantive session of 1997 on the implementation of the resolution (resolution 51/30 C).

Document: Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 51/30 C).

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[51] References for the fifty-first session (agenda item 21 (b)):
- (a) Report of the Secretary-General: A/51/303;
- (b) Draft resolution: A/51/L.24/Rev.1 and Rev.1/Add.1;
- (c) Resolution 51/30 B;
- (d) Plenary meetings: A/51/PV.62, 63 and 74.

[52] References for the fifty-first session (agenda item 21 (b)):
- (a) Draft resolution: A/51/L.25/Rev.1 and Rev.1/Add.1;
- (b) Resolution 51/30 C;
- (c) Plenary meetings: A/51/PV.62, 63 and 74.

Assistance for the reconstruction and development of Djibouti

This question was considered by the General Assembly at its forty-fourth to fiftieth sessions (resolutions 44/177, 45/228, 46/175, 47/157, 48/198, 49/21 F and 50/58 F).

At its fifty-first session,[53] the General Assembly welcomed the implementation by the Government of Djibouti of the structural adjustment programme and appealed to all Governments, international financial institutions, the specialized agencies of the United Nations system and non-governmental organizations to respond, as a matter of urgency, to the financial and material needs of the country; considered that implementation of the demobilization programme and of the national rehabilitation plan and reinforcement of democratic institutions required assistance in the form of financial and material support; requested the Secretary-General to continue his efforts to mobilize the resources necessary for an effective programme of financial, technical and material assistance to Djibouti; and also requested the Secretary-General to prepare a study of the progress made with regard to economic assistance to Djibouti, in time for the question to be considered by the Assembly at its fifty-second session (resolution 51/30 E).

Document: Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 51/30 E).

Assistance to humanitarian relief and the economic and social rehabilitation of Somalia

The General Assembly considered this question at its forty-third to fiftieth sessions (resolutions 43/206, 44/178, 45/229, 46/176, 47/160, 48/201, 49/21 L and 50/58 G).

At its fifty-first session,[54] the General Assembly welcomed the efforts of the United Nations, the Organization of African Unity, the League of Arab States, the Organization of the Islamic Conference, the Intergovernmental Authority on Development of the Countries of the Horn of Africa and the States members of the Movement of Non-Aligned Countries to resolve the situation in Somalia; appealed to all the Somali parties concerned to end hostilities and to engage in a process of national reconciliation that would allow for the transition from relief to reconstruction and development; called upon all parties, movements and factions in Somalia to respect fully the security and safety of personnel of the United Nations and its specialized agencies and of non-governmental organizations, and to guarantee their complete freedom of movement throughout Somalia; called upon the Secretary-General to continue to mobilize international humanitarian, rehabilitation and reconstruction assistance for Somalia; called upon the international community to respond to the United Nations Consolidated Inter-Agency Appeal for Somalia covering the period from October 1996 to December 1997; and requested the Secretary-General to take all measures necessary for the implementation of the resolution and to report thereon to the Assembly at its fifty-second session (resolution 51/30 G).

Document: Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 51/30 G).

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[53] References for the fifty-first session (agenda item 21 (b)):
- (a) Report of the Secretary-General: A/51/213;
- (b) Draft resolution: A/51/L.32/Rev.1 and Rev.1/Add.1;
- (c) Resolution 51/30 E;
- (d) Plenary meetings: A/51/PV.62, 63 and 74.

[54] References for the fifty-first session (agenda item 21 (b)):
- (a) Report of the Secretary-General: A/51/315;
- (b) Draft resolution: A/51/L.37/Rev.1;
- (c) Resolution 51/30 G;
- (d) Plenary meetings: A/51/PV.62, 63 and 84.

International assistance to Rwanda for the reintegration of returning refugees, the restoration of total peace, reconstruction and socio-economic development

This question was included in the agenda of the forty-ninth session of the General Assembly, in 1994, at the request of Rwanda (A/49/233 and Add.1). At that session, the Assembly invited the international community to provide emergency assistance to Rwanda (resolution 49/23).

The General Assembly continued its consideration of the item at its fiftieth session (resolution 50/58 L).

At its fifty-first session,[55] the General Assembly urged all States, United Nations organizations, specialized agencies and other intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations and the international financial and development institutions to continue to assist Rwanda in the resettlement and reintegration of refugees and other vulnerable groups and in its rehabilitation efforts; called upon the international community to continue its assistance with a view to alleviating the intolerable conditions in Rwandan prisons and to expediting the processing of cases, and encouraged the Government of Rwanda to continue its efforts to improve the judicial system and the situation in the prisons; encouraged the International Tribunal for Rwanda to pursue its work speedily, and called upon all States to cooperate with the Tribunal; called upon all States to continue efforts with regard to the search for peace in the Great Lakes region; and requested the Secretary-General to report to the Assembly at its fifty-second session on the implementation of the resolution (resolution 51/30 H).

Document: Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 51/30 H).

Emergency assistance to the Sudan

The General Assembly considered this question from its forty-third to fiftieth sessions (resolutions 43/8, 44/12, 45/226, 46/178, 47/162, 48/200, 49/21 K and 50/58 J).

At its fifty-first session,[56] the General Assembly stressed the need for Operation Lifeline Sudan to be operated with a view to ensuring its efficiency, transparency and effectiveness, with the full participation of the Government in its management and operation; stressed that Operation Lifeline Sudan should operate within the principle of national sovereignty and the framework of international cooperation; called upon the international community to contribute generously to the emergency needs and development of the country; urged the international community to give priority to assistance for certain rehabilitation requirements; called upon the donor community and the organizations of the United Nations system to provide financial, technical and medical assistance to combat malaria and other epidemics in the Sudan; welcomed the signing in April 1996 of the political charter between the Government and many factions of the rebel movement for the achievement of peace in the Sudan and encouraged the remaining factions to join the peace process; urged the international community to support the programmes of rehabilitation, settlement and integration of returnees, refugees and the internally displaced; stressed the importance of assuring safe access for personnel providing relief assistance to all in need and the importance of strict observance of the principles and guidelines of Operation Lifeline Sudan; urged all parties involved to continue to offer all feasible assistance, including facilitating the movement of relief supplies and personnel, so as to guarantee the maximum success of Operation Lifeline Sudan in all affected parts of the country; urged all parties to the conflict to desist from using anti-personnel mines, and called upon the international community to refrain from supplying mines to the parties of the conflict and to provide the Government of the Sudan with financial and technical assistance in mine clearance; and requested the Secretary-General to continue to mobilize and coordinate resources and support for Operation Lifeline Sudan and to report on the emergency situation in the affected areas and the recovery, rehabilitation and development of the country to the Assembly at its fifty-second session (resolution 51/30 I).

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[55] References for the fifty-first session (agenda 21 (b)):
(a) Report of the Secretary-General: A/51/353;
(b) Draft resolution: A/51/L.50/Rev.1 and Rev.1/Add.1;
(c) Resolution 51/30 H;
(d) Plenary meetings: A/51/PV.62, 63 and 84.

[56] References for the fifty-first session (agenda item 21 (b)):
(a) Report of the Secretary-General: A/51/326;
(b) Draft resolution: A/51/L.26 and Add.1;
(c) Resolution 51/30 I;
(d) Plenary meetings: A/51/PV.62, 63 and 87.

Document: Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 51/30 I).

(c) Emergency international assistance for peace, normalcy and reconstruction of war-stricken Afghanistan

The General Assembly considered this question at its forty-seventh to fiftieth sessions (resolutions 47/119, 48/208, 49/140 and 50/88 A).

At its fifty-first session,[57] the General Assembly considered this question in conjunction with the item entitled "The situation in Afghanistan and its implications for international peace and security" (see item 43 below). At the same session, the Assembly requested the Secretary-General to authorize the United Nations Special Mission to Afghanistan, established under resolution 48/208, to continue its efforts to facilitate national reconciliation and reconstruction in Afghanistan; requested him to continue efforts to develop plans for national reconstruction and rehabilitation beginning in areas of peace and security; demanded that all Afghan parties fulfil their obligations and honour their commitments regarding the safety and full freedom of movement of United Nations and other international personnel and cooperate fully with efforts to respond to the humanitarian needs of the people of Afghanistan; urgently appealed for financial, technical and material assistance for the restoration of basic services and the reconstruction of Afghanistan and the voluntary, safe and secure return of refugees and internally displaced persons; called upon the international community to respond to the inter-agency consolidated appeal for emergency humanitarian and rehabilitation assistance for Afghanistan launched by the Secretary-General for the period from 1 January to 31 December 1997; denounced the discrimination against girls and women and other violations of human rights and international humanitarian law in Afghanistan, and noted with deep concern possible repercussions on international relief and reconstruction programmes in Afghanistan; and requested the Secretary-General to submit to the Assembly at its fifty-second session a report on the actions taken pursuant to the resolution (resolution 51/195 A).

Document: Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 51/195 A).

(d) Assistance to the Palestinian people

The Economic and Social Council, in its resolutions 2026 (LXI) of 4 August 1976 and 2100 (LXIII) of 3 August 1977, called upon the United Nations Development Programme, the specialized agencies and other organizations of the United Nations system to intensify, in coordination with the Economic and Social Commission for Western Asia, their efforts in identifying the social and economic needs of the Palestinian people. It also urged those agencies and organizations to consult and cooperate with the Palestine Liberation Organization in establishing concrete projects to improve the social and economic conditions of the Palestinian people.

The General Assembly considered this question at its thirty-third to fiftieth sessions (resolutions 33/147, 34/133, 35/111, 36/70, 37/134, 38/145, 39/224, 40/170, 41/181, 42/166, 43/178, 44/235, 45/183, 46/201, 47/170, 48/213, 49/21 N and 50/58 H).

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[57] References for the fifty-first session (agenda items 21 (c) and 39):

(a) Report of the Secretary-General: A/51/704;
(b) Draft resolution: A/51/L.49 and Add.1;
(c) Resolution 51/195 A;
(d) Plenary meetings: A/51/PV.84 and 87.

At its fifty-first session,[58] the General Assembly stressed the importance of the work of the United Nations Special Coordinator in the Occupied Territories; urged Member States, international financial institutions, United Nations agencies and programmes, non-governmental organizations and regional organizations to extend rapid and generous economic and social development assistance to the Palestinian people in close cooperation with the Palestine Liberation Organization and through official Palestinian institutions; urged Member States to open their markets to exports from the West Bank and Gaza on the most favourable terms; requested the Secretary-General to submit a report to the Assembly at its fifty-second session, through the Economic and Social Council, on the implementation of the resolution, including an assessment of assistance actually received by the Palestinian people as well as of unmet needs and specific proposals to respond to those needs effectively (resolution 51/150).

Document: Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 51/150), A/52/159-E/1997/69.

(e) Participation of volunteers, "White Helmets", in activities of the United Nations in the field of humanitarian relief, rehabilitation and technical cooperation for development

This question was considered by the General Assembly at its forty-ninth session, in 1994 (resolution 49/139 B), under the agenda item entitled "Strengthening of the coordination of humanitarian and disaster relief assistance of the United Nations, including special economic assistance: Special economic assistance to individual countries or regions".

This question was included in the agenda of the fiftieth session[59] of the General Assembly, at the request of Argentina (A/50/144). At that session, the Assembly commended the activities and experiences of the United Nations Volunteers, including the White Helmets; encouraged voluntary national and regional actions aimed at making available to the United Nations system national volunteer corps such as the White Helmets on a standby basis; encouraged the Department of Humanitarian Affairs and the relevant bodies of the United Nations to make use of the White Helmets and other United Nations volunteers; recognized the operational role of the United Nations Volunteers in the selection, training, deployment and effective utilization of the White Helmets at the field level; called upon countries in a position to do so to contribute to the distinct window created to that end; and requested the Secretary-General to report to the Assembly at its fifty-second session on the technical, institutional and financial viability of the initiative (resolution 50/19).

Document: Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 50/19).

(f) Strengthening of international cooperation and coordination of efforts to study, mitigate and minimize the consequences of the Chernobyl disaster

This question was considered by the General Assembly at its forty-fifth session, in 1990 (resolution 45/190), during which the Assembly decided to include in the provisional agenda of its forty-sixth session an item entitled "International cooperation to study, mitigate and minimize the consequences of the disaster at Chernobyl".

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[58] References for the fifty-first session (agenda item 21 (d)):
- (a) Report of the Secretary-General: A/51/171-E/1996/75;
- (b) Draft resolution: A/51/L.41;
- (c) Resolution 51/150;
- (d) Plenary meetings: A/51/PV.62, 63 and 84.

[59] References for the fiftieth session (agenda item 154):
- (a) Report of the Secretary-General: A/50/203/Add.1-E/1995/79/Add.1;
- (b) Note by the Secretariat: A/50/542;
- (c) Draft resolution: A/50/L.23 and Add.1;
- (d) Resolution 50/19;
- (e) Plenary meetings: A/50/PV.70-72.

The General Assembly continued its consideration of the question at its forty-sixth to forty-eighth sessions (resolutions 46/150, 47/165 and 48/206).

At its fiftieth session,[60] the General Assembly requested the Secretary-General to continue his efforts in the implementation of its previous resolutions and to continue to maintain close cooperation with the agencies of the United Nations system and with regional and other organizations while implementing programmes and specific projects in the framework of relevant agreements and arrangements; invited Member States and multilateral financial institutions and other concerned parties of the international community to provide support to the ongoing efforts made by Belarus, the Russian Federation and Ukraine to cope with the consequences of the Chernobyl disaster; requested the Secretary-General to appeal to Member States to continue and to intensify that assistance; and requested him to submit to it at its fifty-second session, under a separate sub-item, a report on the implementation of the resolution (resolution 50/134).

Document: Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 50/134).

21. Revitalization of the work of the General Assembly

The item, which was included in the agenda of the forty-sixth session of the General Assembly, in 1991, had originally been proposed for inclusion in the draft agenda of that session by the President of the Assembly at its forty-fifth session (see decision 45/461).

The General Assembly considered the question at its forty-sixth and forty-seventh sessions (resolutions 46/77 and 47/233). In particular, by resolution 47/233, the Assembly decided to reduce the number of Main Committees from seven to six and further decided, as an interim measure, on the pattern of election of the six Chairmen of the Main Committees at the forty-eighth session.

At its forty-eighth session,[61] the General Assembly, *inter alia,* stressed the importance of enhanced cooperation and an effective relationship between the General Assembly and other principal organs, particularly the Security Council; decided to continue to use the existing machinery and, when necessary, to consider the creation of new bodies to facilitate the discussion of any question or any matter within the scope of the Charter and, as appropriate, the making of recommendations on it to the Members of the United Nations or to the Security Council or to both; welcomed the ongoing efforts of the Security Council to improve its working methods, and in that context encouraged the Council, in the submission of reports to the Assembly, to provide in a timely manner a clear and informative account of its work; invited the President of the General Assembly, following consultations, to propose appropriate ways and means to facilitate an in-depth discussion by the Assembly of matters contained in the reports submitted to it by the Security Council; adopted the guidelines on the Rationalization of the Agenda of the General Assembly annexed to the resolution; decided that the arrangement concerning the pattern of election of the six Chairmen of the Main Committees would take effect at its forty-ninth session; and requested the Secretary-General to report to the Assembly at its fifty-second session on the progress achieved in the implementation of the resolution after having ascertained the views and experience of the Presidents of the Assembly at its forty-ninth, fiftieth and fifty-first sessions (resolution 48/264).

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[60] References for the fiftieth session (agenda item 20 (c)):
(a) Report of the Secretary-General: A/50/418;
(b) Draft resolution: A/50/L.26/Rev.1 and Rev.1/Add.1;
(c) Resolution 50/134;
(d) Plenary meetings: A/50/PV.70-72 and 96.

[61] References for the forty-eighth session (agenda item 53):
(a) Draft resolution: A/48/L.61;
(b) Resolution 48/264;
(c) Plenary meeting: A/48/PV.102.

Document: Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 48/264).

22. Cooperation between the United Nations and the Agency for Cultural and Technical Cooperation

The item entitled "Observer status for the Agency for Cultural and Technical Cooperation in the General Assembly" was included in the agenda of the thirty-third session of the General Assembly, in 1978, at the request of 21 Governments (A/33/242). The Agency was granted observer status in the Assembly at its thirty-third session (resolution 33/18).

At its fiftieth session,[62] the General Assembly, *inter alia*, invited the Secretary-General of the United Nations to take the necessary steps, in consultation with the Secretary-General of the Agency for Cultural and Technical Cooperation, to promote cooperation between the two secretariats, particularly by encouraging meetings that enable their representatives to consult one another on projects, measures and procedures that would facilitate and expand cooperation and coordination between the two organizations; urgently requested the specialized agencies and other bodies and programmes of the United Nations to cooperate to that end with the Secretary-General of the United Nations and the Secretary-General of the Agency; and requested the Secretary-General to submit a report on the implementation of the resolution to the Assembly at its fifty-second session (resolution 50/3).

Document: Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 50/3).

23. Multilingualism

This item was included in the agenda of the fiftieth session[63] of the General Assembly, in 1995, at the request of Belgium, Burundi, Cape Verde, Djibouti, Egypt, France, Greece, Guinea-Bissau, Mauritius, Monaco, Morocco, the Niger, Portugal, Romania, Senegal, Togo, Tunisia and Viet Nam (A/50/147). At that session, the Assembly requested the Secretary-General to ensure the strict implementation of the resolutions establishing language arrangements for both the official languages and the working languages of the Secretariat, and invited Member States to do likewise; recalled that the Secretariat was required, in its relations with Member States, to use the official or working language requested by those States; also requested the Secretary-General to ensure that appointment of the staff of the Organization was carried out strictly in accordance with the terms of Article 101 of the Charter and the regulations established by the Assembly pursuant to that Article and that, upon recruitment, personnel recruited by the different bodies of the Organization have a command of and use at least one of the working languages of the Secretariat or one of the working languages of another body of the Organization; further requested the Secretary-General to ensure, in particular in the recruitment and promotion of Secretariat staff, equality of the working languages of the Secretariat and of their use; stressed the need to ensure, in particular through the training and recruitment of specialists, that the necessary resources were available to guarantee the proper and timely translation of documents into the different official languages of the United Nations; recalled the need to ensure the simultaneous distribution of such documents in the official languages; also stressed the need to ensure adequate human and financial resources for maintaining the teaching, at all levels, of the official languages and the working languages of the Secretariat; further stressed the importance of ensuring the availability of publications and adequate data banks in the different official languages in the libraries and documentation centres of the various bodies; urged the delegations of Member States and the Secretariat to endeavour to avoid holding informal meetings without interpretation; and requested the Secretary-General to submit at its fifty-second session a report on the implementation of the resolution and particularly on the use of the official languages of the United Nations and the working languages of the Secretariat (resolution 50/11).

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[62] References for the fiftieth session (agenda item 157):
(a) Draft resolution: A/50/L.4 and Add.1;
(b) Resolution 50/3;
(c) Plenary meeting: A/50/PV.31.

[63] References for the fiftieth session (agenda item 156):
(a) Draft resolution: A/50/L.6/Rev.1 and Rev.1/Add.1; and draft amendments: A/50/L.14;
(b) Resolution 50/11;
(c) Plenary meeting: A/50/PV.49.

Document: Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 50/11).

24. Building a peaceful and better world through sport and the Olympic ideal

The item entitled "Building a peaceful and better world through sport" was included in the agenda of the forty-eighth session of the General Assembly, in 1993, at the request of the Permanent Representative of Egypt to the United Nations, in his capacity as Chairman of the Organization of African Unity (A/48/237).

The General Assembly considered the item at its forty-eighth and forty-ninth sessions (resolutions 48/11 and 49/29). At its forty-ninth session, the Assembly decided to include an item entitled "Building a peaceful and better world through sport and the Olympic ideal" in the provisional agenda of its fiftieth session (resolution 49/29).

At its fiftieth session,[64] the General Assembly, *inter alia*, called upon Member States to reaffirm the observance of an Olympic Truce during the Games of the XXVI Olympiad and to reaffirm the observance of the Olympic Truce in advance of each Summer and Winter Olympic Games; requested the Secretary-General to continue to cooperate with the International Olympic Committee in joint endeavours for the promotion of peace, equality among nations and the harmonious development of humankind; and decided to biennialize this item (resolution 50/13).

At the same session, the General Assembly took note of the solemn appeal made by the President of the General Assembly on 11 July 1996 in connection with the observance of the Olympic Truce (decision 50/486).

No advance documentation is expected.

25. Cooperation between the United Nations and the Latin American Economic System

This item was included in the agenda of the forty-second session of the General Assembly, in 1987, at the request of Bolivia, Mexico, Peru and Uruguay (A/42/192 and Add.1 and 2).

The General Assembly considered the item at its forty-second to forty-ninth sessions (resolutions 42/12, 43/5, 44/4, 45/5, 46/12, 47/13, 48/22 and 49/6).

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[64] References for the fiftieth session (agenda item 40):
(a) Draft resolution: A/50/L.15 and Add.1;
(b) Resolution 50/13 and decision 50/486;
(c) Plenary meetings: A/50/PV.52 and 121.

At its fiftieth session,[65] the General Assembly urged ECLAC to continue broadening and deepening its coordination and mutual support activities with the Latin American Economic System; urged UNDP to strengthen and expand its support to the programmes that the Permanent Secretariat of the Latin American Economic System was carrying out; urged the specialized agencies and other organizations and programmes of the United Nations system to continue and intensify their support for, and cooperation in the activities of, the Latin American Economic System; requested both the Secretary-General of the United Nations and the Permanent Secretary of the Latin American Economic System to assess, at the appropriate time, the implementation of the Agreement between the United Nations and the Latin American Economic System, and to report thereon to the Assembly at its fifty-second session; and requested the Secretary-General to submit to the Assembly at its fifty-second session a report on the implementation of the resolution (resolution 50/14).

Document: Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 50/14).

26. University for Peace

The idea of establishing a University for Peace was proposed by the President of Costa Rica and approved by the General Assembly in its resolution 34/111 of 14 December 1979. The Assembly approved the establishment of the University for Peace at its thirty-fifth session (resolution 35/55).

At its forty-fifth, forty-sixth and forty-eighth sessions, the General Assembly continued its consideration of the question (resolutions 45/8, 46/11 and 48/9).

At its fiftieth session,[66] the General Assembly reiterated its appreciation to the Secretary-General for the establishment of the new Council of the University for Peace; and requested him to consider ways of strengthening cooperation between the United Nations and the University for Peace and to submit a report thereon to the Assembly at its fifty-second session (resolution 50/41).

Document: Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 50/41).

27. Return or restitution of cultural property to the countries of origin

The item entitled "Restitution of works of art to countries victims of expropriation" was included in the agenda of the twenty-eighth session of the General Assembly, in 1973, at the request of Zaire (A/9199).

The Assembly considered the question at its twenty-eighth, thirtieth to thirty-sixth, thirty-eighth, fortieth, forty-second, forty-fourth, forty-sixth and forty-eighth sessions (resolutions 3148 (XXVIII), 3187 (XXVIII), 3391 (XXX), 31/40, 32/18, 33/50, 34/64, 35/127, 35/128, 36/64, 38/34, 40/19, 42/7, 44/18, 46/10 and 48/15). The item has been included in the agenda of the Assembly under its current title since the thirty-fourth session.

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[65] References for the fiftieth session (agenda item 25):
- (a) Report of the Secretary-General: A/50/438 and Corr.1;
- (b) Draft resolution: A/50/L.16;
- (c) Resolution 50/14;
- (d) Plenary meeting: A/50/PV.60.

[66] References for the fiftieth session (agenda item 21):
- (a) Draft resolution: A/50/L.42/Rev.1 and Rev.1/Add.1;
- (b) Resolution 50/41;
- (c) Plenary meeting: A/50/PV.85.

At its fiftieth session,[67] the General Assembly commended UNESCO and the Intergovernmental Committee for Promoting the Return of Cultural Property to Its Countries of Origin or Its Restitution in Case of Illicit Appropriation on the work they had accomplished, in particular through the promotion of bilateral negotiations, for the return or restitution of cultural property, the preparation of inventories of movable cultural property, the reduction of illicit traffic in cultural property and the dissemination of information to the public; reaffirmed that the restitution to a country of its objets d'art, monuments, museum pieces, archives, manuscripts, documents and any other cultural or artistic treasures contributes to the strengthening of international cooperation and to the preservation and flowering of universal cultural values through fruitful cooperation between developed and developing countries; requested the Secretary-General, in collaboration with UNESCO, to continue to develop all possibilities for bringing about the attainment of the objectives of resolution 48/15; and also requested the Secretary-General, in cooperation with the Director-General of UNESCO, to submit to the Assembly at its fifty-second session a report on the implementation of the resolution (resolution 50/56).

Document: Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 50/56), A/52/211.

28. Universal Congress on the Panama Canal

This item was included in the agenda of the fiftieth session of the General Assembly, in 1995, at the request of France, Panama and the United States of America (A/50/193). The Assembly considered the item at that session (resolution 50/12).

At its fifty-first session,[68] the General Assembly reiterated its firm support for the initiative of the Government of Panama, and urged it to continue to intensify its efforts to organize the Universal Congress on the Panama Canal at Panama City from 7 to 10 September 1997; renewed its appeal to Member States generously to assist the Government of Panama, and called upon intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations to do likewise; and requested the Secretary-General to submit to the Assembly at its fifty-second session a report on the implementation of the resolution (resolution 51/5).

Document: Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 51/5).

29. Cooperation between the United Nations and the Inter-Parliamentary Union

This item was included in the agenda of the fiftieth session of the General Assembly, in 1995, at the request of Senegal (A/50/141 and Corr.1 and 2 and Add.1-3). The Assembly considered the item at that session (resolution 50/15).

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[67] References for the fiftieth session (agenda item 22):
- (a) Note by the Secretary-General: A/50/498);
- (b) Draft resolution: A/50/L.28 and Add.1;
- (c) Resolution 50/56;
- (d) Plenary meeting: A/50/PV.87.

[68] References for the fifty-first session (agenda item 28):
- (a) Report of the Secretary-General: A/51/281;
- (b) Draft resolution: A/51/L.4;
- (c) Resolution 51/5;
- (d) Plenary meeting: A/51/PV.40.

At its fifty-first session,[69] the General Assembly welcomed the conclusion on 24 July 1996 of the cooperation agreement between the United Nations and the Inter-Parliamentary Union; and requested the Secretary-General to submit a report to the General Assembly at its fifty-second session on various aspects of cooperation that had taken place between the United Nations and the Inter-Parliamentary Union in the implementation of the cooperation agreement (resolution 51/7).

Document: Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 51/7).

30. Necessity of ending the economic, commercial and financial embargo imposed by the United States of America against Cuba

This item was included in the agenda of the forty-sixth session of the General Assembly, in 1991, at the request of the Government of Cuba (A/46/193).

The General Assembly considered the question at its forty-sixth to fiftieth sessions (decision 46/407 and resolutions 47/19, 48/16, 49/9 and 50/10).

At its fifty-first session,[70] the General Assembly reiterated its call to all States to refrain from promulgating and applying laws and regulations, such as the one promulgated on 12 March 1996 known as the "Helms-Burton Act", whose extraterritorial effects affect the sovereignty of other States and the legitimate interests of entities or persons under their jurisdiction, in conformity with their obligations under the Charter of the United Nations and international law which, *inter alia*, reaffirm the freedom of trade and navigation; once again urged States that have and continue to apply such laws and measures to take the necessary steps to repeal or invalidate them as soon as possible in accordance with their legal regime; and requested the Secretary-General to submit to the Assembly at its fifty-second session a report on the implementation of the resolution (resolution 51/17).

Document: Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 51/17).

31. Cooperation between the United Nations and the Organization of the Islamic Conference

The item entitled "Cooperation between the United Nations and the Organization of the Islamic Conference" was included in the agenda of the thirty-fifth session of the General Assembly, in 1980, at the request of Pakistan (A/35/194).

The General Assembly considered the item at its thirty-fifth to fiftieth sessions (resolutions 35/36, 36/23, 37/4, 38/4, 39/7, 40/4, 41/3, 42/4, 43/2, 44/8, 45/9, 46/13, 47/18, 48/24, 49/15 and 50/17).

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[69] References for the fifty-first session (agenda item 29):
(a) Report of the Secretary-General: A/51/402;
(b) Draft resolution: A/51/L.6 and Add.1;
(c) Resolution 51/7;
(d) Plenary meeting: A/51/PV.41.

[70] References for the fifty-first session (agenda item 27):
(a) Report of the Secretary-General: A/51/355 and Add.1;
(b) Draft resolution: A/51/L.15;
(c) Resolution 51/17;
(d) Plenary meeting: A/51/PV.57.

At its fifty-first session,[71] the General Assembly, *inter alia*, requested the United Nations and the Organization of the Islamic Conference (OIC) to continue cooperation in their common search for solutions to global problems; welcomed the proposals of the general meeting of the United Nations and OIC to strengthen cooperation between the two organizations in areas of common concern and to review the ways and means for enhancing the actual mechanisms of such cooperation; welcomed also the efforts of the secretariats of the two organizations to strengthen information exchange, coordination and cooperation between them in areas of mutual interest in the political field, and their ongoing consultations with a view to developing the modalities of such cooperation; encouraged the specialized agencies and other organizations of the United Nations system to continue to expand their cooperation with the subsidiary organs and specialized and affiliated institutions of OIC, and invited them to multiply the contacts and meetings of the focal points for cooperation in priority areas of interest to the two organizations; urged the United Nations and other organizations of the United Nations system, especially the lead agencies, to provide increased technical and other forms of assistance to OIC and its subsidiary organs and specialized and affiliated institutions in order to enhance cooperation; and requested the Secretary-General to report to the Assembly at its fifty-second session on the state of cooperation between the two organizations (resolution 51/18).

Document: Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 51/18).

32. Zone of peace and cooperation of the South Atlantic

This item was included in the agenda of the forty-first session of the General Assembly, in 1986, at the request of Brazil (A/41/143 and Corr.1).

The General Assembly considered the question at its forty-second to fiftieth sessions (resolutions 42/16, 43/23, 44/20, 45/36, 46/19, 47/74, 48/23, 49/26 and 50/18).

At its fifty-first session,[72] the General Assembly reaffirmed the importance of the purposes and objectives of the zone of peace and cooperation of the South Atlantic as a basis for the promotion of cooperation among the countries of the region; called upon all States to cooperate in the promotion of the objectives established in the declaration of the zone of peace and cooperation of the South Atlantic and to refrain from any action inconsistent with those objectives and with the Charter of the United Nations and relevant resolutions of the Organization, particularly action which might create or aggravate situations of tension and potential conflict in the region; recalled the agreement reached at the third meeting of the States members of the zone, held at Brasilia in 1994, to encourage democracy and political pluralism and to promote and defend all human rights and fundamental freedoms and to cooperate towards the achievement of those goals; welcomed the progress towards the full entry into force of the Treaty for the Prohibition of Nuclear Weapons in Latin America and the Caribbean (Treaty of Tlatelolco), and the conclusion of the African Nuclear-Weapon-Free Zone Treaty (Treaty of Pelindaba); affirmed the importance of the South Atlantic to global maritime and commercial transactions and its determination to preserve the region for all peaceful purposes and activities protected by international law, in particular the United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea; requested the relevant organizations, organs and bodies of the United Nations system to render all appropriate assistance which States of the zone might seek in their joint efforts to implement the declaration of the zone of peace and cooperation of the South Atlantic; and requested the Secretary-General to keep the implementation of resolution 41/11 and subsequent resolutions on the matter under review and to submit a report to the Assembly at its fifty-second session, taking into account, *inter alia*, the views expressed by Member States (resolution 51/19).

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[71] References for the fifty-first session (agenda item 31):
- (a) Report of the Secretary-General: A/51/381;
- (b) Draft resolution: A/51/L.17;
- (c) Resolution 51/18;
- (d) Plenary meeting: A/51/PV.58.

[72] References for the fifty-first session (agenda item 32):
- (a) Report of the Secretary-General: A/51/458;
- (b) Draft resolution: A/51/L.16;
- (c) Resolution 51/19;
- (d) Plenary meeting: A/51/PV.58.

Document: Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 51/19).

33. Cooperation between the United Nations and the League of Arab States

This item was included in the agenda of the thirty-sixth session of the General Assembly, in 1981, at the request of Algeria (A/36/196). At that session, the Assembly reaffirmed its resolution 477 (V), in which it requested the Secretary-General of the United Nations to invite the Secretary-General of the League of Arab States (LAS) to attend sessions of the Assembly as an observer; and decided to invite the League to participate in the sessions and the work of the Assembly and of its subsidiary organs as an observer (resolution 36/24).

At its thirty-seventh to fiftieth sessions, the General Assembly continued its consideration of the item (resolutions 37/17, 38/6, 39/9, 40/5, 41/4, 42/5, 43/3, 44/7, 45/82, 46/24, 47/12, 48/21, 49/14 and 50/16).

At its fifty-first session,[73] the General Assembly, *inter alia*, requested the Secretary-General to continue his efforts to strengthen cooperation and coordination between the United Nations and other organizations and agencies of the United Nations system and LAS and its specialized organizations; called upon the specialized agencies and other organizations and programmes of the United Nations system to intensify cooperation with LAS and its specialized organizations in the following priority sectors, namely, energy, rural development, desertification and green belts, training and vocational training, technology, environment, and information and documentation; requested the Secretary-General of the United Nations, in cooperation with the Secretary-General of LAS, to encourage periodic consultation between representatives of the Secretariat of the United Nations and the General Secretariat of LAS to review and strengthen coordination mechanisms; decided that, in order to enhance cooperation and for the purpose of review and appraisal of progress, a general meeting between the United Nations system and LAS should take place once every two years, and inter-agency sectoral meetings should be organized regularly on areas of priority and wide importance in the development of the Arab States, on the basis of agreement between the counterpart programmes of the United Nations system and LAS and its specialized organizations; recommended that the next general meeting on cooperation between the representatives of the secretariats of the United Nations system and the General Secretariat of LAS and its specialized organizations be held during 1997; and requested the Secretary-General to submit to the Assembly at its fifty-second session a report on the implementation of the resolution (resolution 51/20).

Document: Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 51/20).

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[73] References for the fifty-first session (agenda item 30):
(a) Report of the Secretary-General: A/51/380 and Add.1;
(b) Draft resolution: A/51/L.8;
(c) Resolution 51/20;
(d) Plenary meeting: A/51/PV.60.

34. Cooperation between the United Nations and the Economic Cooperation Organization

In July 1993, a Memorandum of Understanding was signed between the secretariats of the Economic Cooperation Organization (ECO) and the Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific (ESCAP). On 13 October 1993, by its resolution 48/2, the General Assembly granted ECO observer status.

The General Assembly considered the question at its fiftieth session (resolution 50/1).

At its fifty-first session,[74] the General Assembly urged the specialized agencies and other organizations and programmes of the United Nations system to initiate, maintain and increase consultation and programmes with ECO and its associated institutions in the attainment of their objectives; called upon ESCAP, as the regional arm of the United Nations having all States members of ECO as its members, to assume a specific role in promoting cooperation with ECO; and requested the Secretary-General to submit to the Assembly at its fifty-second session a report on the implementation of the resolution (resolution 51/21).

Document: Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 51/21).

35. Elimination of coercive economic measures as a means of political and economic compulsion

This item was included in the agenda of the fifty-first session of the General Assembly at the request of the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya (A/51/193). At that session,[75] the Assembly called for the immediate repeal of unilateral extraterritorial laws that imposed sanctions on companies and nationals of other States; called upon all States not to recognize unilateral extraterritorial coercive economic measures or legislative acts imposed by any State; and requested the Secretary-General to submit to the Assembly at its fifty-second session a report on the implementation of the resolution (resolution 51/22).

Document: Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 51/22).

36. Question of Palestine[3]

This item, which had been on the agenda of the second and third sessions of the General Assembly, was included in the agenda of the twenty-ninth session, in 1974, at the request of 55 Member States (A/9742 and Corr.1 and Add.1-4). At that session, the Assembly invited the Palestine Liberation Organization (PLO), the representative of the Palestinian people, to participate in its deliberations on the question of Palestine in plenary meetings (resolution 3210 (XXIX)). At the same session, the Assembly reaffirmed the inalienable rights of the Palestinian people in Palestine, emphasizing that their realization was indispensable for the solution of the question of Palestine (resolution 3236 (XXIX)). The Assembly also invited the PLO to participate, in the capacity of observer, in its sessions and its work and in all international conferences convened under its auspices; and considered that the PLO was similarly entitled with regard to all international conferences convened by other organs of the United Nations (resolution 3237 (XXIX)).

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[74] References for the fifty-first session (agenda item 26):
(a) Report of the Secretary-General: A/51/265 and Add.1;
(b) Draft resolution: A/51/L.7 and Rev.1;
(c) Resolution 51/21;
(d) Plenary meeting: A/51/PV.67.

[75] References for the fifty-first session (agenda item 159):
(a) Draft resolution: A/51/L.23;
(b) Resolution 51/22;
(c) Plenary meeting: A/51/PV.67.

At its thirtieth session, the General Assembly called for the invitation of the PLO to participate on an equal footing with other parties in all efforts, deliberations and conferences on the Middle East that were held under the auspices of the United Nations and to take part in the Geneva Peace Conference on the Middle East as well as in all other efforts for peace (resolution 3375 (XXX)). At the same session, the Assembly established the Committee on the Exercise of the Inalienable Rights of the Palestinian People; requested the Committee to consider and recommend to the Assembly a programme of implementation, designed to enable the Palestinian people to exercise the rights previously recognized; and requested the Security Council to consider the question of the exercise by the Palestinian people of their inalienable rights (resolution 3376 (XXX)).

At its thirty-first and subsequent sessions, the General Assembly endorsed the recommendations of the Committee (resolutions 31/20, 32/40 A, 33/28 A, 34/65 A, 35/169 A, 36/120 A, 37/86 A, 38/58 A, 39/49 A, 40/96 A, 41/43 A, 42/66 A, 43/175 A, 44/41 A, 45/67 A, 46/74 A, 47/64 A, 48/158 A, 49/62 A and 50/84 A).

At its thirty-second session, the General Assembly requested the Secretary-General to establish within the Secretariat a Special Unit on Palestinian Rights, which would prepare, under the Committee's guidance, studies and publications relating to the inalienable rights of the Palestinian people and would organize, in consultation with the Committee, commencing in 1978, the annual observance of 29 November as the International Day of Solidarity with the Palestinian People (resolution 32/40 B). The Assembly later requested that the Special Unit be redesignated as the Division for Palestinian Rights, with an expanded mandate of work.

At its thirty-sixth session, the General Assembly decided to convene, under the auspices of the United Nations, an International Conference on the Question of Palestine, and authorized the Committee on the Exercise of the Inalienable Rights of the Palestinian People to act as the Preparatory Committee for the Conference (resolution 36/120 C).

The International Conference on the Question of Palestine, held at Geneva from 29 August to 7 September 1983, called, *inter alia*, for the convening of an international peace conference on the Middle East under the auspices of the United Nations, with the participation of all parties to the conflict, including the PLO, as well as the United States of America, the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics and other concerned States, on an equal footing. At its thirty-eighth session, the General Assembly endorsed the recommendations of the Conference (resolution 38/58 C).

At its forty-third session, the General Assembly acknowledged the proclamation of the State of Palestine by the Palestine National Council on 15 November 1988; affirmed the need to enable the Palestinian people to exercise their sovereignty over their territory occupied since 1967; and decided that, effective as at 15 December 1988, the designation "Palestine" should be used in place of the designation "Palestine Liberation Organization" in the United Nations system, without prejudice to the observer status and functions of the PLO within the United Nations system, in conformity with relevant United Nations resolutions and practice (resolution 43/177).

Since its forty-sixth session, the General Assembly has welcomed the developments in the peace process, in particular the convening at Madrid, on 30 October 1991, of the Peace Conference on the Middle East (resolution 46/75) and subsequent negotiations, and the signing of the Declaration of Principles on Interim Self-Government Arrangements by Israel and the Palestine Liberation Organization on 13 September 1993 (resolution 48/158 A), as well as the subsequent implementation agreements; and has reaffirmed a number of principles for the achievement of a final settlement and comprehensive peace (resolution 48/158 D).

At its fifty-first session,[76] the General Assembly, reaffirming the permanent responsibility of the United Nations with respect to the question of Palestine until it is resolved in all its aspects in accordance with international legitimacy, considered that the Committee on the Exercise of the Inalienable Rights of the Palestinian People could continue to make a valuable and positive contribution to international efforts to promote the effective implementation of the Declaration of Principles on Interim Self-Government Arrangements and to mobilize international support for and assistance to the Palestinian people during the transitional period; authorized the Committee to continue to promote the exercise of the inalienable rights of the Palestinian people, to make such adjustments in its approved programme of work as it might consider appropriate in the light of developments, to mobilize support and assistance for the Palestinian people, and to report thereon to the Assembly at its fifty-second session and thereafter; and requested the Committee to continue to extend its cooperation to non-governmental organizations in their contribution to heightening international awareness of the facts relating to the question of Palestine and promoting assistance to meet the needs of the Palestinian people, and to involve additional non-governmental organizations in its work (resolution 51/23).

At the same session, the General Assembly considered that the Division for Palestinian Rights of the Secretariat continued to make a useful and constructive contribution through the organization of seminars and meetings of non-governmental organizations, as well as through its research and monitoring activities, the preparation of studies and publications, and the collection and dissemination of information in printed and electronic form on the question of Palestine; and requested the Secretary-General to continue to provide the Division with the necessary resources, including for the further development of the United Nations Information System on the Question of Palestine, in consultation with the Committee on the Exercise of the Inalienable Rights of the Palestinian People and under its guidance (resolution 51/24).

Also at its fifty-first session,[76] the General Assembly, recalling its resolution 50/84 C, considered that the special information programme on the question of Palestine of the Department of Public Information of the Secretariat was very useful in raising the awareness of the international community concerning the complexities of the question of Palestine and the situation in the Middle East in general; and requested the Department, in full cooperation and coordination with the Committee on the Exercise of the Inalienable Rights of the Palestinian People, to continue its special information programme on the question of Palestine for the biennium 1996-1997, with particular emphasis on public opinion in Europe and North America (resolution 51/25).

At the same session, the General Assembly, *inter alia*, reaffirmed the necessity of achieving a peaceful settlement of the question of Palestine, the core of the Arab-Israeli conflict, in all its aspects; stressed the necessity for the immediate and scrupulous implementation of the agreements reached between the parties and the commencement of the negotiations on the final settlement; called upon the concerned parties, the co-sponsors of the peace process and the entire international community to exert all the necessary efforts to ensure the success of the peace process; stressed the need for: (a) the realization of the inalienable rights of the Palestinian people, primarily the right to self-determination, and (b) the withdrawal of Israel from the Palestinian territory occupied since 1967; also stressed the need for resolving the problem of the Palestine refugees in conformity with its resolution 194 (III); urged Member States to expedite the provision of economic and technical assistance to the Palestinian people during that critical period; emphasized the importance for the United Nations to play a more active and expanded role in the current peace process and in the implementation of the Declaration of Principles; and requested the Secretary-

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[76] References for the fifty-first session (agenda item 35):

(a) Report of the Committee on the Exercise of the Inalienable Rights of the Palestinian People: Supplement No. 35 (A/51/35);

(b) Report of the Secretary-General: A/51/678-S/1996/953;

(c) Draft resolutions: A/51/L.33 and Add.1, A/51/L.34 and Add.1, A/51/L.35 and Add.1 and A/51/L.36 and Add.1;

(d) Resolutions 51/23 to 51/26;

(e) Plenary meeting: A/51/PV.72.

General to continue his efforts with the parties concerned, and in consultation with the Security Council, for the promotion of peace in the region and to submit progress reports on developments in that matter (resolution 51/26).

Documents:

(a) Report of the Committee on the Exercise of the Inalienable Rights of the Palestinian People, Supplement No. 35 (A/52/35);

(b) Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 51/26).

37. The situation in the Middle East[3]

Various aspects of the Middle East have been dealt with by the United Nations, particularly by the General Assembly and the Security Council, since 1947. Following the hostilities of June 1967, the Security Council, in November 1967, set forth principles for a just and lasting peace in the Middle East (resolution 242 (1967)).

The General Assembly considered the item on the situation in the Middle East at its twenty-fifth to twenty-seventh sessions, from 1970 to 1972 (resolutions 2628 (XXV), 2799 (XXVI) and 2949 (XXVII)), and at its thirtieth to fiftieth sessions, from 1975 to 1996 (resolutions 3414 (XXX), 31/61, 31/62, 32/20, 33/29, 34/70, 35/207, 36/226 A and B, 37/123 A to F, 38/180 A to E, 39/146 A to C, 40/168 A to C, 41/162 A to C, 42/209 A to D, 43/54 A to C, 44/40 A to C, 45/83 A to C, 46/82 A and B, 47/63 A and B, 48/58, 48/59 A and B, 49/87 A and B, 49/88, 50/21 and 50/22 A to C).

At its fifty-first session,[77] the General Assembly determined that the decision of Israel to impose its laws, jurisdiction and administration on the Holy City of Jerusalem was illegal and therefore null and void; deplored the transfer by some States of their diplomatic missions to Jerusalem in violation of Security Council resolution 478 (1980) and their refusal to comply with the provisions of that resolution; called once more upon those States to abide by the provisions of the relevant United Nations resolutions; and requested the Secretary-General to report to the Assembly at its fifty-second session on the implementation of the resolution (resolution 51/27).

At the same session, the General Assembly, *inter alia*, declared that Israel had failed so far to comply with Security Council resolution 497 (1981); declared also that the Knesset decision of 11 November 1981 annexing the occupied Syrian Golan constituted a grave violation of resolution 497 (1981) and therefore was null and void and had no validity whatsoever, and called upon Israel to rescind it; determined once more that the continued occupation of the Syrian Golan and its de facto annexation constituted a stumbling block in the way of achieving a just, comprehensive and lasting peace in the region; called for the resumption of the talks on the Syrian and Lebanese tracks and for the respect for the commitments and guarantees reached during the previous talks; demanded once more that Israel withdraw from all the occupied Syrian Golan to the line of 4 June 1967 in implementation of the relevant Security Council resolutions; and requested the Secretary-General to report to the Assembly at its fifty-second session on the implementation of the resolution (resolution 51/28).

Also at the same session, the General Assembly, *inter alia*, welcomed the peace process started at Madrid, and supported the subsequent bilateral negotiations; expressed its full support for all the achievements of the peace process thus far, which constituted important steps in achieving a comprehensive, just and lasting peace in the Middle East; urged all parties to fulfil their obligations and to implement the agreements already reached; stressed the need to achieve rapid progress on all tracks of the Arab-Israeli negotiations within the peace process; welcomed the results of the Conference to Support Middle East Peace, convened in Washington, D.C., on 1 October 1993, including the establishment of the Ad Hoc Liaison Committee, and the subsequent work of the World Bank Consultative Group, welcomed also the appointment by the Secretary-General of the "United Nations Special Coordinator in the Occupied Territories", and urged Member States to expedite economic, financial and technical assistance to the Palestinian people during the interim period; considered that an active United Nations role in the Middle East peace process and in assisting in the implementation of the Declaration of Principles could make a positive contribution; and encouraged regional development and cooperation in areas where work had begun within the framework of the Madrid Conference (resolution 51/29).

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[77] References for the fifty-first session (agenda item 33):

(a) Reports of the Secretary-General: A/51/543 and A/51/678-S/1996/953;

(b) Draft resolutions: A/51/L.38 and Add.1, A/51/L.39 and A/51/L.40 and Add.1;

(c) Resolutions 51/27 to 51/29;

(d) Plenary meeting: A/51/PV.72.

Documents: Reports of the Secretary-General (resolutions 51/27 and 51/28).

38. Support by the United Nations system of the efforts of Governments to promote and consolidate new or restored democracies

The question of support by the United Nations system for the efforts of Governments to promote and consolidate new or restored democracies was included in the agenda of the forty-ninth session of the General Assembly, in 1994, at the request of 38 Member States (A/49/236 and Add.1). The item was considered at the forty-ninth and fiftieth sessions (resolutions 49/30 and 50/133).

At its fifty-first session,[78] the General Assembly invited the Secretary-General, Member States and the relevant specialized agencies and bodies of the United Nations system, as well as other intergovernmental organizations, to collaborate in the holding of the Third International Conference of New or Restored Democracies; and requested him to submit a report to the Assembly at its fifty-second session on the implementation of the resolution (resolution 51/31).

Document: Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 51/31).

39. Oceans and the law of the sea

(a) Law of the sea

The United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea entered into force on 16 November 1994, one year after the deposit of the sixtieth instrument of ratification or accession. As at 9 May 1997, 116 States had deposited their instruments of ratification or accession. Since 1984 the General Assembly has considered developments relating to the Convention under the item entitled "Law of the sea" (resolutions 39/73, 40/63, 41/34, 42/20, 43/18, 44/26, 45/145, 46/78, 47/65, 48/28, 49/28 and 50/23).

At its fifty-first session,[79] the General Assembly, *inter alia*, called upon all States that had not done so to become parties to the Convention and the Agreement relating to the Implementation of Part XI of the United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea of 10 December 1982 (resolution 48/263, annex) in order to achieve the goal of universal participation; called upon States to harmonize their national legislation with the provisions of the Convention and to ensure the consistent application of those provisions; encouraged States parties to the Convention to consider making a written declaration choosing from the means set out in article 287 of the Convention for the settlement of disputes concerning the interpretation or application of the Convention; requested the Secretary-General to ensure that the institutional capacity of the Organization adequately responded to the needs of States and competent international organizations by providing advice and assistance, taking into account the special needs of developing countries; invited Member States and others in a position to do so to contribute to the further development of the fellowship programme on the law of the sea, training and educational activities, and advisory services in support of effective implementation of the Convention; requested the Secretary-General to continue his efforts to further strengthen the existing system for the collection, compilation and dissemination of information on the law of the sea and related matters; reaffirmed its decision to undertake an annual review and evaluation of the implementation of the Convention and other developments relating to ocean affairs and the law of the sea; requested the Secretary-General to prepare a comprehensive report on the impact of the entry into force of the Convention on related existing and proposed instruments and programmes throughout the United Nations system; requested the Secretary-General to report to the Assembly at its fifty-second session on the implementation of the resolution, in connection with his annual comprehensive report on oceans and the law of the sea; and decided to include in the provisional agenda of the fifty-second session an item entitled "Oceans and the law of the sea" (resolution 51/34).

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[78] References for the fifty-first session (agenda item 41):
  (a) Report of the Secretary-General: A/51/512;
  (b) Draft resolution: A/51/L.20/Rev.1 and Rev.1/Add.1;
  (c) Resolution 51/31;
  (d) Plenary meetings: A/51/PV.61 and 75.

[79] References for the fifty-first session (agenda item 24 (a)):
  (a) Report of the Secretary-General: A/51/645 and Add.1 and 2;
  (b) Draft resolution: A/51/L.21 and Add.1;
  (c) Resolution 51/34;
  (d) Plenary meetings: A/51/PV.76 and 77.

Documents:

(a) Annual comprehensive report of the Secretary-General on oceans and the law of the sea, including implementation of resolution 51/34;

(b) Report of the Secretary-General on the impact of the entry into force of the United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea on international instruments and programmes (resolution 51/34);

(c) Note by the Secretary-General transmitting the Agreement concerning the Relationship between the United Nations and the International Seabed Authority (resolution 51/34), A/52/260.

(b) Agreement for the Implementation of the Provisions of the United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea of 10 December 1982 relating to the Conservation and Management of Straddling Fish Stocks and Highly Migratory Fish Stocks

The Agreement for the Implementation of the Provisions of the United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea of 10 December 1982 relating to the Conservation and Management of Straddling Fish Stocks and Highly Migratory Fish Stocks was adopted on 4 August 1995 by the United Nations Conference on Straddling Fish Stocks and Highly Migratory Fish Stocks, and was opened for signature on 4 December 1995. As at 8 May 1997, it had received a total of 33 signatures. The Agreement requires 30 ratifications or accessions to enter into force.

The Assembly considered the question at its forty-eighth to fiftieth sessions (resolutions 48/194, 49/121 and 50/24).

At its fifty-first session,[80] the General Assembly took note with concern that many commercially important straddling fish stocks and highly migratory fish stocks had been subject to heavy and little-regulated fishing efforts that some stocks continued to be overfished; welcomed the fact that a growing number of States and other entities, as well as regional and subregional fishery management organizations and arrangements, had adopted legislation, established regulations or taken other measures to implement the provisions in the Agreement, and urged them to enforce those measures fully; called upon States and other entities and regional and subregional fishery management organizations and arrangements that had not done so to consider taking measures to implement the provisions of the Agreement; urged States, relevant specialized agencies, international organizations, intergovernmental bodies and non-governmental organizations that had not yet done so to provide information to the Secretary-General to ensure as comprehensive a report as possible; requested the Secretary-General to report to the Assembly at its fifty-second session and biennially thereafter on further developments relating to the conservation and management of straddling fish stocks and highly migratory fish stocks, including the status and implementation of the Agreement, taking into account information provided by States, relevant specialized agencies, in particular the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations, and other appropriate organs, organizations and programmes of the United Nations system, regional and subregional organizations and arrangements for the conservation and management of straddling fish stocks and highly migratory fish stocks, as well as other relevant intergovernmental bodies and non-governmental organizations (resolution 51/35).

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[80] References for the fifty-first session (agenda item 24 (b)):

(a) Report of the Secretary-General: A/51/383;

(b) Draft resolution: A/51/L.28 and Add.1;

(c) Resolution 51/35;

(d) Plenary meetings: A/51/PV.76 and 77.

Document: Report of the Secretary-General on developments relating to the conservation and management of straddling fish stocks and highly migratory fish stocks (resolution 51/35).

(c) Large-scale pelagic drift-net fishing, unauthorized fishing in zones of national jurisdiction and fisheries by-catch and discards

The General Assembly has considered the question of large-scale pelagic drift-net fishing and its impact on the living marine resources of the world's oceans and seas since 1989 (resolution 44/225); and subsequently at its forty-fifth to fiftieth sessions (resolutions 45/197 and 46/215, decisions 47/443, 48/445 and 49/436, and resolutions 49/116, 49/118 and 50/25).

At its fifty-first session,[81] the General Assembly reaffirmed the importance it attached to compliance with its resolution 42/215, in particular to those provisions of the resolution calling for full implementation of a global moratorium on all large-scale pelagic drift-net fishing on the high seas; urged all authorities of members of the international community that had not done so to take greater enforcement responsibility to ensure full compliance with resolution 46/215; called upon States to take the responsibility, consistent with their obligations under international law as reflected in the United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea and resolution 49/116, to take measures to ensure that no fishing vessels entitled to fly their national flags fish in areas under the national jurisdiction of other States unless duly authorized by the competent authorities of the coastal State or States concerned; requested the Secretary-General to ensure that reporting on all major fisheries-related activities and instruments was effectively coordinated and duplication of activities and reporting minimized and that relevant scientific and technical studies were disseminated to the international community; requested the Secretary-General to submit to the Assembly at its fifty-second session and biennially thereafter a report on further developments relating to the implementation of resolutions 46/215, 49/116 and 49/118 (resolution 51/36).

Document: Report of the Secretary-General on the implementation of resolutions 46/215, 49/116 and 49/118 (resolution 51/36).

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[81] References for the fifty-first session (agenda item 24 (c)):

(a) Report of the Secretary-General: A/51/404;
(b) Draft resolution: A/51/L.29 and Add.1;
(c) Resolution 51/36;
(d) Plenary meetings: A/51/PV.76 and 77.

40. Cooperation between the United Nations and the Organization for Security and Cooperation in Europe

The item entitled "Coordination of the activities of the United Nations and the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe" was included in the agenda of the forty-seventh session of the General Assembly, in 1992. The Conference was granted observer status in the Assembly at the forty-eighth session (resolution 48/5). The Assembly continued its consideration of the item at its forty-ninth session (resolution 49/13).

At the Budapest Summit Meeting (5 and 6 December 1994), the participating States decided to change the name, with effect from 1 January 1995, from Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe to Organization for Security and Cooperation in Europe (OSCE).

The General Assembly continued its consideration of the item at its fiftieth session (resolution 50/87).

At its fifty-first session,[82] the General Assembly welcomed the progress in common work in the field between the United Nations and OSCE; welcomed the Summit Declaration and the decisions adopted by the heads of State or Government of OSCE on 3 December 1996 at Lisbon in particular the Lisbon Declaration on a Common and Comprehensive Security Model for Europe for the Twenty-first Century; commended OSCE for the fulfilment of the role assigned to it by the General Framework Agreement for Peace in Bosnia and Herzegovina; welcomed the decision of OSCE to continue its engagement in Bosnia and Herzegovina; underlined the responsibility of the parties to organize free and fair municipal elections in Bosnia and Herzegovina, and welcomed the confirmation that OSCE would supervise the preparation and conduct of those elections; welcomed the readiness of OSCE to continue to contribute to regional stabilization in Bosnia and Herzegovina, as well as to promote negotiations on regional arms control; welcomed the readiness of OSCE to support the Human Rights Office at Sukhumi, Georgia, which formed part of the United Nations Observer Mission in Georgia; fully supported the activities of OSCE to achieve a peaceful solution to the conflict in and around the Nagorny Karabakh region of Azerbaijan, and welcomed the cooperation between the United Nations and OSCE in that regard and on the subject of the return and reintegration of refugees and other involuntarily displaced persons in countries of the Commonwealth of Independent States; requested the Secretary-General to continue exploring with the Chairman-in-Office of OSCE possibilities for further enhancement of cooperation, information exchange and coordination between the United Nations and OSCE, in accordance with Chapter VIII of the Charter of the United Nations and on the basis of the framework for cooperation and coordination between the United Nations and OSCE of 26 May 1993 (A/48/185, annex II); and requested the Secretary-General to submit to the Assembly at its fifty-second session a report on implementation of the resolution (resolution 51/57).

Document: Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 51/57).

41. Assistance in mine clearance

The item entitled "Assistance in mine clearance" was included in the agenda of the forty-eighth session of the General Assembly, in 1993, at the request of the 12 States members of the European Community (A/48/193). The Assembly considered the item at that session and at each subsequent session (resolutions 48/7, 49/215 and 50/82).

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[82] References for the fifty-first session (agenda item 38):
(a) Report of the Secretary-General: A/51/489 and Add.1;
(b) Draft resolutions: A/51/L.52 and Add.1 and A/51/L.54;
(c) Resolution 51/57;
(d) Plenary meeting: A/51/PV.81.

At its fifty-first session,[83] the General Assembly welcomed the efforts made by the United Nations to foster the establishment of mine-clearance capacities in countries where mines constituted a serious threat to the safety, health and lives of the local population, and urged all Member States to assist afflicted countries in the establishment and development of their national mine-clearance capacities; invited Member States to develop national programmes to promote awareness of landmines, especially among children; appealed to Member States and regional organizations to continue to contribute to the Voluntary Trust Fund for Assistance in Mine Clearance; stressed the importance of international assistance for the rehabilitation of landmine victims and their full participation in society; emphasized the importance of effective coordination of mine-related activities; welcomed the establishment of comprehensive mine-action programmes; urged Member States, regional organizations, governmental and non-governmental organizations and foundations to continue to extend full assistance and cooperation to the Secretary-General; urged Member States to provide the necessary information and technical and material assistance; encouraged Member States and organizations to continue to promote appropriate technology as well as standards for humanitarian mine-clearance activities; and requested the Secretary-General to submit to the Assembly at its fifty-second session a report on the progress achieved on all relevant issues outlined in his previous reports to the Assembly on assistance in mine clearance and on the operation of the Trust Fund (resolution 51/149).

Document: Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 51/149).

42. Cooperation between the United Nations and the Organization of African Unity

The question of cooperation between the United Nations and OAU was first considered by the General Assembly at its twentieth session, in 1965 (resolution 2011 (XX)).

From the twenty-first to twenty-sixth sessions, the question of cooperation between the two organizations continued to be considered by the General Assembly, but it was focused on specific areas (resolution 2103 (XXI), 2193 (XXII), 2505 (XXIV) and 2863 (XXVI)).

At its twenty-seventh to fiftieth sessions, the General Assembly considered the question in the broader context of cooperation between OAU, on the one hand, and the United Nations, the specialized agencies and other organizations within the United Nations system on the other (resolutions 2962 (XXVII), 3066 (XXVIII), 3280 (XXIX), 3412 (XXX), 31/13, 32/19, 33/27, 34/21, 35/117, 36/80, 37/15, 38/5, 39/8, 40/20, 41/8, 42/9, 43/12, 44/17, 45/13, 46/20, 47/148, 48/25, 49/64 and 50/158).

At its fifty-first session,[84] the General Assembly called upon the United Nations to coordinate its efforts and to cooperate with OAU in the context of the pacific settlement of disputes and the maintenance of international peace and security in Africa; invited the United Nations to assist OAU in strengthening its institutional and operational capacity in the prevention, management and resolution of conflicts in Africa, in particular in the establishment of an early-warning system, technical assistance and training of personnel, exchange and coordination of information between their respective early-warning systems, logistical support and mobilization of financial support; urged the United Nations to enhance its cooperation with, and facilitate the participation of, OAU in its preventive diplomacy, peacemaking and peacekeeping operations and in joint fact-finding missions in Africa, by providing technical assistance and secondments and assisting in the mobilization of financial and logistical support; urged the United Nations to continue to support OAU in its efforts to manage a peaceful democratic transition in Africa, in particular in the areas of education for democracy, election observation, human rights and freedom, including technical support to the African Commission on Human and Peoples' Rights; urged all Member States and regional and international organizations, in particular those of the United Nations system, as well as non-governmental organizations, to provide the necessary and appropriate economic, financial and technical assistance to refugees and displaced persons, as well as to the African countries of asylum, taking into account recent disquieting developments in that respect; commended the continued efforts of OAU to promote multilateral cooperation and economic integration among African States, and requested the United Nations agencies to continue to support those efforts; stressed that the economic, technical and development assistance provided to Africa by the organizations of the United Nations system must continue, and emphasized the current need for those organizations to accord priority to Africa in that field; urged the Secretary-General, Member States, regional and international organizations, in particular those of the United Nations system, and non-governmental organizations to extend their support to the operations of the African Economic Community and to assist in economic integration and cooperation in Africa; invited the Secretary-General to associate OAU closely with the follow-up and monitoring of the implementation of the United Nations New Agenda for the Development of Africa in the 1990s, including the conduct of the final review of its implementation in 2002; called upon the relevant organs of the United Nations system to ensure the effective, fair and equitable representation of Africa at senior and policy levels at their respective headquarters and in their regional field operations; requested the relevant organs of the United Nations system to assist OAU in strengthening its capacity for information gathering, analysis and dissemination through the training of personnel and the mobilization of technical and financial assistance; and requested the Secretary-General to report to the Assembly at its fifty-second session on the implementation of the resolution and on the development of cooperation between OAU and the organizations of the United Nations system (resolution 51/151).

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[83] References for the fifty-first session (agenda item 34):
(a) Report of the Secretary-General: A/51/540;
(b) Draft resolution: A/51/L.44 and Add.1;
(c) Resolution 51/149;
(d) Plenary meetings: A/51/PV.73, 74 and 84.

[84] References for the fifty-first session (agenda item 42):
(a) Report of the Secretary-General: A/51/386;
(b) Draft resolution: A/51/L.19/Rev.1;
(c) Resolution 51/151;
(d) Plenary meetings: A/51/PV.67 and 84.

Document: Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 51/151).

43. The situation in Afghanistan and its implications for international peace and security[1]

On 3 January 1980, a number of Member States requested an urgent meeting of the Security Council to consider the situation in Afghanistan and its implications for international peace and security. The Council met from 5 to 9 January 1980, and on 9 January decided, in view of the lack of unanimity of its permanent members, to call for an emergency special session of the General Assembly to examine the matter (resolution 462 (1980)).

At its sixth emergency special session, held in January 1980, the General Assembly strongly deplored the armed intervention in Afghanistan; appealed to all States to respect the sovereignty, territorial integrity, political independence and non-aligned character of Afghanistan and to refrain from any interference in the internal affairs of that country; called for the immediate, unconditional and total withdrawal of the foreign troops; urged all parties concerned to assist in bringing about conditions necessary for the voluntary return of the Afghan refugees to their homes; and called upon the Security Council to consider ways and means to assist in the implementation of the resolution (resolution ES-6/2).

The item was included in the agenda of the thirty-fifth session of the General Assembly, in 1980, at the request of 35 Member States (A/35/144 and Add.1). At that session, the Assembly adopted a resolution on the question (resolution 35/37).

At its thirty-sixth to forty-sixth sessions, the General Assembly continued its consideration of the item (resolutions 36/34, 37/37, 38/29, 39/13, 40/12, 41/33, 42/15, 43/20, 44/15, 45/12 and 46/23).

At its forty-seventh and forty-eighth sessions, the General Assembly did not consider the item but decided to retain it in the agenda of that session (decisions 47/467 and 48/484). No decision was taken on this item at the forty-ninth session.

At its fiftieth and fifty-first sessions, the General Assembly considered this item in conjunction with the question of emergency international assistance for peace, normalcy and reconstruction of war-stricken Afghanistan (see item 20 (c) above).

At its fifty-first session,[85] the General Assembly, *inter alia*, stressed that the main responsibility for finding a political solution to the conflict lay with the Afghan parties; called upon all Afghan parties to cease immediately all armed hostilities, to renounce the use of force, to put aside their differences and to engage in a political dialogue aimed at achieving national reconciliation and a lasting political settlement of the conflict and establishing a fully representative and broad-based transitional government of national unity; reaffirmed its full support for the efforts of the United Nations, in particular the activities of the United Nations Special Mission to Afghanistan, in facilitating, where appropriate in cooperation with interested States and international organizations, the political process towards the goals of national reconciliation and a lasting political settlement with the participation of all parties to the conflict and all segments of Afghan society; called upon all Afghan parties to cooperate with the United Nations Special Mission; requested the Secretary-General to authorize the United Nations Special Mission to continue its efforts to facilitate national reconciliation and reconstruction in Afghanistan, specifically to mediate an end to the conflict and to facilitate the implementation of a comprehensive peaceful settlement, to be agreed upon by the Afghan parties, which could include, *inter alia*: (a) an immediate and durable ceasefire among the Afghan parties to be supervised by a commission composed of representatives of all the warring parties, facilitated by the United Nations and the Organization of the Islamic Conference; (b) the demilitarization of Kabul, with adequate safeguards to ensure security and public order; and (c) the establishment of a broad-based and fully representative authoritative council; called upon all States strictly to refrain from any outside interference in the internal affairs of Afghanistan, including the involvement of foreign military personnel; also called upon all States immediately to end the supply of arms, ammunition, military equipment, training or any other military support to all parties to the conflict in Afghanistan; reiterated that the continuation of the conflict in Afghanistan provided a fertile ground for terrorism and drug-trafficking which destabilized the region and beyond, and called upon the leaders of the Afghan parties to halt such activities; and requested the Secretary-General to report to the Assembly every three months during its fifty-first session on the progress of the United Nations Special Mission and to the Assembly at its fifty-second session on the progress made in the implementation of the resolution (resolution 51/195 B).

Document: Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 51/195 B).

44. The situation of democracy and human rights in Haiti[1]

This item was included in the agenda of the forty-sixth session of the General Assembly, in 1991, at the request of Honduras (A/46/231).

The General Assembly considered the item at its forty-sixth to fiftieth sessions (resolutions 46/7, 47/20 A and B, 48/27 A and B, 49/27 A and B, and 50/86 A and B).

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[85] References for the fifty-first session (agenda item 39):
(a) Reports of the Secretary-General: A/51/698-S/1996/988, A/51/838-S/1997/240 and Corr.1;
(b) Report of the Fifth Committee: A/51/736;
(c) Draft resolution: A/51/L.49 and Add.1;
(d) Resolution 51/195 B;
(e) Meeting of the Fifth Committee: A/C.5/51/SR.44;
(f) Plenary meeting: A/51/PV.87.

At its fifty-first session,[86] the General Assembly, *inter alia*, welcomed the recommendation of the Secretary-General contained in his report to renew the mandate of the joint participation of the United Nations with the Organization of American States in the International Civilian Mission to Haiti; decided to authorize, on the basis of the above recommendation, the renewal of the mandate of the United Nations component of the International Civilian Mission to Haiti until 31 July 1997, with the possibility of a further decision to renew the Mission until 31 December 1997, based upon a report to be submitted by the Secretary-General not later than 30 June 1997 on the mandate and further extension of the International Civilian Mission to Haiti, taking into consideration the recommendations contained in the report of the Secretary-General to be submitted to the Security Council by 31 March 1997 on the United Nations Support Mission in Haiti; requested the Secretary-General to submit to the Assembly regular reports on the implementation of the resolution; reaffirmed once again the commitment of the international community to continue its technical, economic and financial cooperation with Haiti in support of its economic and social development efforts and in order to strengthen Haitian institutions responsible for dispensing justice and guaranteeing democracy, respect for human rights, political stability and economic development; requested the Secretary-General to continue to coordinate the efforts of the United Nations system in providing humanitarian aid and contributing to the development of Haiti; and decided to keep the item under review at its fifty-first session (resolution 51/196).

Document: Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 51/196).

45. The situation in Central America: procedures for the establishment of a firm and lasting peace and progress in fashioning a region of peace, freedom, democracy and development[2]

The item entitled "The situation in Central America: threats to international peace and security and peace initiatives" was included in the agenda of the thirty-eighth session of the General Assembly, in 1983, at the request of the Government of Nicaragua (A/38/242).

The General Assembly considered the question at its thirty-eighth to forty-sixth sessions (resolutions 38/10 and 39/4, decision 40/470, and resolutions 41/37, 42/1, 43/24, 44/10, 45/15 and 46/109 A and B).

At its forty-seventh session, the General Assembly decided to include in the provisional agenda of its forty-eighth session an item entitled "The situation in Central America: procedures for the establishment of a firm and lasting peace and progress in fashioning a region of peace, freedom, democracy and development" (resolution 47/118). The Assembly also considered the item at its forty-eighth, forty-ninth and fiftieth sessions (resolutions 48/161, 49/137 and 50/132).

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[86] References for the fifty-first session (agenda item 37):
(a) Report of the Secretary-General: A/51/703;
(b) Report of the Fifth Committee: A/51/739;
(c) Draft resolution: A/51/L.63 and Add.1;
(d) Resolution 51/196;
(e) Meeting of the Fifth Committee: A/C.5/51/SR.45;
(f) Plenary meeting: A/51/PV.87.

At its fifty-first session,[87] the General Assembly, *inter alia*, commended the efforts of the peoples and Governments of the Central American countries to consolidate peace and promote sustainable development by implementing the agreements adopted at the summit meetings, and requested the Secretary-General to continue to give the fullest possible support to the initiatives and activities of the Governments of the Central American countries; supported the decision of the Presidents of the Central American countries to declare Central America a region of peace, freedom, democracy and development, and encouraged the initiatives of the Central American countries, to consolidate Governments that base their development on democracy, peace, cooperation and respect for human rights; drew attention to the decision of the Presidents of the Central American countries embodied in the Declaration of Guácimo, in which the national and regional strategy known as the Alliance for the Sustainable Development of Central America became an integrated initiative reflected in a programme of immediate action in the political, moral, economic, social and environmental field; emphasized the work accomplished by the Central American Integration System in favour of subregional integration to promote economic growth oriented towards human development and in the strengthening of democracy and the consolidation of peace in the region, and called upon Member States and international organizations to provide effective cooperation for the strengthening of subregional integration; supported the adoption of the Framework Treaty on Democratic Security in Central America concerning the supremacy and strengthening of the power of civil society, a reasonable balance of forces, the security of individuals and of their property, the alleviation of poverty, the promotion of sustainable development, the protection of the environment, the eradication of violence, corruption, impunity, terrorism and trafficking in drugs and arms, and the increased channelling of resources into social investments; welcomed the agreement reached on 11 November 1996 by the Government of Guatemala and the Unidad Revolucionaria Nacional Guatemalteca to conclude their negotiations, with a view to finalizing and signing a firm and lasting peace agreement in Guatemala on 29 December 1996; called upon the parties to comply fully with their commitments under all the agreements reached between them and to implement the corresponding recommendations of the United Nations Mission for the Verification of Human Rights in Guatemala; requested the Secretary-General, the organizations of the United Nations system and the international community to continue their support for the peace process and hence for efforts to promote national reconciliation, democracy and development in Guatemala, and reiterated its appreciation of the peace efforts of the Secretary-General, the Group of Friends (Colombia, Mexico, Norway, Spain, the United States of America and Venezuela), as well as its appreciation of the contribution of the Assembly of Civil Society and other Guatemalans within the constitutional framework and the peace agreements; called upon the Government of El Salvador and all the political forces involved in the peace process to make all possible efforts to complete the implementation of all remaining aspects of the Peace Agreement; reiterated its recognition of the effective participation of the Secretary-General and his representatives and encouraged them to continue to take all necessary steps to ensure the successful implementation of all the commitments made by the parties to the Peace Agreement in El Salvador; recognized the achievements made by the people and Government of Nicaragua in their efforts to consolidate peace, democracy and reconciliation among Nicaraguans, as well as the importance of political, economic and social consultation among all sectors of the country; welcomed with satisfaction the peaceful electoral process held in Nicaragua on 20 October 1996, and its importance as a further step towards the strengthening of democracy, peace, development and reconstruction in that country; supported the treatment accorded to Nicaragua in the light of its continuing exceptional circumstances, so that the international community and financial institutions could incorporate that treatment into programmes to support the country's economic recovery and social reconstruction; expressed its appreciation of the work of the support group for Nicaragua (Canada, Mexico, the Netherlands, Spain and Sweden), which, under the coordination of the Secretary-General, was playing an active role in supporting the country's efforts towards economic recovery and social development, particularly with regard to solving the external debt problem and securing investments and new resources that would allow the country's economic and social programmes to continue towards national reconciliation, and requested the Secretary-General to continue to support those efforts; emphasized the importance of the current political dialogue and economic cooperation between the European Union and its member States and the Central American countries, with the participation of the Group of Three (Colombia, Mexico and Venezuela); also emphasized the commitments on sustainable development adopted at the fifteenth, sixteenth and seventeenth meetings of the Summit of Central American Presidents, with the aim of fashioning a region of peace, democracy and sustainable development; reiterated the importance of the support of the United Nations system through its operational activities, in particular the United Nations Development Programme, aimed at facilitating the development of programmes and projects which were indispensable for strengthening peace and the development process in the region; reiterated its full appreciation to the Secretary-General for his efforts to promote the pacification process and the consolidation of peace in Central America and to the groups of friendly countries which had made a direct contribution to attaining those ends, and requested that those efforts be maintained; and requested the Secretary-General to report to the Assembly at its fifty-second session on the implementation of the resolution (resolution 51/197).

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[87] References for the fifty-first session (agenda item 40):

(a) Reports of the Secretary-General:
  (i) A/51/338;
  (ii) United Nations Mission for the Verification of Human Rights and of Compliance with the Commitments of the Comprehensive Agreement on Human Rights in Guatemala: A/51/695-S/1996/998 and A/51/828;
  (iii) United Nations Office of Verification in El Salvador: A/51/693;
  (iv) Assessment of the peace process in El Salvador: A/51/917;

(b) Note by the Secretary-General transmitting the sixth report of the Director of the United Nations Mission for the Verification of Human Rights and of Compliance with the Commitments of the Comprehensive Agreement on Human Rights in Guatemala: A/51/790;

(c) Draft resolutions A/51/L.18/Rev.1 and Rev.1/Add.1, A/51/L.57 and Add.1, A/51/L.58 and Add.1 and A/51/L.69 and Add.1;

(d) Resolutions 51/197, 51/198 A and B and 51/199;

(e) Plenary meetings: A/51/PV.60, 87 and 94.

Document: Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 51/197).

United Nations Office of Verification in El Salvador

At its fifty-first session,[87] the General Assembly welcomed the continuing commitment of the Government and people of El Salvador to the consolidation of the peace process; paid tribute to the accomplishments of the United Nations Office of Verification in El Salvador; noted with satisfaction the commitment by the Government of El Salvador and other parties to the full implementation of the peace accords, and urged them to work together to complete that implementation without delay; decided in accordance with the recommendation of the Secretary-General, that: (a) the Representative of the Secretary-General in El Salvador should be withdrawn at the conclusion of the mandate of the United Nations Office of Verification in El Salvador on 31 December 1996; (b) the responsibilities of verification and good offices entrusted to the United Nations should be executed through periodic visits to El Salvador by a high-level envoy from Headquarters; also decided that the envoy would be assisted for a period of six months in the discharge of those responsibilities by a small support unit in El Salvador, working with the administrative support of the United Nations Development Programme; emphasized the importance of a continued and enhanced cooperation of the various agencies, offices and programmes of the United Nations system active in El Salvador with the efforts of the Organization in the consolidation of the peace process; called upon Member States and international institutions to continue to provide assistance to the Government and people of El Salvador and to lend support to the efforts of the United Nations in El Salvador for the purposes of peace-building and development; and requested the Secretary-General to submit a report to it before the end of June 1997 on the implementation of the resolution, including an assessment of the peace process in El Salvador (resolution 51/199).

Document: Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 51/199), A/51/917.

United Nations Mission for the Verification of Human Rights and of Compliance with the Commitments of the Comprehensive Agreement on Human Rights in Guatemala

At its fifty-first session in December 1996,[87] the General Assembly called upon the Government of Guatemala and the Unidad Revolucionaria Nacional Guatemalteca to continue their efforts to comply with their commitments under the Comprehensive Agreement on Human Rights in Guatemala and the human rights aspects of the Agreement on Identity and Rights of Indigenous Peoples; encouraged the parties to maintain the momentum of the negotiating process in order to ensure that the agreement on a firm and lasting peace would be signed on 29 December 1996; authorized the renewal of the mandate of the Mission until 31 March 1997, in accordance with the recommendations of the Secretary-General; invited the international community to intensify its support for the peace process and for the implementation of the peace agreements, *inter alia*, through voluntary contributions to the Trust Fund for the Guatemala Peace Process; and requested the Secretary-General to submit recommendations as soon as possible on how the structure and staffing of the Mission should be redesigned to enable the Mission to fulfil its new responsibilities after the signing of the agreement on a firm and lasting peace and to keep the Assembly fully informed of the implementation of the resolution (resolution 51/198 A).

Documents:

(a) Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 51/198 A);

(b) Note by the Secretary-General transmitting a human rights report from MINUGUA (resolution 51/198 A).

United Nations Verification Mission in Guatemala

At its resumed fifty-first session in March 1997,[87] the General Assembly commended the Government of Guatemala and the Unidad Revolucionaria Nacional Guatemalteca for their sustained efforts in search of peace, which culminated with the signing of the historic agreement of 29 December 1996; called upon both parties to continue to implement fully their commitments; decided to authorize the renewal of the mandate of the United Nations Mission for the Verification of Human Rights and of Compliance with the Commitments of the Comprehensive Agreement on Human Rights in Guatemala, to be known henceforth as the United Nations Verification Mission in Guatemala, until 31 March 1998, to carry out international verification of the peace accords in accordance with the recommendations of the Secretary-General; requested the Secretary-General to continue to develop appropriate means to identify resources for the Mission within the limits of the approved budget for the current biennium; also requested him to submit a report to the Assembly with his recommendations on the structure and staffing of the Mission after 31 March 1998; invited the international community to intensify its support for peace-related activities in Guatemala, through voluntary contributions to the Trust Fund for the Guatemala Peace Process and through other mechanisms; and requested the Secretary-General to keep the Assembly fully informed on the implementation of the resolution (resolution 51/198 B).

Documents: Reports of the Secretary-General (resolution 51/198 B).

46. Implementation of the outcome of the World Summit for Social Development

At its forty-seventh session, in 1992, the General Assembly decided to convene a World Summit for Social Development at the level of heads of State or Government (resolution 47/92). The Summit was held at Copenhagen from 6 to 12 March 1995.

The item entitled "Implementation of the outcome of the World Summit for Social Development" was included in the agenda of the fiftieth session of the General Assembly at the request of Denmark (A/50/192). At the same session, the Assembly decided to hold a special session of the General Assembly in the year 2000 for an overall review and appraisal of the implementation of the outcome of the Summit and to consider further actions and initiatives (resolution 50/161).

At its fifty-first session,[88] the General Assembly, *inter alia*, reaffirmed the commitments adopted by heads of State and Government at Copenhagen and their pledge to give the highest priority to national, regional and international policies and actions for the promotion of social progress, justice and the betterment of the human condition, based on full participation by all; noted with satisfaction the initiatives and actions taken by Governments towards the implementation of the commitments of the World Summit for Social Development; reiterated its call to Governments to define time-bound goals and targets for reducing overall poverty and eradicating absolute poverty, expanding employment and reducing unemployment, and enhancing social integration, within each national context; urged national Governments to formulate or strengthen comprehensive cross-sectoral strategies for implementing the outcome of the Summit and national strategies for social development; reaffirmed the need to strengthen, in a spirit of partnership, international, regional and subregional cooperation for social development and implementing the outcome of the Summit; recognized that the implementation of the Copenhagen Declaration on Social Development and the Programme of Action of the World Summit would require the mobilization of financial resources at the national and international levels, and that in developing countries, in particular in Africa and the least developed countries, additional financial resources and more effective development cooperation and assistance would be needed; stressed the need for all countries to develop economic policies to promote and mobilize domestic savings and attract external resources for productive investment, and to seek innovative sources of funding, both public and private, for social programmes; reaffirmed the need for effective partnership and cooperation between Governments and the relevant actors of civil society in the implementation of and follow-up to the Summit; encouraged non-governmental organizations to participate in the work of the Commission for Social Development; took note of Economic and Social Council resolution 1996/7, by which it decided that the Commission should have the primary responsibility for the follow-up to and review of the implementation of the Summit and decided to enlarge the Commission's membership from 32 to 46 and to annualize its meetings; took note also of the Council's decision on a new structure of the agenda and multi-year programme of work of the Commission for 1997-2000, and on its revised method of work; invited Governments to support the work of the Commission, including through the participation of high-level representatives on social development issues and policies; renewed its call to all relevant organs, organizations and bodies of the United Nations system to be involved in the follow-up to the Summit; urged the regional commissions to continue their involvement and support in the promotion of the implementation of the objectives of the Summit at the regional and subregional levels, by, *inter alia*, convening on a biennial basis a meeting at a high political level to review the progress made towards implementing the outcome of the Summit; decided that the Commission for Social Development would undertake work in 1999-2000 for the preparation of the special session of the Assembly in 2000 for an overall review and appraisal of the implementation of the outcome of the Summit, in accordance with its programme of work as set out in Council resolution 1996/7, and that a preparatory committee of the whole of the General Assembly would be established at its fifty-second session, which would hold an organizational session in 1998 and would initiate its substantive activities in 1999 on the basis of inputs of the Commission and the Economic and Social Council, taking into account contributions by other relevant organs and specialized agencies of the United Nations system; and requested the Secretary-General to report on the implementation of the outcome of the Summit to the Assembly at its fifty-second session (resolution 51/202).

At its thirty-fifth session, held in February/March 1997, the Commission for Social Development considered the priority theme "Productive employment and sustainable livelihoods" under the item "Follow-up to the World Summit for Social Development", in accordance with its restructured agenda and

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[88] References for the fifty-first session (agenda item 45):
(a) Report of the Secretary-General (A/51/348);
(b) Draft resolution: A/51/L.55 and Add.1;
(c) Resolution 51/202;
(d) Plenary meetings: A/51/PV.36-38 and 88.

multi-year programme of work, and adopted resolution 35/2 containing a set of agreed conclusions on the subject, and decided to transmit them to the Economic and Social Council to provide input to the high-level segment of its substantive session of 1997 (see the report of the Commission on its thirty-fifth session, E/1997/26, chap. I, sect. A).

Documents:

(a) Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 51/202);

(b) Relevant sections of the report of the Economic and Social Council at its 1997 substantive session (A/52/3).

47. The situation in Bosnia and Herzegovina[1]

Various aspects of the conflict in Bosnia and Herzegovina have been dealt with by the Security Council and by the General Assembly. The issue was included in the agenda of the forty-sixth session of the Assembly, in 1991, at the request of Turkey (A/46/237).

The General Assembly considered the question at its forty-sixth to fiftieth sessions (resolutions 46/242, 47/121, 48/88 and 49/10 and decision 50/492).

At its fifty-first session,[89] the General Assembly expressed its support for the General Framework Agreement for Peace in Bosnia and Herzegovina; welcomed the conclusions of the Peace Implementation Conference held in London on 4 and 5 December 1996; recognized that responsibility for consolidating the peace lay primarily with the authorities of Bosnia and Herzegovina; underlined the relationship between the fulfilment by the parties of their commitments under the Peace Agreement and the readiness of the international community to commit resources for reconstruction and development; stressed the importance of the full, comprehensive and consistent implementation of the Peace Agreement, including cooperation and compliance with the International Tribunal for the former Yugoslavia, the establishment of the necessary conditions for the voluntary return of refugees and displaced persons and the establishment of the necessary conditions for freedom of movement (resolution 51/203).

No advance documentation is expected.

48. Question of the Falkland Islands (Malvinas)

The item entitled "Question of the Falkland Islands (Malvinas)" was included in the agenda of the thirty-seventh session of the General Assembly, in 1982, at the request of 20 Member States (A/37/193).

The General Assembly considered the question at its thirty-seventh to fiftieth sessions (resolutions 37/9, 38/12, 39/6, 40/21, 41/40, 42/19 and 43/25; and decisions 38/405, 39/404, 40/410, 41/414, 42/410, 43/409, 44/406, 45/424, 46/406, 47/408, 48/408, 49/408 and 50/406).

At its fifty-first session,[90] the General Assembly decided to defer consideration of the item and to include it in the provisional agenda of its fifty-second session (decision 51/407).

No advance documentation is expected.

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[89] References for the fifty-first session (agenda item 56):
(a) Draft resolution: A/51/L.62/Rev.1 and Rev.1/Add.1;
(b) Resolution 51/203;
(c) Plenary meetings: A/51/PV.85, 86 and 88.

[90] References for the fifty-first session (agenda item 49):
(a) Decision 51/407;
(b) Plenary meeting: A/51/PV.41.

49. Report of the International Tribunal for the Prosecution of Persons Responsible for Serious Violations of International Humanitarian Law Committed in the Territory of the Former Yugoslavia since 1991

The International Tribunal for the Prosecution of Persons Responsible for Serious Violations of International Humanitarian Law Committed in the Territory of the Former Yugoslavia since 1991 was established by the Security Council in its resolution 827 (1993) of 25 May 1993. The Tribunal submits an annual report to the General Assembly under article 34 of its statute; the Assembly considers the report in accordance with article 15, paragraph 2.

At its fifty-first session,[91] the General Assembly took note of the third report of the International Tribunal, covering the period from 31 July 1995 to 31 July 1996 (decision 51/409).

Document: Note by the Secretary-General transmitting the fourth report of the International Tribunal (decision 51/409).

50. Report of the International Criminal Tribunal for the Prosecution of Persons Responsible for Genocide and Other Serious Violations of International Humanitarian Law Committed in the Territory of Rwanda and Rwandan Citizens Responsible for Genocide and Other Such Violations Committed in the Territory of Neighbouring States between 1 January and 31 December 1994

The International Criminal Tribunal for the Prosecution of Persons Responsible for Genocide and Other Serious Violations of International Humanitarian Law Committed in the Territory of Rwanda and Rwandan Citizens Responsible for Genocide and Other Such Violations Committed in the Territory of Neighbouring States between 1 January and 31 December 1994 was established on 8 November 1994 by the Security Council in resolution 955 (1994). By resolution 977 (1995), the Council decided that the seat of the Tribunal would be Arusha, United Republic of Tanzania, and by resolution 989 (1995) it established the list of candidates for the position of judge of the Tribunal, for election by the General Assembly.

At its forty-ninth session, in 1994, the General Assembly elected the six judges of the Trial Chamber of the International Tribunal for Rwanda (decision 49/324). On 9 September 1995, the Secretary-General, following consultations with the judges of the Tribunal, appointed the first Registrar of the Tribunal. The current Registrar is Mr. Agwu U. Okali.

This item was included in the agenda of the fiftieth session of the General Assembly, pursuant to Security Council resolution 955 (1994).

Under article 32 of its statute, the International Tribunal submits an annual report to the General Assembly.

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[91] References for the fifty-first session (agenda item 50):
(a) Note by the Secretary-General transmitting the third report of the International Tribunal: A/51/292-S/1996/665;
(b) Decision 51/409;
(c) Plenary meeting: A/51/PV.59.

At its fifty-first session,[92] the General Assembly took note of the first annual report of the International Tribunal (decision 51/410).

Document: Note by the Secretary-General transmitting the second annual report of the International Tribunal.

51. Declaration of the Assembly of Heads of State and Government of the Organization of African Unity on the aerial and naval military attack against the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriya by the present United States Administration in April 1986

This item was included in the agenda of the forty-first session of the General Assembly, in 1986, at the request of the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya (A/41/241). At that session, the Assembly condemned the military attack perpetrated against the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriya on 15 April 1986; called upon the Government of the United States of America to refrain from the threat or use of force in the settlement of disputes and differences with the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya; called upon all States to refrain from extending any assistance or facilities for perpetrating acts of aggression against the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya; affirmed the right of the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya to receive appropriate compensation for the material and human losses inflicted upon it; requested the Security Council to remain seized of the matter and requested the Secretary-General to report thereon to the Assembly at its forty-second session (resolution 41/38).

At its forty-second to fiftieth sessions, the General Assembly decided to include the item in the provisional agenda of the forty-third to fifty-first sessions (decisions 42/457, 43/417, 44/417, 45/429, 46/436, 47/463, 48/435, 49/444 and 50/422).

At its fifty-first session,[93] the General Assembly decided to defer consideration of the item and to include it in the provisional agenda of its fifty-second session (decision 51/432).

No advance documentation is expected.

52. Armed Israeli aggression against the Iraqi nuclear installations and its grave consequences for the established international system concerning the peaceful uses of nuclear energy, the non-proliferation of nuclear weapons and international peace and security

This item was included in the agenda of the thirty-sixth session of the General Assembly, in 1981, at the request of 43 Member States (A/36/194 and Add.1 and 2).

The General Assembly considered the item at its thirty-sixth to fortieth sessions (resolutions 36/27, 37/18, 38/9, 39/14 and 40/6).

At its forty-first session, the General Assembly called upon Israel urgently to place all its nuclear facilities under International Atomic Energy Agency safeguards in accordance with Security Council resolution

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[92] References for the fifty-first session (agenda item 59):
  (a) Note by the Secretary-General transmitting the first annual report of the International Tribunal: A/51/399-S/1996/778;
  (b) Decision 51/410;
  (c) Plenary meeting: A/51/PV.78.

[93] References for the fifty-first session (agenda item 51):
  (a) Decision 51/432;
  (b) Plenary meeting: A/51/PV.85.

487 (1981); considered that Israel had not yet committed itself not to attack or threaten to attack nuclear facilities in Iraq or elsewhere, including facilities under Agency safeguards; reaffirmed that Iraq was entitled to compensation for the damage it had suffered as a result of the Israeli armed attack on 7 June 1981; and requested the Conference on Disarmament to continue negotiations with a view to reaching an immediate conclusion of the agreement on the prohibition of military attacks on nuclear facilities as a contribution to promoting and ensuring the safe development of nuclear energy for peaceful purposes (resolution 41/12).

At its forty-second and forty-third sessions, the General Assembly decided to retain the item on the agenda (decisions 42/460 and 43/459). At its forty-fourth to fiftieth sessions, the Assembly decided to defer consideration of the item and to include it in the provisional agenda of the next session (decisions 44/470, 45/430, 46/442, 47/464, 48/436, 49/474 and 50/444).

At its fifty-first session,[94] the General Assembly decided to defer consideration of the item and to include it in the provisional agenda of its fifty-second session (decision 51/433).

No advance documentation is expected.

53. Consequences of the Iraqi occupation of and aggression against Kuwait

The item entitled "Iraqi aggression and the continued occupation of Kuwait in flagrant violation of the Charter of the United Nations" was included in the agenda of the forty-fifth session of the General Assembly, in 1990, at the request of Kuwait (A/45/233). At that session, the Assembly decided to retain the item on the agenda of its forty-fifth session (decision 45/455).

At its forty-sixth session, the General Assembly decided to retain the item on the agenda of that session under the new title "Consequences of the Iraqi occupation of and aggression against Kuwait" (see A/46/PV.3 and 79) and to include it in the provisional agenda of its forty-seventh session (decision 46/475).

At the forty-seventh, forty-eighth and forty-ninth sessions, the General Assembly decided to retain the item on the agenda of those sessions (decisions 47/467, 48/484 and 49/474). At its fiftieth session, the Assembly decided to defer consideration of the item and to include it in the provisional agenda of its fifty-first session, (decision 50/445).

At its fifty-first session,[95] the General Assembly decided to defer consideration of the item and to include it in the provisional agenda of its fifty-second session (decision 51/434).

54. Implementation of the resolutions of the United Nations

This item was included in the agenda of the thirty-seventh session of the General Assembly, in 1982, at the request of Cyprus (A/37/245).

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[94] References for the fifty-first session (agenda item 52):
(a) Decision 51/433;
(b) Plenary meeting: A/51/PV.85.

[95] References for the fifty-first session (agenda item 53):
(a) Decision 51/434;
(b) Plenary meeting: A/51/PV.85.

At its thirty-seventh to fifty-first sessions,[96] the General Assembly decided to include the item in the provisional agenda of its subsequent session (decisions 37/457, 38/459, 39/465, 40/470, 41/470, 42/402, 43/421, 44/458, 45/454, 46/444, 47/466, 48/438, 49/474, 50/457 and 51/435).

No advance documentation is expected.

55. Question of the Comorian island of Mayotte

This item was included in the agenda of the thirty-first session of the General Assembly, in 1976, at the request of Madagascar (A/31/241). At that session, the Assembly condemned and considered null and void the referendums of 8 February and 11 April 1976 organized in Mayotte by the Government of France and called upon France to withdraw immediately from the island (resolution 31/4).

At its thirty-second to forty-ninth sessions, the General Assembly continued its consideration of this item (resolutions 32/7, 34/69, 35/43, 36/105, 37/65, 38/13, 39/48, 40/62, 41/30, 42/17, 43/14, 44/9, 45/11, 46/9, 47/9, 48/56 and 49/18 and decision 33/435).

At its fiftieth and fifty-first sessions,[97] the General Assembly decided to postpone consideration of the item to a later date (decisions 50/475 and 51/436).

No advance documentation is expected.

56. Launching of global negotiations on international economic cooperation for development

At its thirty-second session, in 1977, the General Assembly decided to convene a special session of the Assembly in 1980, at a high level, in order to assess the progress made in the various forums of the United Nations system in the establishment of the new international economic order and, on the basis of that assessment, to take appropriate action for the promotion of the development of developing countries and international economic cooperation, including the adoption of the new international development strategy for the 1980s. At its thirty-fourth, eleventh special and thirty-fifth to forty-eighth and fiftieth sessions, the Assembly continued its consideration of the item (resolution 34/139 and decisions S-11/24, 35/443, 35/454, 36/461, 37/438, 38/448, 39/454 A and B, 40/450, 41/467, 42/458, 43/457, 44/459, 45/435, 46/443, 47/465, 48/437 and 50/468).

At its fifty-first session,[98] the General Assembly decided to defer consideration of the item and to include it in the provisional agenda of its fifty-second session (decision 51/452).

No advance documentation is expected.

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[96] References for the fifty-first session (agenda item 54):
(a) Decision 51/435;
(b) Plenary meeting: A/51/PV.85.

[97] References for the fifty-first session (agenda item 57):
(a) Decision 51/436;
(b) Plenary meeting: A/51/PV.85.

[98] References for the fifty-first session (agenda item 55):
(a) Decision 51/452;
(b) Plenary meeting: A/51/PV.88.

57. The situation in Burundi[4]

This item was included in the agenda of the forty-eighth session of the General Assembly, in 1993, at the request of Burundi (A/48/240).

The General Assembly considered the item at its forty-eighth to fiftieth sessions (resolutions 48/17, 49/7 and 50/159).

The item, which has not been considered by the General Assembly at its fifty-first session,[99] remains on the agenda of that session (decision 51/462). Its inclusion in the provisional agenda of the fifty-second session is subject to any action that the Assembly might take on it at its fifty-first session.

58. Restructuring and revitalization of the United Nations in the economic, social and related fields[4]

At its forty-fifth session, in 1990, the General Assembly decided to reconvene in a resumed session for an in-depth consideration and negotiations of proposals for the restructuring and revitalization of the United Nations in the economic and social fields (resolution 45/177). At its resumed forty-fifth session, the Assembly adopted the text contained in the annex to its resolution 45/264, including the basic principles and guidelines, goals and measures, as well as issues to be addressed in the future, for the restructuring and revitalization of the United Nations in the economic, social and related fields, and decided to carry out at its forty-sixth session a review of the subsidiary bodies of the Economic and Social Council and the General Assembly (resolution 45/264).

At its forty-sixth session, the General Assembly adopted the text contained in the annex to resolution 46/235; and requested the Secretary-General to implement the proposed restructuring measures as contained in that annex and to report to the Assembly at its forty-seventh session on the action he had taken (resolution 46/235).

The General Assembly also considered the item at its forty-seventh to forty-ninth sessions (decision 47/467, resolution 48/162 and decision 49/411).

At its fiftieth session, the General Assembly adopted the texts contained in the annexes to resolution 50/227; requested the Secretary-General to implement the further measures for the restructuring and revitalization of the United Nations in the economic, social and related fields falling within his responsibility, as set out in annex I to the resolution; and also requested the Secretary-General to report to the Assembly at its fifty-second session, through the Economic and Social Council at its substantive session of 1997, on the implementation of the resolution (resolution 50/227).

At its fifty-first session,[100] the General Assembly decided to retain the item on the agenda of that session (decision 51/462).

Document: Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 50/227), A/52/155-E/1997/68 and Add.1.

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[99] References for the fifty-first session (agenda item 43):
(a) Decision 51/462;
(b) Plenary meeting: A/51/PV.89.

[100] References for the fifty-first session (agenda item 46):
(a) Report of the Secretary-General: A/51/501;
(b) Decision 51/462;
(c) Plenary meeting. A/51/PV.89.

59. Question of equitable representation on and increase in the membership of the Security Council and related matters[1]

This item was included in the agenda of the thirty-fourth session of the General Assembly, in 1979, at the request of Algeria, Argentina, Bangladesh, Bhutan, Guyana, India, Maldives, Nepal, Nigeria and Sri Lanka (A/34/246). At that session, the Assembly decided to transmit to its thirty-fifth session the draft resolution submitted at the thirty-fourth session and related documents (decision 34/431).

At its thirty-fifth to forty-sixth sessions, the General Assembly decided to defer consideration of the item (decisions 35/453, 36/460, 37/450, 38/454, 39/455, 40/460, 41/469, 42/459, 43/458, 44/460, 45/421 and 46/418).

At its forty-seventh session, the General Assembly adopted resolution 47/62 and, in response, the Secretary-General issued a report containing comments made by Member States on a possible review of the membership of the Security Council (A/48/264 and Add.1, 2 and Add.2/Corr.1 and Add.3-10).

At its forty-eighth session, the General Assembly established the Open-ended Working Group on the Question of Equitable Representation on and Increase in the Membership of the Security Council and Other Matters Related to the Security Council; and requested the Working Group to submit a report on the progress of its work to the Assembly before the end of its forty-eighth session (resolution 48/26). In September 1994, September 1995 and September 1996, the Open-ended Working Group submitted reports on the progress of its work (A/48/47, A/49/47 and A/50/47/Rev.1).

The General Assembly decided at its forty-eighth to fiftieth sessions that the Open-ended Working Group should continue its work and submit a report to the Assembly before the end of the following session (decisions 48/498, 49/499 and 50/489).

Accordingly, the Open-ended Working Group continued its work during 1995, 1996 and 1997.[101]

Document: Report of the Open-ended Working Group (decision 50/489).

60. Strengthening of the United Nations system[1]

At its forty-ninth session, in the course of its consideration of the item entitled "Report of the Secretary-General on the work of the Organization", the General Assembly decided to establish an open-ended high-level working group of the Assembly, under the Chairmanship of the President of the General Assembly and with two vice-chairmen to be elected by the working group; decided also that the Working Group would undertake a thorough review of the studies and reports of the relevant United Nations bodies and submissions of Member States and observers, as well as studies and reports of independent commissions, non-governmental organizations, institutions, scholars and other experts, on subjects relating to the revitalization, strengthening and reform of the United Nations system, and specify by consensus those ideas and proposals drawn therefrom that it concludes would be appropriate for the purpose of revitalization, strengthening and reform of the United Nations system in fulfilment of the purposes and principles of the Charter; and requested the working group to submit a report on its work before the end of the fiftieth session (resolution 49/252).

The General Assembly decided at its fiftieth session that the Open-ended High-level Working Group on the Strengthening of the United Nations System should continue its work and submit a report to the Assembly at its fifty-first session (decision 50/491).

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[101] References for the fifty-first session (agenda item 47):

(a) Report of the Open-ended Working Group on the Question of Equitable Representation on and Increase in the Membership of the Security Council and Other Matters Related to the Security Council: Supplement No. 47 (A/51/47/Rev.1);

(b) Decision 51/462;

(c) Plenary meetings: A/51/PV.44-46, 49 and 89.

At its fifty-first session,[102] the General Assembly continued its consideration of the question and decided to retain the item on the agenda of that session (decision 51/462).

Document: Report of the Open-ended High-level Working Group on the Strengthening of the United Nations System, Supplement No. 24, A/51/24 (decision 50/491).

61. Question of Cyprus[4]

Various aspects of the question of Cyprus have been dealt with by the United Nations, particularly by the Security Council and the General Assembly, since 1963.

In March 1964, the Security Council established the United Nations Peacekeeping Force in Cyprus (UNFICYP) and instituted a mediation effort to promote an agreed settlement of the problem (resolution 186 (1964)). The mandate of the Force has subsequently been extended by the Council, usually for a period of six months. The latest report of the Secretary-General to the Council on the United Nations operation in Cyprus was issued on 5 June 1997 (S/1997/437), and the latest report of the Secretary-General on his mission of good offices in Cyprus was issued on 20 June 1997 (S/1997/480).

At its twenty-ninth session, in 1974, the General Assembly called upon all States to respect the sovereignty, independence, territorial integrity and non-alignment of the Republic of Cyprus and to refrain from all acts and interventions directed against it; and urged the speedy withdrawal of all foreign armed forces from Cyprus (resolution 3212 (XXIX)). Since 1975, the Security Council has periodically requested the Secretary-General to undertake missions of good offices to facilitate comprehensive negotiations and to keep it informed of the progress made.

From April 1993 until July 1994, by agreement of the two Cypriot parties, the efforts of the Secretary-General's mission of good offices concentrated on a package of confidence-building measures (see S/26026) first presented to the two Cypriot parties in May 1993.

On 29 July 1994, the Security Council requested the Secretary-General to consult with members of the Council, with the Guarantor Powers and with the two leaders in Cyprus with a view to undertaking a fundamental and far-reaching reflection on ways of approaching the Cyprus problem in a manner that would yield results, and requested the Secretary-General to report by the end of October 1994 (resolution 939 (1994)).

In September 1994, the Special Representative had consultations with the Guarantor Powers and the Cypriot parties, and reported to the Secretary-General that matters were close to an impasse both on the substance of the Cyprus problem and on the confidence-building measures.

Before reporting to the Security Council, the Secretary-General wrote to both Cypriot leaders on 10 October 1994 informing them that he had requested his Deputy Special Representative to invite them to join him for a number of informal consultations with a view to exploring in a concrete manner ways in which progress might be made both in the implementation of the confidence-building measures and in the overall settlement of the Cyprus problem. Both leaders accepted and five meetings took place between 18 and 31 October 1994. In November and December 1994, the Secretary-General met separately with each Cypriot community leader to hear his views on the informal meetings. In resolution 969 (1994) renewing the mandate of UNFICYP, the Council welcomed the Secretary-General's decision to continue contacts with the two leaders in order to find common ground for the basis for a resumption of direct talks. The Council also reaffirmed the importance it attached to early progress on the substance of the Cyprus problem and on the implementation of the confidence-building measures.

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[102] References for the fifty-first session (agenda item 48):

(a) Report of the Open-ended High-level Working Group on the Strengthening of the United Nations System: Supplement No. 24 (A/51/24);

(b) Decision 51/462;

(c) Plenary meetings: A/51/PV.64, 65 and 89.

In March and May 1995, the Special Representative reviewed with the Cypriot leaders and the Guarantor Powers the situation in the light of developments since the beginning of the year. After hearing the views of all concerned, the Secretary-General's representatives concluded that grounds did not yet exist for the resumption of face-to-face meetings.

In resolution 1032 (1995) of 19 December 1995, the Security Council welcomed the Secretary-General's decision to continue contacts with the two leaders, to make every effort to find common ground for the basis for a resumption of direct talks.

On 1 May 1996, Professor Han Sung-Joo of the Republic of Korea was appointed Special Representative of the Secretary-General. In resolution 1062 (1996) of 28 June 1996, renewing the mandate of UNFICYP, the Council recognized the decision of the European Union concerning the opening of accession negotiations with Cyprus, as noted in the report of the Secretary-General on his mission of good offices (S/1996/467), as an important new development that should facilitate an overall settlement.

Tension rose on the island in August 1996 in anticipation of a demonstration organized by the Cyprus Motorcycle Federation. Incidents resulted in the killing of two civilian Greek Cypriots and the wounding of 19 UNFICYP soldiers. In resolution 1092 (1996) of 23 December 1996 renewing the mandate of UNFICYP, the Security Council expressed its grave concern over the escalation of violence along the ceasefire lines to a level not seen since 1974, as stated in the report of the Secretary-General on the United Nations operation in Cyprus (S/1996/1016). The Council also welcomed the efforts of the Secretary-General's Special Representative and of those working in support of his efforts to prepare the ground for open-ended direct negotiations in the first half of 1997 between the leaders of the two Cypriot communities in order to secure an overall settlement.

In April 1997, Professor Han resigned as Special Representative, and Mr. Diego Cordovez of Ecuador was appointed Special Adviser to the Secretary-General, with effect from 28 April 1997, with the primary task of preparing and assisting the Secretary-General in chairing the first round of inter-communal talks.

At its fifty-first session,[103] the General Assembly decided to retain the item on the agenda of that session (decision 51/462).

No advance documentation is expected.

62. Compliance with arms limitation and disarmament obligations

The item entitled "Compliance with arms limitation and disarmament agreements" was included in the agenda of the fortieth session of the General Assembly, in 1985, as a sub-item under the item entitled "General and complete disarmament". At that session, the Assembly urged all States parties to arms limitation and disarmament agreements to implement and comply with the entirety of the provisions subscribed to; and appealed to all Member States to support efforts aimed at the resolution of non-compliance questions (resolution 40/94 L).

At its forty-first to forty-fourth, forty-sixth and forty-eighth sessions, the General Assembly continued its consideration of this question (resolutions 41/59 J, 42/38 M, 43/81 A, 44/122, 46/26 and 48/63).

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[103] References for the fifty-first session (agenda item 58):

(a) Decision 51/462;

(b) Plenary meeting: A/51/PV.89.

At its fiftieth session,[104] the General Assembly urged all States parties to arms limitation and disarmament agreements to implement and comply with the entirety of the spirit and all provisions of such agreements; called upon all Member States to give serious consideration to the implications that non-compliance with arms limitation and disarmament obligations had for international security and stability, as well as for the prospects for further progress in the field of disarmament; also called upon all Member States to support efforts aimed at the resolution of compliance questions by means consistent with such agreements and international law, with a view to encouraging strict observance by all parties of the provisions of arms limitation and disarmament agreements and maintaining or restoring the integrity of such agreements; welcomed the role that the United Nations had played in restoring the integrity of, and fostering negotiations on, certain arms limitation and disarmament agreements and in the removal of threats to peace; requested the Secretary-General to continue to provide assistance that might be necessary in restoring and protecting the integrity of arms limitation and disarmament agreements; encouraged efforts by States parties to develop additional cooperative measures, as appropriate, that could increase confidence in compliance with existing arms limitation and disarmament obligations and reduce the possibility of misinterpretation and misunderstanding; and noted the contribution that verification experiments and research could make and already had made in confirming and improving verification procedures for arms limitation and disarmament agreements under study or negotiation, thereby providing an opportunity, from the time that such agreements enter into force, for enhancing confidence in the effectiveness of verification procedures as a basis for determining compliance (resolution 50/60).

No advance documentation is expected.

63. Verification in all its aspects, including the role of the United Nations in the field of verification

The item entitled "Verification in all its aspects" was included in the agenda of the fortieth session of the General Assembly, in 1986, as a sub-item under the item entitled "Review of the implementation of the recommendations and decisions adopted by the General Assembly at its tenth special session: implementation of the recommendations and decisions of the tenth special session". At that session, the Assembly invited Member States to communicate to the Secretary-General their views and suggestions on verification principles, procedures and techniques for promoting the inclusion of adequate verification in arms limitation and disarmament agreements and on the role of the United Nations in the field of verification (resolution 40/152 O).

At its forty-first to forty-third, forty-fifth, forty-seventh and forty-eighth sessions, the General Assembly continued its consideration of this item (resolutions 41/86 Q, 42/42 F, 43/81 B, 45/65, 47/45 and 48/68).

At its fiftieth session,[105] in 1995, the General Assembly took note of the report of the Secretary-General which was unanimously approved by the Group of Governmental Experts on Verification in All its Aspects, including the Role of the United Nations in the Field of Verification; requested the Secretary-General to give the report the widest possible circulation and to seek the views of Member States on the report; encouraged Member States to consider the recommendations contained in the report and to assist the Secretary-General in their implementation; also requested him to report to the Assembly at its fifty-second session on the views received from Member States on the report and on actions taken by Member States and by the Secretariat with respect to the recommendations contained in the report (resolution 50/61).

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[104] References for the fiftieth session (agenda item 57):
   (a) Report of the First Committee: A/50/577;
   (b) Resolution 50/60;
   (c) Meetings of the First Committee: A/C.1/50/PV.3-11, 13-17 and 27;
   (d) Plenary meeting: A/50/PV.90.

[105] References for the fiftieth session (agenda item 59):
   (a) Report of the Secretary-General: A/50/377 and Corr.1;
   (b) Report of the First Committee: A/50/579;
   (c) Resolution 50/61;
   (d) Meetings of the First Committee: A/C.1/50/PV.3-11 and 13-15;
   (e) Plenary meeting: A/50/PV.90.

Document: Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 50/61), A/52/269.

64. Comprehensive Nuclear-Test-Ban Treaty

The question of the cessation of nuclear tests, independently of agreement on other disarmament measures, was discussed by the General Assembly as early as the ninth session, in 1954.

At its thirty-fifth session, the General Assembly requested the Committee on Disarmament to take the necessary steps, including the establishment of a working group, to initiate substantive negotiations on a comprehensive test-ban treaty as a matter of the highest priority at the beginning of its session to be held in 1981 and to determine the institutional and administrative steps necessary for establishing, testing and operating an international seismic monitoring network and effective verification system (resolution 35/145 B).

The General Assembly continued to consider this question at its thirty-sixth through fiftieth sessions (resolutions 36/85, 37/73, 38/63, 39/53, 40/81, 41/47, 42/27, 43/64, 44/107, 45/51, 46/29, 47/47, 48/70, 49/70, 50/65 and 50/245).

At its fiftieth session,[106] the General Assembly declared its readiness to resume consideration of the item, as necessary, before its fifty-first session in order to endorse the text of a comprehensive nuclear-test-ban treaty (resolution 50/65).

At its resumed fiftieth session,[106] on 10 September 1996, the General Assembly adopted the Comprehensive Nuclear-Test-Ban Treaty, as contained in document A/50/1027; requested the Secretary-General, as depositary of the Treaty, to open it for signature, at United Nations Headquarters, at the earliest possible date; called upon all States to sign and, thereafter, according to their respective constitutional processes, to become parties to the Treaty at the earliest possible date; and also requested the Secretary-General, as depositary of the Treaty, to report to the Assembly at its fifty-second session on the status of signature and ratifications of the Treaty (resolution 50/245).

On 24 September 1996, the Secretary-General, as its depositary, opened the Comprehensive Nuclear-Test-Ban Treaty for signature at United Nations Headquarters.

At its fifty-first session,[107] the General Assembly took note of part VII of the report of the First Committee (decision 51/413).

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[106] References for the fiftieth session (agenda item 65):
(a) Report of the Conference on Disarmament: Supplement No. 27 (A/50/27);
(b) Report of the First Committee: A/50/585 and Corr.1;
(c) Draft resolution: A/50/L.78 and Add.1;
(d) Resolutions 50/65 and 50/245;
(e) Meetings of the First Committee: A/C.1/50/PV.3-11, 13-17 and 25;
(f) Plenary meetings: A/50/PV.90 and 125.

[107] References for the fifty-first session (agenda item 66):
(a) Report of the Conference on Disarmament: Supplement No. 27 (A/51/27);
(b) Report of the First Committee: A/51/566 and Add.6;
(c) Decision 51/413;
(d) Meetings of the First Committee: A/C.1/51/PV.3-8 and 10-13;
(e) Plenary meeting: A/51/PV.79.

65. Reduction of military budgets

(a) Reduction of military budgets

(b) Objective information on military matters, including transparency of military expenditures

The question of the reduction of military budgets was included in the agenda of the twenty-eighth session of the General Assembly, in 1973, at the request of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics (A/9191). At that session, the Assembly recommended that all States permanent members of the Security Council should reduce their military budgets by 10 per cent from the 1973 level during the following financial year; appealed to those States to allot 10 per cent of the funds thus released for assistance to developing countries; established a Special Committee on the Distribution of Funds Released as a Result of the Reduction of Military Budgets (resolution 3093 A (XXVIII)); and requested the Secretary-General to prepare, with the assistance of qualified experts, a report on the matter (resolution 3093 B (XXVIII)).

The General Assembly continued to consider the question at its twenty-ninth to thirty-second, tenth special, thirty-third to thirty-sixth, twelfth special, thirty-seventh to forty-fourth and forty-sixth to forty-ninth sessions (resolutions 3245 (XXIX), 3463 (XXX), 31/87, 32/85, S-10/2, para. 89, 33/67, 34/83 F, 35/142 A and B, 36/82 A, S-12/24, 37/95 A and B, 38/184 B, 39/64 A and B, 40/91 A and B, 41/57, 42/36, 43/73, 44/114 A and B and 46/25, decision 47/418, and resolutions 48/62 and 49/66).

At its fifty-first session,[108] the General Assembly, *inter alia*, recommended the guidelines and recommendations for objective information on military matters to all Member States for implementation, fully taking into account specific political, military and other conditions prevailing in a region, on the basis of initiatives and with the agreement of the States of the region concerned; called upon all Member States to report annually, by 30 April, to the Secretary-General their military expenditures for the latest fiscal year for which data are available; requested the Secretary-General to circulate annually the reports on military expenditures as received from Member States; also requested the Secretary-General to seek the views of Member States and make recommendations on necessary changes to the content and structure of the United Nations system for the standardized reporting of military expenditures in order to strengthen and broaden participation, and to submit a report within existing resources on the subject to the Assembly at its fifty-second session; and called on all Member States, in time for the deliberation by the Assembly at that session, to provide the Secretary-General with their views on ways and means to strengthen and broaden participation in the United Nations system for the standardized reporting of military expenditures, including necessary changes to its content and structure (resolution 51/38).

Documents: Reports of the Secretary-General (resolutions 35/142 B and 51/38).

66. The role of science and technology in the context of international security and disarmament

The General Assembly considered this question at its forty-fourth session, in 1989, under the item entitled "Scientific and technological developments and their impact on international security" (resolution 44/118 A), and at its forty-fifth and forty-seventh to fiftieth sessions under the same item (resolutions 45/60, 47/43, 48/66, 49/67 and 50/62). At its fiftieth session, the Assembly decided that an item entitled

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[108] References for the fifty-first session (agenda item 61):
(a) Reports of the Secretary-General: A/51/179 and A/51/209;
(b) Report of the First Committee: A/51/566 and Add.2;
(c) Resolution 51/38;
(d) Meetings of the First Committee: A/C.1/51/PV.3-8, 10-14, 16 and 22;
(e) Plenary meeting: A/51/PV.79.

"The role of science and technology in the context of international security and disarmament" should be included in the provisional agenda of its fifty-first session (resolution 50/62).

At its fifty-first session,[109] the General Assembly affirmed that scientific and technological progress should be used for the benefit of all mankind and that international cooperation in the use of science and technology for peaceful purposes should be promoted; invited Member States to undertake additional efforts to apply science and technology for disarmament-related purposes and to make disarmament-related technologies available to interested States; urged Member States to undertake multilateral negotiations in order to establish universally acceptable, non-discriminatory guidelines for international transfers of dual-use goods and technologies and high technology with military applications; requested the Secretary-General to update and further develop the report entitled "Scientific and technological developments and their impact on international security" in order to evaluate the impact of recent scientific and technological developments, especially those which have potential military applications; and encouraged United Nations bodies to contribute, within existing mandates, to promoting the application of science and technology for peaceful purposes (resolution 51/39).

Document: Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 51/39).

67. Establishment of a nuclear-weapon-free zone in the region of the Middle East

This item was included in the agenda of the twenty-ninth session of the General Assembly, in 1974, at the request of Iran, later joined by Egypt (A/9693 and Add.1-3).

The General Assembly continued to consider this question at its thirtieth to thirty-second, tenth special session, and thirty-third to fiftieth sessions (resolutions 3474 (XXX), 31/71, 32/82, S-10/2, para. 63 (d), 33/64, 34/77, 35/147, 36/87 B, 37/75, 38/64, 39/54, 40/82, 41/48, 42/28, 43/65, 44/108, 45/52, 46/30, 47/48, 48/71, 49/71 and 50/66).

At its fifty-first session,[110] the General Assembly urged all parties directly concerned to consider seriously taking the practical and urgent steps required for the implementation of the proposal to establish a nuclear-weapon-free zone in the region of the Middle East in accordance with the relevant resolutions of the Assembly, and, as a means of promoting that objective, invited the countries concerned to adhere to the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons; called upon all countries of the region that had not done so, pending the establishment of the zone, to agree to place all their nuclear activities under International Atomic Energy Agency safeguards; invited all countries of the region, pending the establishment of a nuclear-weapon-free zone in the region of the Middle East, to declare their support for establishing such a zone, consistent with paragraph 63 (d) of the Final Document of the Tenth Special Session of the General Assembly, and to deposit those declarations with the Security Council; also invited those countries, pending the establishment of the zone, not to develop, produce, test or otherwise acquire nuclear weapons or permit the stationing on their territories, or territories under their control, of nuclear weapons or nuclear explosive devices; invited the nuclear-weapon States and all other States to render their assistance in the establishment of the zone and at the same time to refrain from any action that runs counter to both the letter and the spirit of the resolution; invited all parties to consider the appropriate means that might contribute towards the goal of general and complete disarmament and the establishment of a zone free of weapons of mass destruction in the region of the Middle East; requested the Secretary-General to continue to pursue consultations with the States of the region and other concerned States, in accordance with paragraph 7 of resolution 46/30 and taking into account the evolving situation in the region, and to seek from those States their views on the measures outlined in chapters III and IV of the study annexed to his report (A/45/435) or other relevant measures, in order to move towards the establishment of a nuclear-weapon-free zone in the Middle East; and also requested the Secretary-General to submit to the Assembly at its fifty-second session a report on the implementation of the resolution (resolution 51/41).

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[109] References for the fifty-first session (agenda item 63):
  (a) Report of the First Committee: A/51/566 and Add.3;
  (b) Resolution 51/39;
  (c) Meetings of the First Committee: A/C.1/51/PV.3-8 and 10-13, 15 and 23;
  (d) Plenary meeting: A/51/PV.79.

[110] References for the fifty-first session (agenda item 67):
  (a) Report of the Secretary-General: A/51/286 and Add.1;
  (b) Report of the First Committee: A/51/566 and Add.7;
  (c) Resolution 51/41;
  (d) Meetings of the First Committee: A/C.1/51/PV.3-8, 10-13, 17, 24 and 25;
  (e) Plenary meeting: A/51/PV.79.

Document: Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 51/41), A/52/271.

68. Establishment of a nuclear-weapon-free zone in South Asia

This item was included in the agenda of the twenty-ninth session of the General Assembly, in 1974, at the request of Pakistan (A/9706).

The General Assembly considered the question at each session from the twenty-ninth to the fiftieth (resolutions 3265 B (XXIX), 3476 A (XXX), 3476 B (XXX), 31/73, 32/83, 33/65, 34/78, 35/148, 36/88, 37/76, 38/65, 39/55, 40/83, 41/49, 42/29, 43/66, 44/109, 45/53, 46/31, 47/49, 48/72, 49/72 and 50/67).

At its fifty-first session,[111] the General Assembly reaffirmed its endorsement, in principle, of the concept of a nuclear-weapon-free zone in South Asia; urged once again the States of South Asia to continue to make all possible efforts to establish a nuclear-weapon-free zone in South Asia and to refrain, in the meantime, from any action contrary to that objective; welcomed the support of all the five nuclear-weapon States for the proposal, and called upon them to extend the necessary cooperation in the efforts to establish a nuclear-weapon-free zone in South Asia; requested the Secretary-General to communicate with the States of the region and other concerned States in order to ascertain their views on the issue and to promote consultations among them; and also requested him to report on the subject to the Assembly at its fifty-second session (resolution 51/42).

Documentation: Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 51/42).

69. Conclusion of effective international arrangements to assure non-nuclear-weapon States against the use or threat of use of nuclear weapons

The item entitled "Conclusion of an international convention on the strengthening of guarantees of the security of non-nuclear States" was included in the agenda of the thirty-third session of the General Assembly, in 1978, at the request of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics (A/33/241).

The General Assembly considered the question at each session from the thirty-third to the fiftieth (resolutions 33/72 B, 34/85, 35/155, 36/95, 37/81, 38/68, 39/58, 40/86, 41/52, 42/32, 43/69, 44/111, 45/54, 46/32, 47/50, 48/73, 49/73 and 50/68).

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[111] References for the fifty-first session (agenda item 68):
(a) Report of the Secretary-General: A/51/176;
(b) Report of the First Committee: A/51/566 and Add.8;
(c) Resolution 51/42;
(d) Meetings of the First Committee: A/C.1/51/PV.3-8, 10-14 and 18;
(e) Plenary meeting: A/51/PV.79.

At its fifty-first session,[112] the General Assembly reaffirmed the urgent need to reach an early agreement on effective international arrangements to assure non-nuclear-weapon States against the use or threat of use of nuclear weapons; appealed to all States, especially the nuclear-weapon States, to work actively towards an early agreement on a common approach and, in particular, on a common formula that could be included in an international instrument of a legally binding character; recommended, *inter alia*, that further intensive efforts should be devoted to the search for such a common approach or common formula; and recommended also that the Conference on Disarmament should actively continue intensive negotiations with a view to reaching early agreement and concluding effective international arrangements to assure non-nuclear-weapon States against the use or threat of use of nuclear weapons (resolution 51/43).

Document: Report of the Conference on Disarmament, Supplement No. 27 (A/52/27).

70. Prevention of an arms race in outer space

This item was included in the agenda of the thirty-sixth session of the General Assembly, in 1981, at the request of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics (A/36/192).

The General Assembly considered the question at each session from the thirty-sixth to the fiftieth (resolutions 36/99, 37/83, 38/70, 39/59, 40/87, 41/53, 42/33, 43/70, 44/112, 45/55 A and B, 46/33, 47/51, 48/74 A, 49/74 and 50/69).

At its fifty-first session,[113] the General Assembly, *inter alia*, reaffirmed the importance and urgency of preventing an arms race in outer space, and the readiness of all States to contribute to that common objective, in conformity with the provisions of the Treaty on Principles Governing the Activities of States in the Exploration and Use of Outer Space, including the Moon and Other Celestial Bodies; reaffirmed its recognition that the legal regime applicable to outer space by itself does not guarantee the prevention of an arms race in outer space, that this legal regime plays a significant role in the prevention of an arms race in that environment, that there was a need to consolidate and reinforce that regime and enhance its effectiveness, and that it was important strictly to comply with existing agreements, both bilateral and multilateral; emphasized the necessity of further measures with appropriate and effective provisions for verification to prevent an arms race in outer space; called upon all States, in particular those with major space capabilities, to contribute actively to the objective of the peaceful use of outer space and of the prevention of an arms race in outer space and to refrain from actions contrary to that objective and to the relevant existing treaties; reiterated that the Conference on Disarmament, as the single multilateral disarmament negotiating forum, had the primary role in the negotiation of a multilateral agreement or agreements, as appropriate, on the prevention of an arms race in outer space in all its aspects; requested the Conference on Disarmament to re-establish the Ad Hoc Committee on the Prevention of an Arms Race in Outer Space with a negotiating mandate at the beginning of its 1997 session; and urged States conducting activities in outer space to keep the Conference on Disarmament informed of the progress of bilateral or multilateral negotiations relating to the prevention of an arms race in outer space, if any, so as to facilitate its work (resolution 51/44).

Document: Report of the Conference on Disarmament, Supplement No. 27 (A/52/27).

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[112] References for the fifty-first session (agenda item 69):
(a) Report of the Conference on Disarmament: Supplement No. 27 (A/51/27);
(b) Report of the First Committee: A/51/566 and Add.9;
(c) Resolution 51/43;
(d) Meetings of the First Committee: A/C.1/51/PV.3-8, 10-14 and 19;
(e) Plenary meetings: A/51/PV.79.

[113] References for the fifty-first session (agenda item 70):
(a) Report of the Conference on Disarmament: Supplement No. 27 (A/51/27);
(b) Report of the First Committee: A/51/566 and Add.10;
(c) Resolution 51/44;
(d) Meetings of the First Committee: A/C.1/51/PV.3-8, 10-13, 16 and 23;
(e) Plenary meeting: A/51/PV.79.

71. General and complete disarmament

(a) Notification of nuclear tests

(b) Small arms

(c) Transparency in armaments

(d) Nuclear-weapon-free southern hemisphere and adjacent areas

(e) Convening of the fourth special session of the General Assembly devoted to disarmament: report of the Preparatory Committee for the Fourth Special Session of the General Assembly Devoted to Disarmament

(f) Relationship between disarmament and development

(g) Observance of environmental norms in the drafting and implementation of agreements on disarmament and arms control

(h) Measures to curb the illicit transfer and use of conventional arms

(i) Prohibition of the dumping of radioactive wastes

(j) Regional disarmament

(k) Follow-up to the advisory opinion of the International Court of Justice on the *Legality of the Threat or Use of Nuclear Weapons*

(l) Consolidation of peace through practical disarmament measures

(m) Nuclear disarmament

(n) Conventional arms control at the regional and subregional levels

(o) Implementation of the Convention on the Prohibition of the Development, Production, Stockpiling and Use of Chemical Weapons and on Their Destruction

(p) Non-proliferation of weapons of mass destruction and of vehicles for their delivery in all its aspects

The item entitled "General and complete disarmament" was included in the agenda of the fourteenth session of the General Assembly, in 1959, at the request of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics (A/4218). It has since been placed on the agenda of every session.

At its sixteenth to fiftieth sessions, the General Assembly continued its consideration of the item (see resolutions 1722 (XVI), 1767 (XVII), 1884 (XVIII), 2031 (XX), 2162 (XXI), 2342 (XXII), 2454 (XXIII), 2602 (XXIV), 2661 (XXV), 2825 (XXVI), 2932 A and B (XXVII), 3184 A to C (XXVIII), 3261 A to G (XXIX), 34/84 A to E (XXX), 31/189 B, 32/87 A to G, 33/91 A to I, 34/87 A to F, 35/156 A to K, 36/97 A to L, 37/99 A to K, 38/188 A to J and decision 38/447, resolutions 39/151 A to J, 40/94 A to O, 41/59 A to O, 42/38 A to O and decision 42/407, resolutions 43/75 A to T and decision 43/422, resolutions 44/116 A to U and decision 44/432, resolutions 45/58 A to P and decisions 45/415 to 45/418, resolutions 46/36 A to L and decisions 46/412 and 46/413, resolutions 47/52 A to L and decisions 47/419 and 47/420, resolutions 48/75 A to L and 49/75 A to P, decision 49/427, resolutions 50/70 A to R and decision 50/420).

At its fifty-first session,[114] the General Assembly adopted 20 resolutions under the item (resolutions 51/45 A to T) and one decision (decision 51/414).

In its first resolution, entitled "Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons: 2000 Review Conference of the Parties to the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons and its Preparatory Committee", the General Assembly took note of the decision of the parties to the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons, following appropriate consultations, to hold the first meeting of the Preparatory Committee in New York from 7 to 18 April 1997 (resolution 51/45 A).

In the second resolution, entitled "The nuclear-weapon-free southern hemisphere and adjacent areas", the General Assembly recognized with satisfaction that the Antarctic Treaty and the treaties of Tlatelolco, Rarotonga, Bangkok and Pelindaba were gradually freeing the entire southern hemisphere and adjacent areas covered by those treaties from nuclear weapons; called upon all States to consider proposals to establish further nuclear-weapon-free zones, especially in areas such as the Middle East and South Asia, on the basis of arrangements freely arrived at among the States of the region concerned, to strengthen the nuclear non-proliferation regime and, with particular reference to the responsibilities of the nuclear-weapons States, to advance the process of nuclear disarmament with the ultimate goal of eliminating all nuclear weapons; and called upon the States parties and signatories to the treaties of Tlatelolco, Rarotonga, Bangkok and Pelindaba to explore and implement further ways and means of cooperation, including the consolidation of the status of the nuclear-weapon-free southern hemisphere and adjacent areas (resolution 51/45 B).

In its third resolution, entitled "Convening of the fourth special session of the General Assembly devoted to disarmament", the General Assembly decided, subject to the emergence of a consensus on its objectives and agenda, to convene its fourth special session devoted to disarmament in 1999; noted the view of the Secretary-General that preparations for the special session could begin in 1997; and decided, subject to the outcome of deliberations concerning the fourth special session of the General Assembly devoted to disarmament at the 1997 substantive session of the Disarmament Commission, to convene a meeting of the Preparatory Committee for the Fourth Special Session of the General Assembly Devoted to Disarmament before the end of the fifty-first session of the Assembly in order to set an exact date and to decide on organizational matters relating to the convening of the special session, and requested the Preparatory Committee to submit its progress report to the Assembly at its fifty-second session (resolution 51/45 C).

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[114] References for the fifty-first session (agenda item 71):

(a) Report of the Conference on Disarmament: Supplement No. 27 (A/51/27);
(b) Report of the Disarmament Commission: Supplement No. 42 (A/51/42);
(c) Reports of the Secretary-General:
    (i) Measures to curb the illicit transfer and use of conventional arms (A/51/181);
    (ii) United Nations Register of Conventional Arms (A/51/300 and Add.1-4);
    (iii) Moratorium on the export of anti-personnel landmines (A/51/313);
    (iv) Assistance to States for curbing the illicit traffic in small arms and collecting them (A/51/452);
(d) Notes by the Secretary-General:
    (i) Relationship between disarmament and development (A/51/207);
    (ii) Advisory opinion of the International Court of Justice (A/51/218);
    (iii) Notification of nuclear tests (A/51/279);
    (iv) Nuclear disarmament (A/51/393);
(e) Report of the First Committee: A/51/566 and Add.11;
(f) Resolutions 51/45 A to T and decision 51/414;
(g) Meetings of the First Committee: A/C.1/51/PV.3-8 and 10-25;
(h) Plenary meeting: A/51/PV.79.

In the fourth resolution, entitled "Relationship between disarmament and development", the General Assembly invited all Member States to communicate to the Secretary-General their views and proposals for the implementation of the action programme adopted at the International Conference on the Relationship between Disarmament and Development, as well as any other views and proposals with a view to achieving the goals of the action programme, within the framework of current international relations; requested the Secretary-General to continue to take action, through appropriate organs and within available resources, for the implementation of the action programme adopted at the International Conference; and also requested him to submit a report to the Assembly at its fifty-second session (resolution 51/45 D).

In the fifth resolution, entitled "Observance of environmental norms in the drafting and implementation of agreements on disarmament and arms control", the General Assembly invited the Conference on Disarmament to take every necessary measure to include the relevant environmental norms and provisions in negotiating treaties and agreements on disarmament and arms limitation, taking into account the need to preserve the world's environment and to ensure the strict observance of such environmental norms and provisions during the entire process of implementation of the provisions of the treaties and agreements, particularly during the process of destruction of the arms covered by them; urged States parties to consider all the relevant norms related to the protection of the environment in implementing the Convention on the Prohibition of the Development, Production and Stockpiling of Bacteriological (Biological) and Toxin Weapons and on Their Destruction; and called upon States to adopt unilateral, bilateral, regional and multilateral measures so as to contribute to ensuring the application of scientific and technological progress in the framework of international security, disarmament and other related spheres, without detriment to the environment or to its effective contribution to attaining sustainable development (resolution 51/45 E).

In the sixth resolution, entitled "Measures to curb the illicit transfer and use of conventional arms", the General Assembly invited Member States: (a) to enact adequate national legislation and/or regulations and adopt administrative procedures in order to exercise effective control over armaments and the export and import of arms, *inter alia*, with the aim of preventing trafficking in illicit arms and bringing offenders to justice; (b) to provide the Secretary-General with relevant information on national control measures on arms transfers with a view to preventing illicit arms transfers; also invited Member States to provide the Secretary-General with their views on: (a) effective ways and means of collecting weapons transferred illicitly, in particular in the light of experience gained by the United Nations; and (b) concrete proposals concerning measures at national, regional and international levels to curb the illicit transfer and use of conventional arms; and requested the Secretary-General to submit to the Assembly at its fifty-second session a report containing the views expressed by Member States and also to report on the effective implementation of the resolution (resolution 51/45 F).

In the seventh resolution, entitled "Nuclear disarmament with a view to the ultimate elimination of nuclear weapons", the General Assembly urged States not parties to the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons to accede to it at the earliest possible date, recognizing the importance of universal adherence to the Treaty; and called upon all States parties to the Treaty to make their best efforts for a smooth start of the strengthened review process of the Treaty as they convened their first Preparatory Committee, in 1997, with a view to the success of the next Review Conference, which should be held in the year 2000 (resolution 51/45 G).

In the eighth resolution, entitled "Transparency in armaments", the General Assembly reaffirmed its decision, with a view to the further development of the United Nations Register of Conventional Arms, to keep the scope of and participation in the Register under review, and, to that end: (a) recalled its request to Member States to provide the Secretary-General with their views on the continuing operation of the Register and its further development and on transparency measures related to weapons of mass destruction; and (b) recalled its request to the Secretary-General, with the assistance of a group of governmental experts to be convened in 1997, to prepare a report on the continuing operation of the Register and its further development; and requested the Secretary-General to report to the Assembly at its fifty-second session on the progress made in implementing the resolution (resolution 51/45 H).

In the ninth resolution, entitled "Bilateral nuclear arms negotiations and nuclear disarmament", the General Assembly encouraged the United States of America and the Russian Federation to continue their efforts aimed at eliminating nuclear weapons and strategic offensive arms on the basis of existing agreements, and welcomed the contributions that other States were making to such cooperation as well; welcomed the removal of all nuclear weapons from the territory of Kazakhstan, as from June 1995, and from the territory of Ukraine, as from June 1996; and encouraged and supported the Russian Federation and the United States of America in intensifying their work for deep reductions in their nuclear armaments, and called upon those States to accord the highest priority to that work, in order to contribute to the elimination of nuclear weapons within a time-bound framework (resolution 51/45 I).

In the tenth resolution, entitled "Prohibition of the dumping of radioactive wastes", the General Assembly requested the Conference on Disarmament to take into account, in the negotiations for a convention on the prohibition of radiological weapons, radioactive wastes as part of the scope of such a convention; and also requested the Conference on Disarmament to intensify efforts towards an early conclusion of such a convention and to include in its report to the Assembly at its fifty-second session the progress recorded in the negotiations on that subject (resolution 51/45 J).

In the eleventh resolution, entitled "Regional disarmament", the General Assembly called upon States to conclude agreements, wherever possible, for nuclear non-proliferation, disarmament and confidence-building measures at the regional and subregional levels; welcomed the initiatives towards disarmament, nuclear non-proliferation and security undertaken by some countries at the regional and subregional levels; and supported and encouraged efforts aimed at promoting confidence-building measures at the regional and subregional levels in order to ease regional tensions and to further disarmament and nuclear non-proliferation measures at the regional and subregional levels (resolution 51/45 K).

In the twelfth resolution, entitled "Assistance to States for curbing the illicit traffic in small arms and collecting them", the General Assembly encouraged the Secretary-General to continue his efforts to curb the illicit circulation of small arms and to collect such arms in the affected States that so request, with the support of the United Nations Regional Centre for Peace and Disarmament in Africa and in close cooperation with the Organization of African Unity; noted that, as part of its efforts to halt the flow of small arms into Mali and the Saharo-Sahelian subregion, the Malian Government oversaw the destruction, at the "Flame of Peace" ceremony held at Timbuktu on 27 March 1996, of thousands of small arms handed over by ex-combatants of the armed movements of northern Mali; and requested the Secretary-General to continue to examine the issue and to report to the Assembly at its fifty-second session (resolution 51/45 L).

In the thirteenth resolution, entitled "Advisory opinion of the International Court of Justice on the legality of the threat or use of nuclear weapons", the General Assembly took note of the advisory opinion of the International Court of Justice on the *Legality of the Threat or Use of Nuclear Weapons*, issued on 8 July 1996; underlined the unanimous conclusion of the Court that there exists an obligation to pursue in good faith and bring to a conclusion negotiations leading to nuclear disarmament in all its aspects under strict and effective international control; and called upon all States to fulfil that obligation immediately by commencing multilateral negotiations in 1997 leading to an early conclusion of a nuclear-weapons convention prohibiting the development, production, testing, deployment, stockpiling, transfer, threat or use of nuclear weapons and providing for their elimination (resolution 51/45 M).

In the fourteenth resolution, entitled "Consolidation of peace through practical disarmament measures", the General Assembly stressed the particular importance of certain practical disarmament measures, such as the collection, control and disposal of arms, especially small arms and light weapons, coupled with restraint over the production and procurement as well as transfers of such arms, the demobilization and reintegration of former combatants, demining and conversion, for the maintenance and consolidation of peace and security in areas that had suffered from conflict; underlined the important role of the United Nations in providing a political framework for such practical disarmament measures in those areas and in facilitating their implementation; requested the Secretary-General, in the light of experience gained from conflict resolution, to make recommendations and suggestions for an integrated approach to such practical disarmament measures, taking also into account the work of the United Nations expert panel on small arms, and to report thereon to the Assembly at its fifty-second session; and also requested the Secretary-General, in that connection, to seek the views of Member States on that subject and to include them in his report (resolution 51/45 N).

In the fifteenth resolution, entitled "Nuclear disarmament", the General Assembly urged the nuclear-weapon States to stop immediately the qualitative improvement, development, production and stockpiling of nuclear warheads and their delivery systems; called upon the nuclear-weapon States to undertake the step-by-step reduction of the nuclear threat and a phased programme of progressive and balanced deep reductions of nuclear weapons, and to carry out effective nuclear disarmament measures with a view to the total elimination of those weapons within a time-bound framework; called upon the Conference on Disarmament to establish, on a priority basis, an ad hoc committee on nuclear disarmament to commence negotiations early in 1997 on a phased programme of nuclear disarmament and for the eventual elimination of nuclear weapons within a time-bound framework through a nuclear weapons convention; urged the Conference on Disarmament to take into account in that regard the proposal of the 28 delegations for a programme of action for the elimination of nuclear weapons; and requested the Secretary-General to submit to the Assembly at its fifty-second session a report on the implementation of the resolution (resolution 51/45 O).

In the seventeenth resolution, entitled "Conventional arms control at the regional and subregional levels", the General Assembly decided to give urgent consideration to the issues involved in conventional arms control at the regional and subregional levels; and requested the Conference on Disarmament to consider the formulation of principles that could serve as a framework for regional agreements on conventional arms control, and looked forward to a report of the Conference on that subject (resolution 51/45 Q).

In the eighteenth resolution, entitled "Bilateral nuclear arms negotiations and nuclear disarmament", the General Assembly expressed its satisfaction at the entry into force and ongoing implementation of the 1991 Treaty as well as the ratification by the United States of America of the 1993 Treaty, and expressed the hope that it would soon be possible for the Russian Federation to ratify that Treaty also; expressed further satisfaction at the continuing implementation of the Treaty between the United States of America and the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics on the Elimination of Their Intermediate-Range and Shorter-Range Missiles, in particular at the completion by the parties of the destruction of all their declared missiles subject to elimination under the Treaty; welcomed the removal of all nuclear weapons from the territory of Kazakhstan as of 1 June 1995, and from the territory of Ukraine as of 1 June 1996; encouraged the Russian Federation, the United States of America, Belarus, Kazakhstan and Ukraine to continue their cooperative efforts aimed at eliminating nuclear weapons and strategic offensive arms on the basis of existing agreements, and welcomed the contributions that other States were making to such cooperation as well; welcomed the accession of Belarus, Kazakhstan and Ukraine to the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons as non-nuclear-weapon States, which thereby provided notable enhancement to the non-proliferation regime; encouraged and supported the Russian Federation and the United States of America in their efforts to reduce their nuclear weapons and to continue to give those efforts the highest priority in order to contribute to the ultimate goal of eliminating those weapons; and invited the Russian Federation and the United States of America to keep other States Members of the United Nations duly informed of progress in their discussions and in the implementation of their strategic offensive arms agreements and unilateral decisions (resolution 51/45 P).

In the nineteenth resolution, entitled "An international agreement to ban anti-personnel landmines", the General Assembly urged States to pursue vigorously an effective, legally binding international agreement to ban the use, stockpiling, production and transfer of anti-personnel landmines with a view to completing the negotiation as soon as possible; urged States that had not yet done so to accede to the Convention on Prohibitions or Restrictions on the Use of Certain Conventional Weapons Which May Be Deemed to Be Excessively Injurious or to Have Indiscriminate Effects and Protocol II as amended on 3 May 1996, and urged all States immediately to comply to the fullest extent possible with the applicable rules of Protocol II as amended; welcomed the various bans, moratoriums or other restrictions already declared by States on anti-personnel landmines; called upon States that had not yet done so to declare and implement such bans, moratoriums or other restrictions — particularly on operational use and transfer — at the earliest possible date; requested the Secretary-General to prepare a report on steps taken to complete an international agreement banning the use, stockpiling, production and transfer of anti-personnel landmines, and on other steps taken by Member States to implement such bans, moratoriums or other restrictions and to submit it to the Assembly at its fifty-second session under the item entitled "General and complete disarmament" (resolution 51/45 S).

In the twentieth resolution, entitled "Status of the Convention on the Prohibition of the Development, Production, Stockpiling and Use of Chemical Weapons and on Their Destruction", the General Assembly welcomed the fact that the required 65 instruments of ratification had now been deposited and that the Convention on the Prohibition of the Development, Production, Stockpiling and Use of Chemical Weapons and on Their Destruction would therefore enter into force on 29 April 1997; stressed the importance to the Convention that all possessors of chemical weapons, chemical weapons production facilities or chemical weapons development facilities should be among the original parties to the Convention and, in that context, the importance of the United States of America and the Russian Federation, having declared possession of chemical weapons, being among the original States parties to the Convention; called upon all States that had not yet done so to sign and/or ratify the Convention without delay; noted that the Preparatory Commission for the Organization on the Prohibition of Chemical Weapons, at its fourteenth session from 22 to 26 July 1996, entrusted the Chairman of the Commission, in close consultation with its member States, with the task of convening, as necessitated by circumstances in connection with the occurrence of the trigger point, a meeting of the Commission to provide appropriate guidance; and urged the Preparatory Commission for the Organization on the Prohibition of Chemical Weapons to intensify efforts to complete its remaining work (resolution 51/45 T).

In addition to the adoption of 20 resolutions, the General Assembly, on the recommendation of the First Committee, recalling its decision 50/420, also decided to include in the provisional agenda of its fifty-second session the item entitled "Non-proliferation of weapons of mass destruction and of vehicles for their delivery in all its aspects" (decision 51/414).

Documents:

(a) Report of the Disarmament Commission, Supplement No. 42 (A/52/42);

(b) Report of the Conference on Disarmament, Supplement No. 27 (A/52/27);

(c) Reports of the Secretary-General (resolutions 46/36 L, 47/52 L, 50/70 B, 51/45 D, F, H, L, N, O and S), A/52/264, A/52/229 and A/52/268;

(d) Notes by the Secretary-General:

 (i) Notification of nuclear tests (resolution 42/38 C), A/52/88;

 (ii) Relationship between disarmament and development (resolution 51/45 D), A/52/228.

72. Review and implementation of the Concluding Document of the Twelfth Special Session of the General Assembly

(a) United Nations Regional Centre for Peace and Disarmament in Asia and the Pacific

(b) Regional confidence-building measures

(c) Convention on the Prohibition of the Use of Nuclear Weapons

At its twelfth special session, in 1982, the General Assembly approved the report of the Ad Hoc Committee of the Twelfth Special Session as the Concluding Document of the Twelfth Special Session, in which the Committee recommended that the items on which the special session had not reached decisions should be taken up at the thirty-seventh session of the Assembly for further consideration (decision S-12/24).

At its thirty-seventh to fiftieth sessions, the General Assembly continued its consideration of the item (resolutions 37/100 A to J, 38/73 A to J, 39/63 A to K, 40/151 A to I, 41/60 A to J, 42/39 A to K, 43/76 A to H, 44/117 A to F, 45/59 A to E, 46/37 A to F and 47/53 A to F, decision 47/421, and resolutions 48/76 A to E, 49/76 A to E and 50/71 A to E).

At its fifty-first session,[115] the General Assembly adopted six resolutions under the item (resolutions 51/46 A to F).

In the second resolution, entitled "United Nations Regional Centre for Peace and Disarmament in Asia and the Pacific", the General Assembly reaffirmed its resolutions 50/71 D, in particular its strong support for the continued operation and further strengthening of the United Nations Regional Centre for Peace and Disarmament in Asia and the Pacific as an essential promoter of the regional peace and disarmament dialogue in the Asia-Pacific region known as the "Kathmandu process"; appealed to Member States, in particular those within the Asia-Pacific region, as well as to international governmental and non-governmental organizations and foundations, to make voluntary contributions in order to strengthen the programme of activities of the Regional Centre and its implementation; requested the Secretary-General to provide all necessary support, within existing resources, to the Regional Centre in carrying out its programme of activities; and also requested him to report to the Assembly at its fifty-second session on the implementation of the resolution (resolution 51/46 B).

In the third resolution, entitled "Regional confidence-building measures", the General Assembly, *inter alia*, took note of the report of the Secretary-General dealing with the activities of the United Nations Standing Advisory Committee on Security Questions in Central Africa; reaffirmed its support for the programme of work of the Standing Advisory Committee; welcomed with great satisfaction the signature of the Non-Aggression Pact among the States members of the Standing Advisory Committee, and reaffirmed its conviction that the Pact was likely to contribute to the prevention of conflicts and further confidence-building in the Central African subregion; invited the States members of the Standing Advisory Committee that had not yet signed the Pact to do so, and encouraged all member States to expedite ratification so that it might enter into force as soon as possible; welcomed with satisfaction the Final Declaration of the First Summit of Heads of State and Government of Countries Members of the Standing Advisory Committee, held at Yaoundé on 8 July 1996; commended the Secretary-General for having established the Trust Fund for the United Nations Standing Advisory Committee on Security Questions in Central Africa; appealed to Member States and governmental and non-governmental organizations to make additional voluntary contributions to the Trust Fund for the implementation of the programme of work of the Standing Advisory Committee; requested the Secretary-General to continue to provide assistance to the States members of the Standing Advisory Committee to ensure that they were able to carry on with their efforts; and also requested him to submit to the Assembly at its fifty-second session a report on the implementation of the resolution (resolution 50/71 C).

In the fourth resolution, entitled "Convention on the Prohibition of the Use of Nuclear Weapons", the General Assembly reiterated its request to the Conference on Disarmament to commence negotiations, in order to reach agreement on an international convention prohibiting the use or threat of use of nuclear weapons under any circumstances, taking as a possible basis the draft Convention on the Prohibition of the Use of Nuclear Weapons annexed to the resolution; and requested the Conference on Disarmament to report to the Assembly on the results of those negotiations (resolution 51/46 D).

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[115] References for the fifty-first session (agenda item 72):

(a) Report of the Conference on Disarmament: Supplement No. 27 (A/51/27);
(b) Report of the Disarmament Commission: Supplement No. 42 (A/51/42);
(c) Reports of the Secretary-General:
  (i) United Nations Disarmament Information Programme (A/51/219 and Add.1);
  (ii) Regional confidence-building measures (A/51/287);
  (iii) United Nations Regional Centre for Peace and Disarmament in Africa and United Nations Regional Centre for Peace, Disarmament and Development in Latin America and the Caribbean (A/51/403);
  (iv) United Nations Regional Centre for Peace and Disarmament in Africa and the Pacific (A/51/445);
  (v) United Nations disarmament fellowship, training and advisory services (A/51/553);
(d) Report of the First Committee: A/51/566 and Add.12;
(e) Resolutions 51/46 A to F;
(f) Meetings of the First Committee: A/C.1/51/PV.3-8 and 10-15, 17, 19 and 21-24;
(g) Plenary meeting: A/51/PV.79.

Documents:

(a) Report of the Conference on Disarmament, Supplement No. 27 (A/52/27);

(b) Reports of the Secretary-General (resolutions 51/46 B and C).

73. Review of the implementation of the recommendations and decisions adopted by the General Assembly at its tenth special session

(a) Report of the Disarmament Commission

(b) Report of the Conference on Disarmament

(c) Advisory Board on Disarmament Matters

(d) United Nations Institute for Disarmament Research

At its tenth special session, in 1978, the General Assembly decided that an item entitled "Review of the implementation of the recommendations and decisions adopted by the General Assembly at its tenth special session" should be included in the provisional agenda of its thirty-third and subsequent sessions (resolution S-10/2, para. 115).

At its thirty-third to fiftieth sessions, the General Assembly continued its consideration of the item (resolutions 33/71 A to H, 34/83 A to M, 35/152 A to J, 36/92 A to M, 37/78 A to K, 38/183 A to P, 39/148 A to R, 40/18 and 40/152 A to Q, 41/86 A to R, 42/42 A to N, 43/78 A to M, 44/119 A to H, 45/62 A to G, 46/38 A to D, 47/54 A to G, 48/77 A and B, 49/77 A to D and 50/72 A to C, and decisions 34/422, 39/423, 40/428, 41/421, 44/432 and 47/422).

At its fifty-first session,[116] the General Assembly adopted three resolutions under the item (resolution 51/47 A to C).

In the first resolution, entitled "Expansion of the membership of the Conference on Disarmament", the General Assembly, *inter alia*, recognized the legitimate aspirations of all countries that had applied for membership to participate fully in the work of the Conference on Disarmament; and called upon the Conference on Disarmament to consider all remaining applications for membership with a view to reaching a decision on its further enlargement before the end of its 1997 session (resolution 51/47 A).

In the second resolution, entitled "Report of the Disarmament Commission", the General Assembly, *inter alia*, commended the Disarmament Commission for its adoption by consensus, at its 1996 substantive

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[116] References for the fifty-first session (agenda item 73):

(a) Report of the Conference on Disarmament: Supplement No. 27 (A/51/27);
(b) Report of the Disarmament Commission: Supplement No. 42 (A/51/42);
(c) Report of the Secretary-General: Advisory Board on Disarmament Matters (A/51/352);
(d) Notes by the Secretary-General:
  (i) Transmitting a compilation of all texts of principles, guidelines or recommendations on subject items adopted unanimously by the Disarmament Commission (A/51/182);
  (ii) United Nations Institute for Disarmament Research (A/51/364);
(e) Report of the First Committee: A/51/566 and Add.13;
(f) Resolutions 51/47 A to C;
(g) Meetings of the First Committee: A/C.1/51/PV.3-8, 10-13, 14, 16, 17, 23 and 24;
(h) Plenary meeting: A/51/PV.79.

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session, of a set of guidelines for international arms transfers in the context of Assembly resolution 46/36 H; endorsed the guidelines for international arms transfers in the context of Assembly resolution 46/36 H, as adopted by the Commission; noted with satisfaction that the Commission had made significant progress in the discussions on its agenda item regarding the convening of the fourth special session of the General Assembly devoted to disarmament; reaffirmed the role of the Commission as the specialized, deliberative body within the United Nations multilateral disarmament machinery that allowed for in-depth deliberations on specific disarmament issues, leading to the submission of concrete recommendations on those issues; and requested the Commission to meet for a period not exceeding four weeks during 1997 and to submit a substantive report to the Assembly at its fifty-second session (resolution 51/47 B).

In the third resolution, entitled "Report of the Conference on Disarmament", the General Assembly, *inter alia*, reaffirmed the role of the Conference on Disarmament as the single multilateral disarmament negotiating forum of the international community; welcomed the determination of the Conference to fulfil that role in the light of the evolving international situation, with a view to making early substantive progress on priority items of its agenda; also welcomed the decision taken by the Conference on 17 June 1996 to expand its membership with the admission of 23 new members; encouraged the Conference to continue further review of its membership; also encouraged the Conference to intensify further the ongoing review of its agenda and methods of work; urged the Conference to make every effort to reach a consensus on its agenda and programme of work at the beginning of its 1997 session; and requested the Conference to submit a report on its work to the Assembly at its fifty-second session (resolution 51/47 C).

Documents:

(a) Report of the Disarmament Commission, Supplement No. 42 (A/52/42);
(b) Report of the Conference on Disarmament, Supplement No. 27 (A/52/27);
(c) Report of the Secretary-General: Advisory Board on Disarmament Matters (resolution 38/183 O);
(d) Note by the Secretary-General transmitting the report of the Deputy Director of the United Nations Institute for Disarmament Research (resolutions 39/148 H and 45/62 G), A/52/272.

74. The risk of nuclear proliferation in the Middle East

This item, previously referred to as "Israeli nuclear armament", was included in the agenda of the thirty-fourth session of the General Assembly, in 1979, at the request of Iraq (A/34/142). The Assembly considered the question at each session from the thirty-fourth to the fiftieth (resolutions 34/89, 35/157, 36/98, 37/82, 38/69, 39/147, 40/93, 41/93, 42/44, 43/80, 44/121, 45/63, 46/39, 47/55, 48/78, 49/78 and 50/73).

At its fifty-first session,[117] the General Assembly called upon the only State in the region that was not yet party to the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons and had not declared its intention to do so, to accede to the Treaty without further delay, and not to develop, produce, test or otherwise acquire nuclear weapons and to renounce possession of nuclear weapons, and to place all unsafeguarded nuclear facilities under full-scope International Atomic Energy Agency safeguards as an important confidence-building measure among all States of the region and as a step towards enhancing peace and security; and requested the Secretary-General to report to the Assembly at its fifty-second session on the implementation of the resolution (resolution 51/48).

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[117] References for the fifty-first session (agenda item 74):
(a) Report of the Secretary-General: A/51/446;
(b) Report of the First Committee: A/51/566 and Add.14;
(c) Resolution 51/48;
(d) Meetings of the First Committee: A/C.1/50/PV.3-8, 10-13, 17, 24 and 25;
(e) Plenary meeting: A/51/PV.79.

Document: Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 51/48).

75. Convention on Prohibitions or Restrictions on the Use of Certain Conventional Weapons Which May Be Deemed to Be Excessively Injurious or to Have Indiscriminate Effects

The General Assembly first considered this question at its twenty-seventh session, in 1972, under the item entitled "General and complete disarmament" (resolution 29/32 A (XXVII)). At its twenty-eighth to fiftieth sessions, the Assembly discussed the question under agenda items relating to certain conventions; it welcomed the adoption, on 10 October 1980, of the Convention on Prohibitions or Restrictions on the Use of Certain Conventional Weapons Which May Be Deemed to Be Excessively Injurious or to Have Indiscriminate Effects, the Protocol on Non-Detectable Fragments (Protocol I), the Protocol on Prohibitions or Restrictions on the Use of Mines, Booby Traps and Other Devices (Protocol II) and the Protocol on Prohibitions or Restrictions on the Use of Incendiary Weapons (Protocol III). The Convention was opened for signature on 10 April 1981 and entered into force, with the three annexed Protocols, on 2 December 1983 (resolutions 3076 (XXVIII), 3255 A and B (XXIX), 3464 (XXX), 31/64, 32/152, 33/70, 34/82, 35/153, 36/93, 37/79, 38/60, 39/56, 40/84, 41/50, 42/30, 43/67, 44/430, 45/64, 46/40, 47/56, 48/79 and 49/79, decision 44/430 and resolution 50/74).

At its fifty-first session,[118] the General Assembly welcomed the fact that additional States had ratified or accepted the Convention on Prohibitions or Restrictions on the Use of Certain Conventional Weapons Which May Be Deemed to Be Excessively Injurious or to Have Indiscriminate Effects, which was opened for signature in New York on 10 April 1981, or had exceeded to the Convention; urgently called upon all States that had not yet done so to take all measures to become parties, as soon as possible, to the Convention and its Protocols; called upon the Secretary-General, in his capacity as depositary of the Convention and the Protocols annexed thereto, to continue to inform it periodically of ratifications and acceptances of and accessions to the Convention and the Protocols; took note with appreciation of the final report of the Review Conference of the States Parties to the Convention, adopted at Geneva on 3 May 1996; commended the amended Protocol on Prohibitions or Restrictions on the Use of Mines, Booby Traps and Other Devices (Protocol II) to all States, with a view to achieving the widest possible adherence to that instrument at an early date, and called, in particular, on the States parties to express their consent to be bound by the Protocol with a view to its entry into force as soon as possible; and again commended the Protocol on Blinding Laser Weapons (Protocol IV) to all States (resolution 51/49).

Document: Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 51/49), A/52/227.

76. Strengthening of security and cooperation in the Mediterranean region

At its thirty-sixth session, in 1981, the General Assembly, in the course of its consideration of the item entitled "Review of the implementation of the Declaration on the Strengthening of International Security", considered that further efforts were necessary for the transformation of the Mediterranean into a zone of peace and cooperation (resolution 36/102).

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[118] References for the fifty-first session (agenda item 75):
(a) Report of the Secretary-General: A/51/254;
(b) Report of the First Committee: A/51/566 and Add.15;
(c) Resolution 51/49;
(d) Meetings of the First Committee: A/C.1/51/PV.3-8, 10-13, 15 and 21;
(e) Plenary meeting: A/51/PV.79.

At its thirty-seventh session, the General Assembly decided to include the present item in the provisional agenda of its thirty-eighth session (resolution 37/118).

At its thirty-eighth to fiftieth sessions, the General Assembly continued its consideration of this question (resolutions 38/189, 39/153, 40/157, 41/89, 42/90, 43/84, 44/125, 45/79, 46/42, 47/58, 48/81, 49/81 and 50/75).

At its fifty-first session,[119] the General Assembly reaffirmed that security in the Mediterranean was closely linked to European security as well as to international peace and security; commended the efforts by the Mediterranean countries in meeting common challenges and encouraged them to strengthen such efforts; called upon all States of the Mediterranean region that had not yet done so to adhere to all the multilaterally negotiated legal instruments related to the field of disarmament; encouraged all States of the region to favour the necessary conditions for strengthening the confidence-building measures among them by promoting genuine openness and transparency on all military matters; encouraged them to strengthen their cooperation in combating terrorism; encouraged the continued widespread support among the Mediterranean countries for the convening of a conference on security and cooperation in the Mediterranean as well as the ongoing regional consultations to create the appropriate conditions for its convening; and requested the Secretary-General to submit a report on means to strengthen security and cooperation in the Mediterranean region (resolution 51/50).

Document: Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 51/50).

77. Implementation of the Declaration of the Indian Ocean as a Zone of Peace

The item entitled "Declaration of the Indian Ocean as a Zone of Peace" was included in the agenda of the twenty-sixth session of the General Assembly, in 1971, at the request of Sri Lanka, later joined by the United Republic of Tanzania (A/8492 and Add.1).

The General Assembly considered the question at each session from the twenty-sixth to the fiftieth (resolutions 2832 (XXVI), 2922 (XXVII), 3080 (XXVIII), 3259 A (XXIX), 3468 (XXX), 31/88, 32/86, 33/68, 34/80 B, 35/150, 36/90, 37/96, 38/185, 39/149, 40/153, 41/87, 42/79, 43/79, 44/120, 45/77, 46/49, 47/59, 48/82, 49/82 and 50/76).

At its fifty-first session,[120] the General Assembly reiterated its conviction that the participation of all the permanent members of the Security Council and the major maritime users of the Indian Ocean in the work of the Ad Hoc Committee on the Indian Ocean was important and would greatly facilitate the development of a mutually beneficial dialogue to advance peace, security and stability in the Indian Ocean region; requested the Ad Hoc Committee to examine its future work, taking into account, *inter alia*, the statement made by its Chairman on 8 July 1996, and to make recommendations for consideration by the General Assembly at its fifty-second session; and further requested the Ad Hoc Committee to submit to the Assembly at that session a report on the implementation of the resolution (resolution 51/51).

Document: Report of the Ad Hoc Committee on the Indian Ocean, Supplement No. 29 (A/52/29).

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[119] References for the fifty-first session (agenda item 76):
(a) Report of the Secretary-General: A/51/230 and Corr.1 and Add.1;
(b) Report of the First Committee: A/51/566/Add.16;
(c) Resolution: 51/50;
(d) Meetings of the First Committee: A/C.1/51/PV.14 and 23;
(e) Plenary meeting: A/51/PV.79.

[120] References for the fifty-first session (agenda item 77):
(a) Report of the Ad Hoc Committee on the Indian Ocean: Supplement No. 29 (A/51/29);
(b) Report of the First Committee: A/51/566 and Add.17 and Corr.1;
(c) Resolution 51/51;
(d) Meetings of the First Committee: A/C.1/51/PV.3-8, 10-13, 15 and 23;
(e) Plenary meeting: A/51/PV.79.

78. Consolidation of the regime established by the Treaty for the Prohibition of Nuclear Weapons in Latin America and the Caribbean (Treaty of Tlatelolco)

The Treaty for the Prohibition of Nuclear Weapons in Latin America and the Caribbean, which was opened for signature at Tlatelolco, Mexico, in February 1967, was welcomed by the General Assembly at its twenty-second session. The Assembly then recommended States that were or might become signatories of the Treaty and those contemplated in Additional Protocol I of the Treaty to strive to take all the measures within their power to ensure that the Treaty speedily obtained the widest possible application among them (resolution 2286 (XXII)).

The item entitled "Implementation of General Assembly resolution 2286 (XXII) concerning the signature and ratification of Additional Protocol I of the Treaty for the Prohibition of Nuclear Weapons in Latin America (Treaty of Tlatelolco)" was included in the agenda of the twenty-ninth session of the Assembly, in 1974, at the request of 18 Latin American States (A/9692).

The General Assembly considered the question at its twenty-ninth, thirtieth, thirty-second, tenth special, thirty-third to forty-fifth and forty-seventh to fiftieth sessions (resolutions 3262 (XXIX), 3473 (XXX), 32/76, S-10/2, para. 63 (b), 33/58, 34/71, 35/143, 36/83, 37/71, 38/61, 39/51, 40/79, 41/45, 42/25, 43/62, 44/104, 45/48, 47/61, 48/85, 49/83 and 50/77).

At its fifty-first session,[121] the General Assembly welcomed the concrete steps taken by some countries of the region during the past year for the consolidation of the regime of military denuclearization established by the Treaty for the Prohibition of Nuclear Weapons in Latin America and the Caribbean (Treaty of Tlatelolco); noted with satisfaction the full adherence of Guyana to the Treaty of Tlatelolco; and urged the countries of the region that had not yet done so to deposit their instruments of ratification of the amendments to the Treaty of Tlatelolco approved by the General Conference of the Agency for the Prohibition of Nuclear Weapons in Latin America and the Caribbean in its resolutions 267 (E-V), 268 (XII) and 290 (E-VII) (resolution 51/52).

No advance documentation is expected.

79. African Nuclear-Weapon-Free Zone Treaty

The item entitled "Declaration on the Denuclearization of Africa" was included in the agenda of the twentieth session of the General Assembly, in 1965, at the request of 34 African States (A/5975).

The General Assembly considered the item at its twentieth, twenty-ninth to thirty-second, tenth special and thirty-third to fiftieth sessions (resolutions 2033 (XX), 3261 E (XXIX), 3471 (XXX), 31/69, 32/81, S-10/2, para. 63 (c), 33/63, 34/76 A and B, 35/146 A and B, 36/86 A and B, 37/74 A and B, 38/181 A and B, 39/61 A and B, 40/89 A and B, 41/55 A and B, 42/34 A and B, 43/71 A and B, 44/113 A and B, 45/56 A and B, 46/34 A and B, 47/76, 48/86, 49/138 and 50/78).

At its fifty-first session,[122] the General Assembly called upon African States to sign and ratify the African Nuclear-Weapon-Free Zone Treaty as soon as possible so that it might enter into force without delay; expressed its appreciation to the international community and in particular to the nuclear-weapon States which had signed the Protocols that concerned them, and called upon them to ratify the Protocols as soon as possible; called upon the States contemplated in Protocol III to the Treaty of Pelindaba to take all necessary measures to ensure the speedy application of the Treaty to territories for which they were, *de jure* or de facto, internationally responsible and which lay within the limits of the geographical zone established in the Treaty; called upon the African States parties to the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons that had not yet concluded comprehensive safeguards agreements with the International Atomic Energy Agency pursuant to the Treaty to do so, thereby satisfying the requirements of article 9 (*b*) and annex II to the Treaty of Pelindaba when it enters into force; expressed its profound gratitude to the Secretary-General for the diligence with which he had rendered effective assistance to the signatories of the African Nuclear-Weapon-Free Zone Treaty in accordance with resolution 50/78; expressed its gratitude to the Secretary-General of the Organization of African Unity and the Director-General of IAEA for the diligence with which they had rendered effective assistance to the signatories of the Treaty; and requested the Secretary-General to continue to extend assistance, within existing resources, to the signatories in 1997 in order to achieve the aims of the resolution (resolution 51/53).

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[121] References for the fifty-first session (agenda item 78):
(a) Report of the First Committee: A/51/566 and Add.18;
(b) Resolution 51/52;
(c) Meetings of the First Committee: A/C.1/51/PV.3-8 and 10-14 and 18;
(d) Plenary meeting: A/51/PV.79.

[122] References for the fifty-first session (agenda item 79):
(a) Report of the First Committee: A/51/566 and Add.19;
(b) Resolution 51/53;
(c) Meetings of the First Committee: A/C.1/51/PV.3-8 and 10-13, 17 and 19;
(d) Plenary meeting: A/51/PV.79.

No advance documentation is expected.

80. Convention on the Prohibition of the Development, Production and Stockpiling of Bacteriological (Biological) and Toxin Weapons and on Their Destruction

Various aspects of the question of chemical and bacteriological (biological) weapons have been considered by the General Assembly at different times under several items. At the twenty-first to twenty-third sessions, from 1966 to 1968, the question was considered under the item "General and complete disarmament" (see item 71). An item entitled "Question of chemical and bacteriological (biological) weapons" was included in the agenda of the Assembly for the first time at its twenty-fourth session.

The Convention on the Prohibition of the Development, Production and Stockpiling of Bacteriological (Biological) and Toxin Weapons and on Their Destruction entered into force on 26 March 1975.

The General Assembly considered the question at its twenty-fourth to fiftieth sessions (resolutions 2603 (XXIV), 2662 (XXV), 2826 (XXVI), 2933 (XXVII), 3077 (XXVIII), 3256 (XXIX), 3465 (XXX), 31/65, 32/77, 33/59 B, 34/72, 35/144 A to C, 36/96 A to C, 37/98 A, C and D, 38/187 A to C, 39/65 A to E, 40/92 A to C, 41/58 A to D, 42/37 A to C, 43/74 A to C, 44/115 A to C, 45/57 A to C, 46/35 A to C, 47/39, 48/65, 49/86 and 50/79).

At its fifty-first session,[123] the General Assembly welcomed the progress made by the Ad Hoc Group of Governmental Experts to Identify and Examine Potential Verification Measures from a Scientific and Technical Standpoint in pursuing the mandate established by the Special Conference of the States Parties to the Convention in 1994 and urged it to intensify its work with a view to completing it as soon as possible before the commencement of the Fifth Review Conference and to submit its report, which should be adopted by consensus, to the States parties to be considered at a special conference (resolution 51/54).

Document: Compilation of submissions by States parties of information and data agreed to in the Final Declaration of the Third Review Conference to be issued under the symbol CDA/BWC/1997/CBM.

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[123] References for the fifty-first session (agenda item 80):

(a) Report of the First Committee: A/51/566 and Add.20;

(b) Resolution 51/54;

(c) Meetings of the First Committee: A/C.1/51/PV.3-8, 10-13 and 19;

(d) Plenary meeting: A/51/PV.79;

(e) Compilation of submissions by States parties of information and data agreed to in the Final Declaration of the Third Review Conference: CDA/11-96/BW-III and Add.1.

81. Maintenance of international security

This item was included in the agenda of the forty-eighth session of the General Assembly, in 1993, pursuant to resolution 47/60 B of 9 December 1992. At that session, the Assembly reaffirmed that, with the end of the cold war and of bipolar confrontation, the United Nations faced new tasks in the area of maintaining international peace and security; recognized the need for effective, dynamic and flexible measures, in accordance with the Charter, to prevent and remove threats to peace and to suppress acts of aggression or other breaches of the peace; emphasized its commitment to preventive diplomacy and the need to develop appropriate political mechanisms for the early solution of disputes and for the timely and peaceful resolution of any situation that might impair friendly relations among States; stressed the need for the full implementation of Security Council resolutions; recognized that it had an important role to play in helping to address situations that might lead to international friction or dispute, in close cooperation and coordination with the Security Council and the Secretary-General in accordance with the Charter; stressed the great importance of the role of regional arrangements and organizations and recognized the need to coordinate their efforts with those of the United Nations in the maintenance of international peace and security; urged all States to strive for sustainable progress in the field of disarmament, arms control, non-proliferation, transparency in arms transfers and confidence-building measures; recognized the importance of humanitarian concerns in conflict situations and welcomed the increasing role of the United Nations system in providing humanitarian assistance; and decided to continue consideration of the question of maintenance of international security and invited Member States to provide their views on further consideration of that question (resolution 48/84 A). The Assembly also requested the Secretary-General to seek the views of Member States, particularly those from the Balkan region, and of international organizations, as well as of competent organs of the United Nations, on the development of good-neighbourly relations in the region and on measures and preventive activities aimed at creation of a stable zone of peace and cooperation in the Balkans by the year 2000; and decided to consider the report of the Secretary-General on the subject at its fiftieth session (resolution 48/84 B).

At its forty-ninth session, the General Assembly decided to include the item in the provisional agenda of its fiftieth session (decision 49/428).

At its fiftieth session,[124] the General Assembly adopted two resolutions under the item. In the first resolution, entitled "Permanent neutrality of Turkmenistan", the Assembly recognized and supported the status of permanent neutrality declared by Turkmenistan; and called upon States Members of the United Nations to respect and support that status of Turkmenistan and also to respect its independence, sovereignty and territorial integrity (resolution 50/80 A). In the second resolution, entitled "Development of good-neighbourly relations among Balkan States", the Assembly urged relevant international organizations and competent bodies and organizations of the United Nations system to submit to the Secretary-General their views on the subject; called upon all Balkan States to endeavour to promote good-neighbourly relations and continually to undertake unilateral and joint activities, particular confidence-building measures as appropriate, in particular within the framework of the Organization for Security and Cooperation in Europe; emphasized the importance for all Balkan States to promote mutual cooperation in all fields; stressed that closer engagement of Balkan States in cooperation arrangements on the European continent would favourably influence the political and economic situation in the region; urged normalization of the relations among all States of the Balkan region; requested the Secretary-General to continue to seek the views of the Member States, particularly those from the Balkan region, and of international organizations, as well as of competent organs of the United Nations, on the development of good-neighbourly relations in the region and on measures and preventive activities aimed at the creation of a stable zone of peace and cooperation in the Balkans by the year 2000, and to submit a report to the Assembly at its fifty-second session taking into account the views expressed by Member States; and decided to consider the report of the Secretary-General on the subject at its fifty-second session (resolution 50/80 B).

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[124] References for the fiftieth session (agenda item 81):

(a) Report by the Secretary-General: A/50/412 and Add.1;
(b) Report of the First Committee: A/50/601;
(c) Resolutions 50/80 A and B;
(d) Meetings of the First Committee: A/C.1/50/PV.3-11, 13-17, 22 and 23;
(e) Plenary meeting: A/50/PV.90.

Document: Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 50/80 B).

82. Review of the implementation of the Declaration on the Strengthening of International Security

The item entitled "The strengthening of international security" was included in the agenda of the twenty-fourth session of the General Assembly, in 1969, at the request of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics (A/7654).

At its twenty-fifth session, the General Assembly adopted the Declaration on the Strengthening of International Security (resolution 2734 (XXV)). At its twenty-sixth to forty-eighth and fiftieth sessions, the General Assembly continued its consideration of this item (resolutions 2880 (XXVI), 2993 (XXVII), 3185 (XXVIII), 3332 (XXIX), 3389 (XXX), 31/92, 32/154, 33/75, 34/100, 35/158, 36/102, 37/118, 38/190, 39/154, 40/158, 41/90, 42/92, 43/85 to 43/88, 44/126, 45/80, 47/60 A and 48/83, and decisions 46/414 and 50/418).

At its fifty-first session,[125] the General Assembly decided to include the item in the provisional agenda of its fifty-second session (decision 51/415).

No advance documentation is expected.

83. Rationalization of the work and reform of the agenda of the First Committee

This item was included in the agenda of the forty-eighth session of the General Assembly, in 1993, at the request of Belgium, Denmark, France, Germany, Greece, Ireland, Italy, Luxembourg, the Netherlands, Portugal, Spain and the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland (A/48/194). At that session, the Assembly decided to enhance the effectiveness of the Disarmament and International Security Committee (First Committee) by: (a) addressing in a more systematic manner the issues of disarmament and related matters of international security; (b) streamlining its functioning and encouraging more detailed and focused discussion of the specific agenda items; and (c) reviewing annually the time and resources allotted for its work; decided also, in relation to the restructuring and reorganization of the annual agenda of the First Committee, to adopt a thematic approach whereby items presented by Member States are clustered in broad topic areas, such as: (a) nuclear weapons; (b) other weapons of mass destruction; (c) conventional weapons; (d) regional disarmament and security; (e) confidence-building measures, including transparency in armaments; (f) outer space (disarmament aspects); (g) disarmament machinery; (h) other disarmament measures; (i) international security; and (j) related matters of disarmament and international security; requested the Chairman of the First Committee to continue consultations on the further rationalization of the work of the Committee in terms of improving its effective functioning; and urged the Secretary-General to provide the appropriate means and adequate resources to the Centre for Disarmament Affairs of the Secretariat in order to ensure that it could carry out its mandated tasks (resolution 48/87).

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[125] References for the fifty-first session (agenda item 81):
(a) Report of the First Committee: A/51/566/Add.21;
(b) Resolution 51/55 and decision 51/415;
(c) Meetings of the First Committee: A/C.1/51/PV.14 and 24;
(d) Plenary meeting: A/51/PV.79.

The General Assembly continued consideration of the item at its forty-ninth session (resolution 49/85).

At its fiftieth session,[126] the General Assembly welcomed the progress achieved in the rationalization and improvement of the work of the First Committee; requested the Chairman of the First Committee to continue consultations on the further rationalization of the work of the Committee with a view to improving further its effective functioning; and decided to defer consideration of the item until its fifty-second session (decision 50/421).

No advance documentation is expected.

84. Effects of atomic radiation

At its tenth session, in 1955, the General Assembly established the United Nations Scientific Committee on the Effects of Atomic Radiation, consisting of 15 Member States, and requested it to assemble, study and disseminate information on observed levels of ionizing radiation and radioactivity in the environment, and on the effects of such radiation upon man and his environment (resolution 913 (X)).

At its twenty-eighth session, the General Assembly decided to increase the membership of the Scientific Committee to a maximum of 20 (resolution 3154 C (XXVIII)) and, at its forty-first session, it decided to increase the membership to a maximum of 21 (resolution 41/62 B). At present, the Committee is composed of the following 21 Member States: Argentina, Australia, Belgium, Brazil, Canada, China, Egypt, France, Germany, India, Indonesia, Japan, Mexico, Peru, Poland, Russian Federation, Slovakia, Sudan, Sweden, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and United States of America.

Substantive scientific reports reviewing in detail the levels, doses, effects and risks of ionizing radiation were submitted by the Scientific Committee to the General Assembly at the following sessions: thirteenth (A/3838), seventeenth (A/5216), nineteenth (A/5814), twenty-first (A/6314 and Corr.1), twenty-fourth (A/7613 and Corr.1), twenty-seventh (A/8725 and Corr.1), thirty-second (A/32/40), thirty-seventh (A/37/45), forty-first (A/41/16), forty-third (A/43/45), forty-eighth (A/48/46) and forty-ninth (A/49/46). Shorter reports on progress of work were also submitted at the intervening sessions.

At its fifty-first session,[127] the General Assembly commended the Scientific Committee for the valuable contribution it had been making in the course of the past 41 years to wider knowledge and understanding of the levels, effects and risks of atomic radiation; noted with satisfaction the completion in 1996 of a further scientific annex by the Committee; requested the Committee to continue its work, including its important activities to increase knowledge of the levels, effects and risks of ionizing radiation from all sources; endorsed the Committee's intentions and plans for its future activities of scientific review and assessment on behalf of the Assembly; also requested the Committee to continue the review of the important problems in the field of radiation and to report thereon to the Assembly at its fifty-second session; requested UNEP to continue providing support for the effective conduct of the work of the Committee and for the dissemination of its findings; and expressed its appreciation for the assistance rendered to the Scientific Committee by Member States, the specialized agencies, IAEA and non-governmental organizations, and invited them to increase their cooperation in the field, and to provide further relevant data about doses, effects and risks from various sources of radiation (resolution 51/121).

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[126] References for the fiftieth session (agenda item 79):
- (a) Report of the First Committee: A/50/599;
- (b) Decision 50/421;
- (c) Meetings of the First Committee: A/C.1/51/PV.12 and 19;
- (d) Plenary meeting: A/50/PV.90.

[127] References for the fifty-first session (agenda item 82):
- (a) Report of the United Nations Scientific Committee on the Effects of Atomic Radiation: Supplement No. 46 (A/51/46);
- (b) Report of the Special Political and Decolonization Committee (Fourth Committee): A/51/589;
- (c) Resolution 51/121;
- (d) Meetings of the Special Political and Decolonization Committee (Fourth Committee): A/C.4/51/SR.6 and 7;
- (e) Plenary meeting: A/51/PV.83.

Document: Report of the United Nations Scientific Committee on the Effects of Atomic Radiation, Supplement No. 46 (A/52/46).

85. International cooperation in the peaceful uses of outer space

The item relating to the peaceful uses of outer space was first included in the agenda of the General Assembly at its thirteenth session, in 1958. At that session, the Assembly established the Ad Hoc Committee on the Peaceful Uses of Outer Space, composed of 18 members (resolution 1348 (XIII)).

At its fourteenth session, the General Assembly set up a permanent body, the Committee on the Peaceful Uses of Outer Space (resolution 1472 A (XIV)), whose original membership of 24 was ultimately expanded to 61 at the forty-ninth session (resolutions 1721 E (XVI)), 3182 (XXVIII), 32/196 B, 35/16 and 49/33). The Committee established a Legal Subcommittee and a Scientific and Technical Subcommittee. At present, the Committee is composed of the following 61 Member States: Albania, Argentina, Australia, Austria, Belgium, Benin, Brazil, Bulgaria, Burkina Faso, Cameroon, Canada, Chad, Chile, China, Colombia, Czech Republic, Ecuador, Egypt, France, Germany, Greece, Hungary, India, Indonesia, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Iraq, Italy, Japan, Kazakhstan, Kenya, Lebanon, Malaysia, Mexico, Mongolia, Morocco, Netherlands, Nicaragua, Niger, Nigeria, Pakistan, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Portugal, Romania, Russian Federation, Senegal, Sierra Leone, South Africa, Spain, Sudan, Sweden, Syrian Arab Republic, Turkey, Ukraine, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United States of America, Uruguay, Venezuela, Viet Nam and Yugoslavia.[128]

The Committee has considered the work of its subsidiary bodies and reported each year to the General Assembly. The discussions and recommendations of the Committee have led to the formulation and adoption of several important international legal instruments, including the Declaration of Legal Principles Governing the Activities of States in the Exploration and Use of Outer Space (resolution 1962 (XVIII)), the Treaty on Principles Governing the Activities of States in the Exploration and Use of Outer Space, including the Moon and Other Celestial Bodies (resolution 2222 (XXI)), the Agreement on the Rescue of Astronauts, the Return of Astronauts and the Return of Objects Launched into Outer Space (resolution 2345 (XXII)), the Convention on International Liability for Damage Caused by Space Objects (resolution 2777 (XXVI)), the Convention on Registration of Objects Launched into Outer Space (resolution 3235 (XXIX)), the Agreement Governing the Activities of States on the Moon and Other Celestial Bodies (resolution 34/68), the Principles Governing the Use by States of Artificial Earth Satellites for International Direct Television Broadcasting (resolution 37/92), the Principles Relating to Remote Sensing of the Earth from Outer Space (resolution 41/65), Principles relevant to the Use of Nuclear Power Sources in Outer Space (resolution 47/68) and the Declaration on International Cooperation in the Exploration and Use of Outer Space for the Benefit and in the Interest of All States, Taking into Particular Account the Needs of Developing Countries (resolution 51/122).

At its thirty-seventh and thirty-eighth session, the General Assembly endorsed the wide-ranging recommendations of the Second United Nations Conference on the Exploration and Peaceful Uses of Outer Space, held in 1982, and requested the Committee to consider the implementation of those recommendations (resolutions 37/89, 37/90 and 38/80). At its thirty-ninth to fiftieth session, the Assembly reiterated that request (resolutions 39/96, 40/162, 41/64, 42/68, 43/56, 44/46, 45/72, 46/45, 47/67, 48/39, 49/34 and 50/27).

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[128] Cuba and the Republic of Korea were also appointed members of the Committee. They will rotate every two years, as from 1 January 1995, with Peru and Malaysia, respectively.

At its fifty-first session,[129] the General Assembly, *inter alia*, endorsed the recommendations of the Committee with regard to its working methods; and also the recommendations of the Committee that the Legal Subcommittee, at its thirty-sixth session, and the Scientific and Technical Subcommittee, at its thirty-fourth session, should continue consideration of the items included in their agenda under resolution 51/123; welcomed the fact that, beginning with its thirty-sixth session, the Legal Subcommittee would be provided with unedited verbatim transcripts in lieu of summary records, following the utilization of unedited verbatim transcripts in the Committee in lieu of verbatim records; noted with satisfaction that the Committee would evaluate the use of unedited verbatim transcripts at its fortieth session and inform the Assembly at its fifty-second session of the experience of the Committee with the transcripts; emphasized the urgency and importance of implementing fully the recommendations of the Second United Nations Conference on the Exploration and Peaceful Uses of Outer Space and invited the Secretary-General to report to the Assembly at its fifty-second session on the matter; agreed that the multi-year work plan for the consideration of the item on space debris should continue to be implemented with flexibility; noted with satisfaction that significant progress had been achieved in establishing regional centres for space science and technology education in the each regions covered by the regional commissions; endorsed the United Nations Programme on Space Applications for 1997, as proposed by the Expert on Space Applications; endorsed the recommendation of the Committee that a special session of the Committee (UNISPACE III), open to all States Members of the United Nations, should be convened at the United Nations Office at Vienna, preferably in 1999; requested the Committee and the Scientific and Technical Subcommittee to act as the Preparatory Committee and the Advisory Committee for UNISPACE III and the Office for Outer Space Affairs to act as the executive secretariat; and also requested the Preparatory Committee and the Advisory Committee to report to the Assembly at its fifty-second session on the progress made in the preparatory work for UNISPACE III by carrying out the tasks entrusted to them, which include finalizing the agenda, determining a specific date, outlining the participation of relevant international and regional governmental and non-governmental organizations and limiting the cost within the existing resources for the Committee and its secretariat by reducing or curtailing the duration of the sessions of the Committee and its subsidiary bodies during the year of UNISPACE III (resolution 51/123).

Documents:

(a) Report of the Committee on the Peaceful Uses of Outer Space: Supplement No. 20 (A/52/20);

(b) Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 51/123).

86. United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East

At its third session, in 1948, the General Assembly initiated United Nations assistance to Palestine refugees (resolution 212 (III)). At that session, the Assembly established the United Nations Conciliation Commission for Palestine, composed of France, Turkey and the United States of America (resolution 194 (III)).

At its fourth session, the General Assembly established the United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East (resolution 302 (IV)). Since May 1950, the Agency, which is supported by voluntary contributions, has been providing education, training, health, relief and other services to Arab refugees from Palestine. In 1967 and 1982, the functions of the Agency were widened to include humanitarian assistance, as far as practicable, on an emergency basis and as a temporary measure, to other displaced persons in serious need of immediate assistance, as a result of the 1967 and subsequent hostilities (resolutions 2252 (ES-V) and 37/120 B). The Agency's mandate has been extended several times, most recently until 30 June 1999 (resolution 50/28 A).

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[129] References for the fifty-first session (agenda item 83):

(a) Report of the Committee on the Peaceful Uses of Outer Space: Supplement No. 20 (A/51/20);
(b) Report of the Secretary-General: A/51/276;
(c) Report of the Special Political and Decolonization Committee (Fourth Committee): A/51/590;
(d) Resolutions 51/122 and 51/123;
(e) Meetings of the Special Political and Decolonization Committee (Fourth Committee): A/C.4/51/SR.2 and 12-14;
(f) Plenary meeting: A/51/PV.83.

By its resolution 302 (IV), the General Assembly established an Advisory Commission to advise and assist the Director (now Commissioner-General) of the Agency in the execution of its programme. At present, the Advisory Commission of UNRWA is composed of the following 10 Member States: Belgium, Egypt, France, Japan, Jordan, Lebanon, Syrian Arab Republic, Turkey, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and United States of America. In the same resolution, the Director (now Commissioner-General) of the Agency was requested to submit to the Assembly an annual report on the work of the Agency and to the Secretary-General such other reports as the Agency might wish to bring to the attention of the United Nations or its appropriate organs.

At its twenty-fifth session, the General Assembly, in view of the Agency's deteriorating financial situation, established the Working Group on the Financing of the United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East to study all aspects of the financing of the Agency (resolution 2656 (XXV)). The Working Group submitted recommendations to the Assembly at its twenty-fifth session and every subsequent session, and the Assembly has annually extended the Working Group's mandate. The Working Group is composed of the following nine Member States: France, Ghana, Japan, Lebanon, Norway, Trinidad and Tobago, Turkey, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and United States of America.

At its fifty-first session,[130] the General Assembly adopted seven resolutions under this item (resolution 51/124 to 51/130.

In the first resolution, entitled "Assistance to Palestine refugees", the General Assembly noted with regret that repatriation or compensation of the refugees, as provided for in paragraph 11 of resolution 194 (III), had not been effected; recognized that the Agency was doing all it could within the limits of available resources; noted the significant success of the Peace Implementation Programme of the Agency since the signing of the Declaration of Principles on Interim Self-Government Arrangements; welcomed strengthened cooperation between the Agency and the World Bank and other specialized agencies; urged all Member States to extend and expedite aid and assistance with a view to the economic and social development of the Palestinian people and the occupied territories; reiterated its concern regarding the continuing seriousness of the financial position of the Agency; noted with profound concern that the structural deficit problem confronting the Agency portended an almost certain decline in the living conditions of the Palestine refugees and therefore had possible consequences for the peace process; and called upon all Governments, as a matter of urgency, to make the most generous efforts possible to meet the anticipated needs of the Agency, including the costs of moving the headquarters to Gaza (resolution 51/124).

In the second resolution, entitled "Working Group on the Financing of the United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East", the General Assembly requested the Working

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[130] References for the fifty-first session (agenda item 84):
- (a) Report of the Commissioner-General of UNRWA: Supplement No. 13 (A/51/13);
- (b) Report of the Working Group on the Financing of UNRWA: A/51/509;
- (c) Notes by the Secretary-General transmitting:
  - (i) Report of the United Nations Conciliation Commission for Palestine (A/51/439);
  - (ii) Special report of the Commissioner-General on the financial crisis of UNRWA (A/51/495);
- (d) Reports of the Secretary-General:
  - (i) Persons displaced as a result of the June 1967 and subsequent hostilities: A/51/369;
  - (ii) Offers by Member States of grants and scholarships for higher education, including vocational training, for Palestine refugees: A/51/370;
  - (iii) Revenues derived from Palestine refugees' properties: A/51/371;
  - (iv) University of Jerusalem "Al-Quds" for Palestine refugees: A/51/476;
- (e) Report of the Special Political and Decolonization Committee (Fourth Committee): A/51/591;
- (f) Resolutions 51/124 to 51/130;
- (g) Meetings of the Special Political and Decolonization Committee (Fourth Committee): A/C.4/51/SR.19-22;
- (h) Plenary meeting: A/51/PV.83.

Group to continue its efforts, in cooperation with the Secretary-General and the Commissioner-General, for the financing of the Agency for a further period of one year (resolution 51/125).

In the third resolution, entitled "Persons displaced as a result of the June 1967 and subsequent hostilities", the General Assembly reaffirmed the right of all persons displaced as a result of the June 1967 and subsequent hostilities to return to their homes or former places of residence in the territories occupied by Israel since 1967; endorsed the efforts of the Commissioner-General of the Agency to continue to provide humanitarian assistance, as far as practicable, on an emergency basis and as a temporary measure, to persons in the area who were currently displaced and in serious need of continued assistance as a result of the June 1967 and subsequent hostilities; and requested the Secretary-General, after consulting with the Commissioner-General, to report to the Assembly before its fifty-second session on the progress made with regard to the implementation of the resolution (resolution 51/126).

In the fourth resolution, entitled "Offers by Member States of grants and scholarships for higher education, including vocational training, for Palestine refugees", the General Assembly urged all States to respond to the appeal contained in its resolution 32/90 F in a manner commensurate with the needs of Palestine refugees for higher education, including vocational training; invited the relevant specialized agencies and other organizations of the United Nations system to continue, within their respective spheres of competence, to extend assistance for higher education to Palestine refugee students; appealed to all States, specialized agencies and the United Nations University to contribute generously to the Palestinian universities; appealed to all States, specialized agencies and other international bodies to contribute towards the establishment of vocational training centres for Palestine refugees; requested the Agency to act as the recipient and trustee for the special allocations for grants and scholarships and to award them to qualified Palestine refugee candidates; and requested the Secretary-General to report to the Assembly at its fifty-second session on the implementation of the resolution (resolution 51/127).

In the fifth resolution, entitled "Operations of the United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East", the General Assembly welcomed the completion of the transfer of the headquarters of the Agency to Gaza; acknowledged the support of the host Government and the Palestine Liberation Organization (PLO) for the Agency in the discharge of its duties; called upon Israel to accept the *de jure* applicability of the Geneva Convention relative to the Protection of Civilian Persons in Time of War, of 12 August 1949, and to abide by Articles 100, 104 and 105 of the Charter of the United Nations and the Convention on the Privileges and Immunities of the United Nations with regard to the safety of the personnel of the Agency and the protection of its institutions and the safeguarding of the security of the facilities of the Agency in the occupied Palestinian territory, including Jerusalem; called once again upon Israel to compensate the Agency for damages to its property and facilities resulting from actions by the Israeli side; requested the Commissioner-General of the Agency to proceed with the issuance of identification cards for Palestine refugees and their descendants in the occupied Palestinian territory; noted that the new context created by the signing of the Declaration of Principles on Interim Self-Government Arrangements by Israel and the PLO and subsequent implementation agreements had major consequences for the activities of the Agency, which was thenceforth called upon, in close cooperation with the United Nations Special Coordinator in the Occupied Territories, the specialized agencies and the World Bank, to continue to contribute towards the development of economic and social stability in the occupied territory; noted also that the functioning of the Agency remained essential in all fields of operation; and urged all States, specialized agencies and non-governmental organizations to continue and to increase their contributions to the Agency so as to ease current financial constraints and to support the Agency in maintaining the provision of the most basic and effective assistance to the Palestine refugees (resolution 51/128).

In the sixth resolution, entitled "Palestine refugees' properties and their revenues", the General Assembly requested the Secretary-General to take all appropriate steps, in consultation with the United Nations Conciliation Commission for Palestine, for the protection of Arab property, assets and property rights in Israel; called once more upon Israel to render all facilities and assistance to the Secretary-General in the implementation of the resolution; called upon all the parties concerned to provide the Secretary-General with any pertinent information in their possession concerning Arab property, assets and property rights in Israel that would assist him in the implementation of the resolution; urged the Palestinian and Israeli sides, as agreed between them, to deal with the important issue of Palestine refugees' properties and their revenues in the framework of the final status negotiations of the Middle East peace process; and requested the Secretary-General to report to the Assembly at its fifty-second session on the implementation of the resolution (resolution 51/129).

In the seventh resolution, entitled "University of Jerusalem 'Al-Quds' for Palestine refugees", the General Assembly requested the Secretary-General to continue to take all necessary measures for establishing the University of Jerusalem "Al-Quds", in accordance with resolution 35/13 B; called once more upon Israel, the occupying Power, to cooperate in the implementation of resolution 51/130 and to remove the hindrances that it had put in the way of establishing the University of Jerusalem "Al-Quds"; and also requested the Secretary-General to report to the Assembly at its fifty-second session on the progress made in the implementation of the resolution (resolution 51/130).

Documents:

(a) Report of the Commissioner-General of UNRWA: Supplement No. 13 (A/52/13);

(b) Report of the Working Group on the Financing of UNRWA (resolution 51/125);

(c) Reports of the Secretary-General (resolutions 51/126, 127, 129 and 130).

87. Report of the Special Committee to Investigate Israeli Practices Affecting the Human Rights of the Palestinian People and Other Arabs of the Occupied Territories

At its twenty-third session, in 1968, the General Assembly established the Special Committee to Investigate Israeli Practices Affecting the Human Rights of the Population of the Occupied Territories (resolution 2443 (XXIII)). At present, the Special Committee is composed of the following three Member States: Malaysia, Senegal and Sri Lanka.

At the twenty-fifth session of the General Assembly, the Special Committee presented its first report to the Secretary-General in conformity with resolution 2443 (XXIII). The Secretary-General made the report available to the Assembly and, following the inclusion of the item in the agenda of that session, the report was referred to the Special Political Committee. At that session, the Assembly renewed the mandate of the Special Committee (resolution 2727 (XXV)).

At its twenty-sixth to fiftieth sessions, the General Assembly continued its consideration of the item on the basis of reports of the Special Committee and requested the Committee to continue its work (resolutions 2851 (XXVI), 3005 (XXVII), 3092 A and B (XXVIII), 3240 A to C (XXIX), 3525 A to D (XXX), 31/106 A to D, 32/91 A to C, 33/133 A to C, 34/90 A to C, 35/122 A to F, 36/147 A to G, 37/88 A to G, 38/79 A to H, 39/95 A to H, 40/161 A to G, 41/63 A to G, 42/160 A to G, 43/58 A to G, 44/48 A to G, 45/74 A to G, 46/47 A to G, 47/70 A to G, 48/41 A to D, 49/36 A to D and 50/29 A to D).

At its fifty-first session,[131] the General Assembly requested the Special Committee to continue to investigate Israeli policies and practices in the occupied Palestinian territory, including Jerusalem, and other Arab territories occupied by Israel since 1967, and to report to the Secretary-General as soon as possible and whenever the need arose thereafter, and to submit regularly to the Secretary-General periodic reports on the current situation in the occupied Palestinian territory; and requested the Secretary-General to provide all necessary facilities to the Special Committee, to circulate regularly its periodic reports to

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[131] References for the fifty-first session (agenda item 85):

(a) Reports of the Secretary-General: A/51/514, A/51/516, A/51/517 and A/51/518;

(b) Note by the Secretary-General: A/51/99 and Add.1-3;

(c) Report of the Special Political and Decolonization Committee (Fourth Committee): A/51/592;

(d) Resolutions 51/131 to 51/135;

(e) Meetings of the Special Political and Decolonization Committee (Fourth Committee): A/C.4/51/SR.21 and 22;

(f) Plenary meeting: A/51/PV.83.

Member States and to report to the Assembly at its fifty-second session on the tasks entrusted to him in the resolutions; reaffirmed that the Geneva Convention relative to the Protection of Civilian Persons in Time of War was applicable to the occupied Palestinian territory, including Jerusalem, and other Arab territories occupied by Israel since 1967; and also reaffirmed that Israeli settlements in the Palestinian territory, including Jerusalem, and in the occupied Syrian Golan were illegal and an obstacle to peace and economic and social development (resolutions 51/131 to 51/135).

Documents:

(a) Notes by the Secretary-General transmitting the reports of the Special Committee (resolution 51/131), A/52/131;

(b) Reports of the Secretary-General (resolutions 51/131 to 135).

88. Comprehensive review of the whole question of peacekeeping operations in all their aspects

At its nineteenth session, in February 1965, the General Assembly established the Special Committee on Peacekeeping Operations, which was to undertake a comprehensive review of the whole question of peacekeeping operations in all their aspects, including ways of overcoming the financial difficulties of the United Nations (resolution 2006 (XIX)). At present, the Special Committee is composed of the following Member States: Afghanistan, Algeria, Argentina, Australia, Austria, Azerbaijan, Bangladesh, Belarus, Belgium, Benin, Brazil, Bulgaria, Canada, Chile, China, Colombia, Congo, Croatia, Cuba, Cyprus, Czech Republic, Denmark, Ecuador, Egypt, El Salvador, Estonia, Ethiopia, Fiji, Finland, France, Georgia, Germany, Ghana, Greece, Guatemala, Honduras, Hungary, India, Indonesia, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Iraq, Ireland, Italy, Jamaica, Japan, Jordan, Kazakhstan, Kenya, Kuwait, Kyrgyzstan, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Lebanon, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Malaysia, Mali, Mauritania, Mexico, Morocco, Namibia, Nepal, Netherlands, New Zealand, Nigeria, Norway, Pakistan, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Portugal, Republic of Korea, Romania, Russian Federation, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Singapore, Slovakia, South Africa, Spain, Sudan, Sweden, Thailand, Tunisia, Turkey, Uganda, Ukraine, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United States of America, Uruguay, Venezuela, Yugoslavia, Zambia and Zimbabwe.

The General Assembly considered the question at its twentieth to fiftieth sessions (resolutions 2053 (XX), 2220 (XXI), 2308 (XXII), 2451 (XXIII), 2576 (XXIV), 2670 (XXV), 2835 (XXVI), 2965 (XXVII), 3091 (XXVIII), 3239 (XXIX), 3457 (XXX), 31/105, 32/106, 33/114, 34/53, 35/121, 36/37, 37/93, 38/81, 39/97, 40/163, 41/67, 42/161, 43/59 A and B, 44/49, 45/75, 46/48, 47/71, 47/72, 48/42, 48/43, 49/37 and 50/30).

At its fifty-first session,[132] the General Assembly endorsed the proposals, recommendations and conclusions contained in the report of the Special Committee on Peacekeeping Operations; urged Member States, the Secretariat and relevant organs of the United Nations to take all necessary steps to implement the proposals, recommendations and conclusions of the Special Committee; decided to expand the membership of the Special Committee, in accordance with the provisions of its report; decided also that the Special Committee, in accordance with its mandate, should continue its efforts for a comprehensive review of the whole question of peacekeeping operations in all their aspects, and should review the implementation of its previous proposals and consider new proposals so as to enhance the capacity of the

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[132] References for the fifty-first session (agenda item 86).

(a) Report of the Special Committee on Peacekeeping Operations: A/51/130 and Corr.1;

(b) Report of the Special Political and Decolonization Committee (Fourth Committee): A/51/593 and Corr.1;

(c) Resolution 51/136;

(d) Meetings of the Special Political and Decolonization Committee (Fourth Committee): A/C.4/51/SR.15-18 and 22;

(e) Plenary meeting: A/51/PV.83.

United Nations to fulfil its responsibilities in that field; and requested the Special Committee to submit a report on its work to the Assembly at its fifty-second session (resolution 51/136).

Document: Report of the Special Committee on Peacekeeping Operations (resolution 51/136), A/52/209.

89. Questions relating to information

At its thirtieth session, in 1975, the General Assembly decided to consider at its thirty-third session and item entitled "United Nations public information policies and activities" (resolution 3535 (XXX)). At its thirty-third session, the Assembly considered the item as a sub-item under "Questions relating to information", and decided to establish a Committee to Review United Nations Public Information Policies and Activities, consisting of 41 Member States (resolution 33/115 C).

At its thirty-fourth session, the General Assembly decided to maintain the Committee and rename it the Committee on Information (resolution 34/182). The Assembly continued to consider the item at its thirty-fifth to fiftieth sessions (resolutions 35/201, 36/149 A and B, 37/94 A and B, 38/82 A and B, 39/98 A and B, 40/164 A and B, 41/68 A to E, 42/162 A and B, 43/60 A and B, 44/50, 45/76 A and B, 46/73 A and B, 47/73 A and B, 48/44 A and B, 49/38 A and B and 50/138 A and B). In addition, the Assembly took a number of decisions on membership of the Committee on Information during this period (decisions 43/418, 44/418, 45/422, 46/423, 47/424, 47/322, 48/318, 49/416, 50/311 and 50/411).

At its fifty-first session,[133] the General Assembly urged all countries, organizations of the United Nations system and all others concerned, *inter alia*, to cooperate and interact with a view to reducing existing disparities in information flows by increasing assistance for the development of communication infrastructures and capabilities in developing countries; to ensure for journalists the free and effective performance of their professional tasks and to condemn resolutely all attacks against them; and to provide full support for the International Programme for the Development of Communication of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (resolution 51/138 A).

The General Assembly, *inter alia*, also recalled its decision to consolidate the role of the Committee on Information as its main subsidiary body mandated to make recommendations relating to the work of the Department of Public Information; called upon the Secretary-General to implement fully the recommendations contained in paragraph 2 of its resolution 48/44 B; requested the Secretary-General to continue to ensure the involvement of the Department at the planning stage of the information components of peacekeeping and other field operations of the United Nations; requested the Department to review its publications, particularly those in the sphere of development, and proposals for publications and to report thereon to the Committee at its nineteenth session; called upon the Secretary-General to continue to study ways and means to rationalize and effect equitable disbursement of available resources to all United Nations information centres; requested the Secretary-General to review the functioning of the United Nations information centres and submit a report to the Committee at its nineteenth session with his recommendations on the strengthening and rationalization of their activities; requested the Secretary-General to evaluate, through an independent consultant and within existing resources and without detriment to mandated programmes and activities, the functioning of the Dag Hammarskjöld Library, and to report thereon to the Committee at its nineteenth session; requested the Department to continue to ensure the greatest possible access to United Nations guided tours; requested the Secretary-General to report to the Committee at its nineteenth session and to the Assembly at its fifty-second session on the implementation of the recommendations contained in the resolution; and requested the Committee to report to the Assembly at its fifty-second session (resolution 51/138 B).

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[133] References for the fifty-first session (agenda item 87):
(a) Report of the Committee on Information: Supplement No. 21 (A/51/21);
(b) Report of the Secretary-General: A/51/406;
(c) Report of the Special Political and Decolonization Committee (Fourth Committee): A/51/594;
(d) Resolutions 51/138 A and B;
(e) Meetings of the Special Political and Decolonization Committee (Fourth Committee): A/C.4/51/SR.9-11);
(f) Plenary meeting: A/51/PV.83.

Documents:

(a) Report of the Committee on Information, Supplement No. 21 (A/52/21);

(b) Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 51/138 B).

90. Information from Non-Self-Governing Territories transmitted under Article 73 *e* of the Charter of the United Nations

Under Article 73 *e* of the Charter, Member States administering Non-Self-Governing Territories are required to transmit regularly to the Secretary-General statistical and other information relating to conditions in the Territories for which they are responsible. The information is examined by the Special Committee on the Situation with regard to the Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples, which, under the terms of General Assembly resolution 1970 (XVIII), is requested to take that information fully into account in considering the situation in the Non-Self-Governing Territories concerned.

At its fifty-first session,[134] the General Assembly reaffirmed that, in the absence of a decision by the Assembly itself that a Non-Self-Governing Territory had attained a full measure of self-government in terms of Chapter XI of the Charter, the administering Power concerned should continue to transmit information under Article 73 *e* of the Charter with respect to that Territory; requested the Secretary-General to continue to ensure that adequate information was drawn from all available published sources in connection with the preparation of the working papers on the Territories concerned; and requested the Special Committee to continue to discharge the functions entrusted to it under resolution 1970 (XVIII), in accordance with established procedures, and to report thereon to the Assembly at its fifty-second session (resolution 51/139).

Documents:

(a) Report of the Special Committee, Supplement No. 23 (A/52/23);

(b) Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 51/139).

91. Activities of foreign economic and other interests which impede the implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples in Territories under colonial domination

The General Assembly, following its consideration of the report of the Special Committee, decided to include in the provisional agenda of its twenty-second session an item entitled "Activities of foreign economic and other interests which are impeding the implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples in Southern Rhodesia, South West Africa and Territories under Portuguese domination and in all other Territories under colonial domination" (resolution

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[134] References for the fifty-first session (agenda item 88):

(a) Report of the Special Committee: Supplement No. 23 (A/51/23 (Part IV)), chap. VIII;

(b) Report of the Secretary-General: A/51/316 and Add.1;

(c) Report of the Special Political and Decolonization Committee (Fourth Committee): A/51/595;

(d) Resolution 51/139;

(e) Meetings of the Special Political and Decolonization Committee (Fourth Committee): A/C.4/51/SR.2-5 and 8;

(f) Plenary meeting: A/51/PV.83.

2189 (XXI)). At its twenty-second, thirtieth, thirty-fifth, forty-fourth and forty-sixth sessions, the Assembly decided to amend further the title of the item (resolution 2288 (XXII), A/35/250, para. 22, and decisions 44/469 and 46/402 D). At its forty-eighth session, the Assembly decided to revise the title of the item to the present wording (resolution 48/46).

Since its twenty-second session, the General Assembly has maintained the item on its agenda and at each session has adopted resolutions on the item.

At its fifty-first session,[135] the General Assembly urged the administering Powers concerned to take effective measures to safeguard and guarantee the inalienable right of the peoples of the colonial and Non-Self-Governing Territories to their natural resources and to establish and maintain control over the future development of those resources, and requested the administering Powers to take all necessary steps to protect the property rights of the peoples of those Territories; and requested the Special Committee to continue to examine the question and to report thereon to the Assembly at its fifty-second session (resolution 51/140).

At the same session, the General Assembly reaffirmed its strong conviction that military bases and installations in the Territories concerned could constitute an obstacle to the exercise by the people of those Territories of their right to self-determination and reiterated its strong views that existing bases and installations, which were impeding the implementation of the Declaration, should be withdrawn; also reiterated that the colonial and Non-Self-Governing Territories and areas adjacent thereto should not be used for nuclear testing, dumping of nuclear wastes or deployment of nuclear and other weapons of mass destruction; and requested the Special Committee to continue to examine the question and to report thereon to the Assembly at its fifty-second session (decision 51/427).

Document: Relevant part of the report of the Special Committee, Supplement No. 23 (A/52/23).

92. Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples by the specialized agencies and the international institutions associated with the United Nations

This question has appeared as a separate item on the agenda of the General Assembly since its twenty-second session, in 1967. At that session, the Assembly recommended that the specialized agencies and international institutions concerned should take urgent and effective measures to assist the peoples struggling for their liberation from colonial rule and work out, in cooperation with OAU, and through it with the national liberation movements, concrete programmes to that end (resolution 2311 (XXII)).

At its fifty-first session,[136] the General Assembly requested the specialized agencies and other organizations of the United Nations system to strengthen measures of support and formulate appropriate programmes of assistance to the remaining Non-Self-Governing Territories, within the framework of their respective mandates, in order to accelerate progress in the economic and social sectors of those Territories; requested the administering Powers concerned to facilitate the participation of the representatives of Non-Self-Governing Territories in the relevant meetings and conferences of the agencies and other organizations so that the Territories might benefit from the related activities of those agencies and organizations; recommended that all Governments intensify their efforts in the specialized agencies and other organizations of the United Nations system of which they are members to ensure the full and effective implementation of Assembly resolution 1514 (XV) and other relevant resolutions of the United Nations and, in that connection, accord priority to the question of providing assistance to the peoples of the Non-Self-Governing Territories; and requested the Special Committee to continue to examine the question and to report thereon to the Assembly at its fifty-second session (resolution 51/141).

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[135] References for the fifty-first session (agenda items 89 and 19):
- (a) Report of the Special Committee: Supplement No. 23 (A/51/23 (Part III)), chaps. V and VI;
- (b) Report of the Special Political and Decolonization Committee (Fourth Committee): A/51/596;
- (c) Resolution 51/140 and decision 51/427;
- (d) Meetings of the Special Political and Decolonization Committee (Fourth Committee): A/C.4/51/SR.2-5, 8 and 18;
- (e) Plenary meeting: A/51/PV.83.

[136] References for the fifty-first session (agenda items 90 and 12):
- (a) Report of the Special Committee: Supplement No. 23 (A/51/23 (Part IV)), chap. VII; A/AC.109/L.1853;
- (b) Report of the Economic and Social Council: Supplement No. 3 (A/51/3/Rev.1), chap. V, sect. A.3;
- (c) Report of the Secretary-General: A/51/212;
- (d) Report of the Special Political and Decolonization Committee (Fourth Committee): A/51/597;
- (e) Resolution 51/141;
- (f) Meetings of the Special Political and Decolonization Committee (Fourth Committee): A/C.4/51/SR.2-5 and 20;
- (g) Plenary meeting: A/51/PV.83.

Documents:

(a) Report of the Special Committee, Supplement No. 23 (A/52/23);

(b) Report of the Economic and Social Council, Supplement No. 3 (A/52/3);

(c) Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 51/141), A/52/185.

93. Offers by Member States of study and training facilities for inhabitants of Non-Self-Governing Territories

At its ninth session, in 1954, the General Assembly invited Member States to offer facilities to the inhabitants of Non-Self-Governing Territories not only for study and training at the university level, but also for study at the post-primary level as well as technical and vocational training of an immediate and practical value, and requested the Secretary-General to prepare a report for the information of the Assembly, giving details of the offers made and the extent to which they had been taken up (resolution 845 (IX)). A similar invitation has been reiterated by the Assembly at subsequent sessions and, on each occasion, the Secretary-General has been requested to report to the following session on the implementation of the relevant resolution.

At its fifty-first session,[137] the General Assembly invited all States to make or continue to make generous offers of study and training facilities to the inhabitants of those Territories that had not yet attained self-government or independence and, wherever possible, to provide travel funds to prospective students; urged the administering Powers to take effective measures to ensure the widespread and continuous dissemination in the Territories under their administration of information relating to offers of study and training facilities made by States and to provide all the necessary facilities to enable students to avail themselves of such offers; and requested the Secretary-General to report to the Assembly at its fifty-second session (resolution 51/142).

Document: Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 51/142).

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[137] References for the fifty-first session (agenda item 91):

(a) Report of the Secretary-General: A/51/373;

(b) Report of the Special Political and Decolonization Committee (Fourth Committee): A/51/598;

(c) Resolution 51/142;

(d) Meetings of the Special Political and Decolonization Committee (Fourth Committee): A/C.4/51/SR.2-5 and 8;

(e) Plenary meeting: A/51/PV.83.

94. Question of the Malagasy islands of Glorieuses, Juan de Nova, Europa and Bassas da India

This item was included in the agenda of the thirty-fourth session of the General Assembly, in 1979, at the request of Madagascar (A/34/245). At that session, the Assembly reaffirmed the necessity of scrupulously respecting the national entity and territorial integrity of a colonial territory at the time of its accession to independence (resolution 34/91).

At its thirty-fifth session, the General Assembly invited the Government of France to initiate with the Government of Madagascar, as a matter of urgency, the negotiations provided for in resolution 34/91, with a view to settling the question in accordance with the purposes and principles of the Charter; and requested the Secretary-General to monitor the implementation of the resolution and to report thereon to the Assembly at its thirty-sixth session (resolution 35/123).

At its thirty-sixth to fifty-first sessions, the General Assembly decided to include the item in the provisional agenda of its subsequent session (decisions 36/432, 37/424, 38/422, 39/421, 40/429, 41/416, 42/415, 43/419, 44/419, 45/402, 46/402, 47/402, 48/402, 49/402, 50/402 and 51/402).

No advance documentation is expected.

95. Question of East Timor

At its fifteenth session, in 1960, the General Assembly decided that the Territories under Portuguese administration were Non-Self-Governing Territories within the meaning of Chapter XI of the Charter and requested the Government of Portugal to transmit to the Secretary-General, in accordance with the provisions of Chapter XI, information on the conditions prevailing in the Territories, which included Timor (resolution 1542 (XV)). Thereafter, the Assembly annually reviewed the question of Territories under Portuguese administration, until its thirtieth session when, under that item, it adopted a separate resolution on the question of Timor (resolution 3485 (XXX)).

At its thirty-first session, the General Assembly considered the question of Timor under the item entitled "Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples", and decided to include in the provisional agenda of its thirty-second session an item entitled "Question of East Timor" (resolution 31/53).

At its thirty-second to thirty-sixth sessions, the General Assembly continued its consideration of the item (resolutions 32/34, 33/39, 34/40, 35/27 and 36/50).

At its thirty-seventh session, the General Assembly requested the Secretary-General to initiate consultations with all parties directly concerned, with a view to exploring avenues for achieving a comprehensive settlement of the problem; requested the Special Committee to keep the situation in the Territory under active consideration and to render all assistance to the Secretary-General with a view to facilitating the implementation of the resolution; and called upon all specialized agencies and other organizations of the United Nations system, in particular WFP, UNICEF and UNHCR, immediately to assist, within their respective fields of competence, the people of East Timor, in close consultation with Portugal, as the administering Power (resolution 37/30).

Since the thirty-eighth session, the General Assembly has maintained the item on its agenda while deciding at each session to defer its consideration (decisions 38/402, 39/402, 40/402, 41/402, 42/402, 43/402, 44/402, 45/402, 46/402, 47/402, 48/402, 49/402 and 50/402).

At its fifty-first session,[138] the General Assembly had before it a progress report of the Secretary-General (A/51/361), which highlighted the discussions he had held with the Foreign Ministers of Indonesia and Portugal at the seventh and eighth rounds of talks held, respectively, in London on 16 January 1996, and at Geneva on 27 June 1996, and other aspects of his good offices. The Secretary-General stated that the two Ministers held in-depth discussions on the substantive issues that had been previously identified related to an eventual framework for the achievement of a just, comprehensive and internationally acceptable solution to the question of East Timor. He said that the two sides had continued to engage in serious, constructive — albeit difficult — discussions and that those efforts would need patience and perseverance in order to bear fruit.

The report also said that the Secretary-General had facilitated a second meeting of the All-Inclusive Intra-East Timorese Dialogue, held at Burg Schlaining, Austria, from 19 to 22 March 1996. The participants adopted the Burg Schlaining Declaration — 1996, in which, *inter alia*, they expressed their interest and readiness to continue the Dialogue, conveyed to the Governments of Indonesia and Portugal a proposal for the establishment of an East Timorese cultural centre; declared that they would welcome Portuguese assistance to help East Timor's human resources development; and also reaffirmed the need to implement the necessary measures in the field of human rights in various areas, including the protection of women. The report said that at their eighth round of talks, the two Foreign Ministers considered these proposals and agreed to proceed with further consultations on those relating to the East Timorese cultural centre and to human resources development in East Timor. The Secretary-General said there was continued desire on the part of the Governments of Indonesia and Portugal to find a negotiated settlement and expressed confidence that the talks under his auspices would lead to a workable long-term solution.

At the same session, the General Assembly decided to defer consideration of the item and to include it in the provisional agenda of its fifty-second session (decision 51/402).

Document: Report of the Secretary-General (decision 51/402).

96. The situation in the occupied territories of Croatia

This item was included in the agenda of the forty-ninth session of the General Assembly, in 1994, at the request of Croatia (A/49/142). At that session, the Assembly expressed its commitment to ensure respect for the sovereignty and territorial integrity of the Republic of Croatia; and requested the Secretary-General to submit to the Assembly at its fiftieth session a comprehensive report on the implementation of the resolution (resolution 49/43). On 18 October 1995, the Secretary-General submitted the report called for in the resolution (A/50/648).

At its fiftieth and fifty-first sessions,[139] the General Assembly decided to defer consideration of the item and to include it in the provisional agenda of its next session (decisions 50/413, 51/428).

No advance documentation is expected.

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[138] References for the fifty-first session (agenda item 8):
- (a) Decision 51/402;
- (b) Plenary meeting: A/51/PV.3.

[139] References for the fifty-first session (agenda item 92):
- (a) Report of the Special Political and Decolonization Committee (Fourth Committee): A/51/599;
- (b) Decision 51/428;
- (c) Meetings of the Special Political and Decolonization Committee (Fourth Committee): A/C.4/51/SR.7;
- (d) Plenary meeting: A/51/PV.83.

97. Macroeconomic policy questions

(a) Financing of development, including net transfer of resources between developing and developed countries

The General Assembly considered issues concerning the financing of development at its forty-sixth to forty-eighth sessions (resolutions 46/205 and 48/187 and decision 47/436).

At its fiftieth session,[140] the General Assembly decided to consider at its fifty-second session the convening of an international conference on the financing of development, and requested the Secretary-General to submit to the Assembly at that session a report on substantive areas, including the consideration of aspects of interrelatedness and coordination necessary as a basis for the full consideration of the issue of financing of development and its potential funding sources (resolution 50/93).

At its fifty-first session,[141] the General Assembly stressed that global financial integration presented new challenges and opportunities, and noted that the globalization of financial markets could generate new risks of instability, which required all countries to pursue sound economic policies in order to promote financial and exchange rate stability; noted that a number of developing countries that had not benefited from the globalization of finance continued to be in great need of official development assistance; recognized the need for the international community to assist low-income countries to create the enabling environment necessary to attract private capital flows; stressed that international financial institutions had a contribution to make in reducing the risks posed by the globalization of finance, and recognized the steps taken by the International Monetary Fund, including its enhanced surveillance capacities, its standards for the provision of economic and financial information to markets, the creation of an emergency financing mechanism and the new arrangements to borrow; welcomed Economic and Social Council resolution 1996/43 on strengthening collaboration between the United Nations development system and the Bretton Woods institutions; and requested the Secretary-General to report to it at its fifty-second session, in cooperation with the Bretton Woods institutions and the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development, on the implementation of its resolution (resolution 51/166). At the same session, the General Assembly took note of the report of the Secretary-General on global financial integration: challenges and opportunities (decision 51/442).

Documents: Reports of the Secretary-General (resolutions 50/93 and 51/166).

(b) Trade and development

The United Nations Conference on Trade and Development (UNCTAD) was established on 30 December 1964 as an organ of the General Assembly (resolution 1995 (XIX)). The 188 members of the Conference are those States that are Members of the United Nations or members of specialized agencies or of the International Atomic Energy Agency. The principal functions of the Conference are set out in section II, paragraph 3, of resolution 1995 (XIX). The Conference held its ninth session at Midrand, South Africa, from 27 April to 11 May 1996. When the Conference is not in session, the 144-member Trade and

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[140] References for the fiftieth session (agenda item 94 (a)):
  (a) Report of the Secretary-General: A/50/397;
  (b) Report of the Second Committee: A/50/616;
  (c) Resolution 50/93;
  (d) Meetings of the Second Committee: A/C.2/50.SR.32 and 43;
  (e) Plenary meeting: A/50/PV.96.

[141] References for the fifty-first session (agenda item 94 (b)):
  (a) Reports of the Secretary-General: A/51/291 and A/51/388;
  (b) Report of the Second Committee: A/51/602;
  (c) Resolutions 51/166 and 51/165 and decision 51/442;
  (d) Meetings of the Second Committee: A/C.2/51/SR.35 and 37;
  (e) Plenary meeting: A/51/PV.86.

Development Board carries out the functions that fall within the competence of the Conference. The Board reports to the Conference and also reports annually on its activities to the General Assembly through the Economic and Social Council.

At its fifty-first session,[142] the General Assembly considered the questions of international trade and development and of commodities (resolutions 51/167 and 51/169).

At the same session, the General Assembly took note of a report of the Secretary-General on strengthening international organization in the area of multilateral trade, and of notes by the Secretary-General transmitting the report of the UNCTAD secretariat on specific measures in favour of island developed countries and transmitting the report of the Joint Inspection Unit entitled "United Nations Conference on Trade and Development: review of institutional and programme issues" and his comments on that report (decision 51/442).

No advance documentation is expected.

Economic measures as a means of political and economic coercion against developing countries

At its fiftieth session,[143] the General Assembly urged the international community to adopt urgent and effective measures to eliminate the use by some developed countries of unilateral coercive economic measures against developing countries that are not authorized by relevant organs of the United Nations or are inconsistent with the principles contained in the Charter of the United Nations, as a means of forcibly imposing the will of one State on another; requested the Secretary-General to assign to the Department for Economic and Social Information and Policy Analysis of the Secretariat, in cooperation with UNCTAD, the task of continuing to monitor the imposition of measures of that nature and to prepare possible methodologies or criteria for evaluating the impact of such measures on the affected countries, including the impact on trade and development, for the consideration of Member States; and requested the Secretary-General to submit a report on the implementation of the resolution to the Assembly at its fifty-second session (resolution 50/96).

Document: Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 50/96).

Specific actions related to the particular needs and problems of landlocked developing countries

At its fiftieth session,[143] the General Assembly took note of the report of the Second Meeting of Governmental Experts from Landlocked and Transit Developing Countries and Representatives of Donor

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[142] References for the fifty-first session (agenda items 94 (c) and (d)):
- (a) Report of the Trade and Development Board on the thirteenth executive session and on its forty-third session: Supplement No. 15 (A/51/15 (vols. I and II));
- (b) Report of the Secretary-General: A/51/331;
- (c) Notes by the Secretary-General: A/51/152 and Add.1; A/51/255, A/51/288 and A/51/308;
- (d) Report of the Second Committee: A/51/602;
- (e) Resolutions 51/167, 51/168 and 51/169 and decision 51/442;
- (f) Meetings of the Second Committee: A/C.2/51/SR.30, 31 and 35-37;
- (g) Plenary meeting: A/51/PV.86.

[143] References for the fiftieth session (agenda item 95 (a)):
- (a) Report of the Trade and Development Board on the second part of its forty-first session and on the first part of its forty-second session: Supplement No. 15 (A/50/15 (vol. I and II);
- (b) Report of the Secretary-General: A/50/439;
- (c) Note by the Secretary-General: A/50/341;
- (d) Report of the Second Committee: A/50/617/Add.1;
- (e) Resolutions 50/96 and 50/97;
- (f) Meetings of the Second Committee: A/C.2/50/SR.36 and 41-43;
- (g) Plenary meeting: A/50/PV.96.

Countries and Financial and Development Institutions, held in New York from 19 to 22 June 1995 (TD/B/42(1)/11-TD/B/LDC/AC.1/7); and invited the landlocked developing countries and their transit neighbours to intensify further their cooperative arrangements for the development of transit infrastructures, institutions and services to facilitate the faster movement of goods in transit with financial and technical assistance from donors and financial institutions; invited the United Nations Development Programme further to promote subregional, regional and interregional projects and programmes and to expand its support in the transport and communications sector to the landlocked and transit developing countries and its technical cooperation for development geared towards promoting national and collective self-reliance among them; requested the Secretary-General of UNCTAD, in collaboration with the donor countries and institutions, to organize specific consultative groups to identify priority areas for action at the national and subregional level and draw up action programmes; requested the Secretary-General of the United Nations to convene in 1997 another meeting of governmental experts from landlocked and transit developing countries, representatives of donor countries and financial and development institutions to review progress in the development of transit systems in the landlocked and developing countries; welcomed the note by the Secretary-General and the progress report of the UNCTAD secretariat on specific actions related to the particular needs and problems of landlocked developing countries; and requested the Secretary-General of the United Nations, together with the Secretary-General of UNCTAD, to submit a report on the implementation of the resolution to the Assembly at its fifty-second session (resolution 50/97).

Document: Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 50/97).

At its fifty-first session,[142] the General Assembly considered the question entitled "Transit environment in the landlocked States in Central Asia and their transit developing neighbours" (resolution 51/168).

(c) Science and technology for development

At its fiftieth session,[144] the General Assembly stressed the importance for developing countries to adopt and implement their own science and technology policies that supported the national effort to achieve sustained economic growth and sustainable development in the light of their respective national conditions, needs, priorities and objectives; further stressed the need to strengthen the important role of the United Nations in the field of science and technology; recognized the role of the private sector in science and technology for development, in particular in the transfer and development of science and technology capabilities; also recognized the role of Governments in science and technology for development; stressed the potentially important role that the United Nations Fund for Science and Technology for Development should play in enhancing endogenous capacity-building in science and technology for developments in developing countries; took note of the decision of the Economic and Social Council to invite the Commission on Science and Technology for Development to consider ways and means for the formulation of a common vision regarding the future contribution of science and technology for development; reaffirmed the need for Governments and regional and international bodies to take measures to ensure that women had equal access to and equal opportunity to participate in scientific and technological areas; called upon the Commission on Science and Technology for Development and the Commission on Sustainable Development and their secretariats to interact more effectively; and requested the Secretary-General to submit a report to the Assembly at its fifty-second session on progress in the implementation of the resolution (resolution 50/101).

Document: Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 50/101).

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[144] References for the fiftieth session (agenda item 95 (d)):

- (a) Report of the Secretary-General: A/50/649;
- (b) Report of the Second Committee: A/50/617/Add.4;
- (c) Resolution 50/101;
- (d) Meetings of the Second Committee: A/C.2/50/SR.37, 39 and 42;
- (e) Plenary meeting: A/50/PV.96.

(d) External debt crisis and development

The General Assembly first considered this subject at its fortieth session and has addressed the issue as a separate agenda item at each subsequent session (resolutions 41/202, 42/198, 43/198, 44/205, 45/214, 46/148, 47/198, 48/182, 49/94 and 50/92 and decision 40/474).

At its fifty-first session,[145] the General Assembly recognized that effective, equitable, development-oriented and durable solutions to the external debt problems of developing countries could contribute to the strengthening of the global economy, sustained economic growth and sustainable development; noted that further progress in that regard was essential; stressed the importance for developing countries of continuing their efforts to promote a favourable environment for foreign investment and the need for the international community to promote a conducive external economic environment; welcomed the Heavily Indebted Poor Countries Debt Initiative; stressed the importance of implementing the Initiative's eligibility criteria in a flexible and transparent manner; recognized that the Initiative required additional resources from both bilateral and multilateral creditors, and invited bilateral donors to contribute to the Initiative's Trust Fund; stressed the need for new financial flows to debtor developing countries; invited creditor countries, private banks and multilateral financial institutions to continue to mobilize resources through the Debt-reduction Facility of the International Development Association; invited the International Monetary Fund to facilitate the financing of the Enhanced Structural Adjustment Facility; recognized the efforts of developing countries to meet their debt-servicing commitments, and encouraged creditors to continue to address the commercial debt problems of both the least developed and middle-income developing countries; and requested the Secretary-General to report to it at its fifty-second session on the implementation of the Initiative and of the resolution (resolution 51/164).

Document: Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 51/164).

98. Sectoral policy questions

(a) Industrial development cooperation

At its forty-fourth session, in 1989, the General Assembly proclaimed the period 1991-2000 the Second Industrial Development Decade for Africa (resolution 44/237). At its forty-seventh session, the Assembly decided to adjust the period of the programme for the Second Decade to cover the years 1993-2002 (resolution 47/177). The Assembly continued its consideration of the item at its forty-eighth and forty-ninth sessions (decision 48/456) and resolution 49/107).

At its fiftieth session,[146] the General Assembly took note of the report of the Secretary-General on the implementation of the programme for the Second Industrial Development Decade for Africa (1993-2002); emphasized the importance of industrial development cooperation and a positive investment and business climate; emphasized the continuing need for technical and financial assistance from the United Nations system and bilateral and multilateral sources to complement the efforts of African countries in achieving the objectives of the Second Decade, as well as the need for African countries to enhance cooperation among themselves; encouraged African Governments to strengthen their national committees for the Second Decade in order to monitor effectively its implementation; requested the United Nations system, in particular the United Nations Industrial Development Organization (UNIDO) and the Economic Commission for Africa (ECA), to continue to play an active role in the implementation of the programme; requested UNIDO to facilitate the exchange of information among African Governments on activities carried out nationally in collaboration with the United Nations system in connection with the implementation of the programme; called upon UNIDO and ECA to enhance their assistance and coordinate their activities in human resources development for industry; and requested the Secretary-General to submit to the Assembly at its fifty-second session a report on the implementation of the resolution (resolution 50/94).

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[145] References for the fifty-first session (agenda item 94 (a)):
  (a) Report of the Secretary-General: A/51/294;
  (b) Report of the Second Committee: A/51/602;
  (c) Resolution 51/164;
  (d) Meetings of the Second Committee: A/C.2/51/SR.35 and 38;
  (e) Plenary meeting: A/51/PV.86.

[146] References for the fiftieth session (agenda item 95):
  (a) Report of the Secretary-General: A/50/487;
  (b) Report of the Second Committee: A/50/617/Add.12;
  (c) Resolution 50/94;
  (d) Meetings of the Second Committee: A/C.2/50/SR.39 and 43;
  (e) Plenary meeting: A/50/PV.96.

The General Assembly also considered the question at its fifty-first session[147] (resolution 51/170).

Document: Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 50/94).

(b) Business and development

The General Assembly considered this question at its forty-first and forty-fifth to forty-eighth sessions, resolutions 41/182, 45/188, 46/166, 47/171 and 48/180. In resolution 48/180, the Assembly requested the Secretary-General to prepare a biennial report on policies and activities related to entrepreneurship, privatization, demonopolization and administrative deregulation.

At its fiftieth session,[148] the General Assembly valued the promotion of entrepreneurship in the development of small and medium-sized enterprises and industries by various actors throughout civil society, and of privatization, demonopolization and the simplification of administrative procedures; invited Member States, requested the Secretary-General and encouraged the relevant organs, organizations and programmes of the United Nations system to continue to foster active participation in support of entrepreneurship, privatization, demonopolization and the simplification of administrative procedures as described in resolution 48/180, and to encourage private-sector cost-effective involvement in the efficient construction, use and maintenance of infrastructure; welcomed the continuation of work on illicit payments; recommended that the Economic and Social Council report to the Assembly at its fifty-first session on the drafting of an international agreement on illicit payments; and decided to consider the question at its fifty-second session (resolution 50/106).

Document: Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 48/180).

(c) Food and sustainable agricultural development

The General Assembly considered this question biennially from its forty-first session, in 1986, to its forty-ninth session (resolutions 41/191, 43/191, 45/207, 47/149 and 49/103).

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[147] References for the fifty-first session (agenda item 95):
- (a) Report of the Secretary-General: A/51/340;
- (b) Report of the Second Committee: A/51/603;
- (c) Resolution 51/170;
- (d) Meetings of the Second Committee: A/C.2/51/SR.16, 27 and 37;
- (e) Plenary meeting: A/51/PV.86.

[148] References for the fiftieth session (agenda item 95 (h)):
- (a) Report of the Secretary-General: A/50/417;
- (b) Report of the Second Committee: A/50/617/Add.8;
- (c) Resolution 50/106;
- (d) Meetings of the Second Committee: A/C.2/50/SR.40 and 43;
- (e) Plenary meeting: A/50/PV.96.

At its fiftieth session,[149] the General Assembly welcomed the decision of the Conference of the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO) to convene the World Food Summit in 1996; and invited the Director-General of FAO to submit to the Assembly, at its fifty-second session, through the Economic and Social Council, a report on the outcome of the Summit (resolution 50/109).

Document: Note by the Secretary-General transmitting the report of the Director-General of FAO (resolutions 50/109 and 51/171), A/52/132-E/1997/57.

At its fifty-first session,[150] the General Assembly invited the Secretary-General to ensure that the Administrative Committee on Coordination decided on the inter-agency mechanism for the implementation of the World Food Summit Plan of Action and the incorporation of the mechanism into existing arrangements, and to report to the Economic and Social Council at its substantive session of 1997 in the context of Council resolution 1996/36; requested the Secretary-General to ensure that a coordinated follow-up at the field level to the World Food Summit was undertaken, and to report to the Assembly at its fifty-second session on the implementation of the World Food Summit Plan of Action; and reiterated its invitation to the Director-General of FAO to submit to the Assembly at its fifty-second session, through the Council, a report on the outcome of the World Food Summit, including actions to be taken to follow up the outcome of the Summit (resolution 51/171).

At the same session, the General Assembly took note of the report of the Secretary-General on the use of freshwater resources for food and agricultural production, as well as the implications of the results of the Uruguay Round of multilateral trade negotiations for food production, including agro-industrial products, and for global food security in developing countries (decision 51/943).

Documents:

(a) Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 51/171);

(b) Note by the Secretary-General transmitting the report of the Director-General of FAO (resolutions 50/109 and 51/171), A/52/132-E/1997/57.

99. Sustainable development and international economic cooperation

(a) Renewal of the dialogue on strengthening international economic cooperation for development through partnership

The General Assembly first considered this question at its forty-eighth session, in 1993, and has considered it annually since then (resolutions 48/165, 49/95 and 50/122).

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[149] References for the fiftieth session (agenda item 95 (k)):
- (a) Report of the Second Committee: A/50/617/Add.11;
- (b) Resolution 50/109;
- (c) Meetings of the Second Committee: A/C.2/50/SR.36 and 41;
- (d) Plenary meeting: A/50/PV.96.

[150] References for the fifty-first session (agenda item 95):
- (a) Report of the Secretary-General: A/51/431;
- (b) Report of the Second Committee: A/51/603;
- (c) Resolution 51/171 and decision 51/443;
- (d) Meetings of the Second Committee: A/C.2/51/SR.36 and 37;
- (e) Plenary meeting: A/51/PV.86.

At its fifty-first session,[151] the General Assembly reaffirmed the importance of dialogue on economic and development issues between the developed and developing countries; agreed to defer the holding of the high-level dialogue for a period of two days until the fifty-second session of the Assembly; and requested the Secretary-General to submit to the Assembly at its fifty-second session a report on the implementation of the resolution (resolution 51/174).

At the same session, the General Assembly took note of a document relating to an agenda for development (decision 51/445).

Document: Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 51/174).

(b) Implementation of the Programme of Action for the Least Developed Countries for the 1990s

At its fiftieth session,[152] the General Assembly reaffirmed the Programme of Action for the Least Developed Countries for the 1990s as the basis for continuing cooperation between the least developed countries, which had the responsibility for their own development, and their development partners; endorsed the measures and recommendations contained in the report of the High-level Intergovernmental Meeting on the Mid-term Global Review of the Implementation of the Programme of Action for the Least Developed Countries for the 1990s; called upon all Governments, international and multilateral organizations, financial institutions and development funds, the organs, organizations and programmes of the United Nations system and all other organizations concerned to take immediate, concrete and adequate steps to implement the Programme of Action; noted that many least developed countries, for their part, had been implementing courageous and far-reaching policy reforms and adjustment measures in line with the Programme of Action; strongly urged all donor countries to implement fully and expeditiously their commitments; stressed the critical importance of providing multilateral assistance for the least developed countries; reaffirmed the importance of the follow-up and monitoring mechanisms for implementation of the Programme of Action at the national, regional and global levels as crucial to the implementation of the Programme of Action; emphasized the importance of the annual reviews by the Trade and Development Board of progress in the implementation of the Programme of Action and the pressing need for enabling representatives of the least developed countries to participate in such annual reviews; recalled that at the end of the decade, a global review and appraisal of the implementation of the Programme of Action would be carried out, in accordance with paragraph 140 of the Programme of Action and paragraph 7 (c) of Assembly resolution 45/206 regarding the consideration by the Assembly at its fifty-second session of the holding of a third United Nations conference on the least developed countries; called upon the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development at its ninth session to take into account the outcome of the High-level Intergovernmental Meeting on the Mid-term Global Review of the Programme of Action for the Least Developed Countries for the 1990s; and requested the Secretary-General to submit to the Assembly at its fifty-second session, a report on the implementation of the resolution (resolution 50/103).

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[151] References for the fifty-first session (agenda item 96 (b)):
- (a) Progress report of the Ad Hoc Open-ended Working Group of the General Assembly on an Agenda for Development, Supplement No. 45 (A/51/45);
- (b) Notes by the Secretary-General: A/51/485 and A/51/319;
- (c) Report of the Second Committee: A/51/604/Add.2;
- (d) Resolution 51/174 and decision 51/445;
- (e) Meetings of the Second Committee: A/C.2/51/SR.34 and 37;
- (f) Plenary meeting: A/51/PV.86.

[152] References for the fiftieth session (agenda item 95 (e)):
- (a) Report of the Secretary-General: A/50/746;
- (b) Note by the Secretary-General: A/50/745;
- (c) Report of the Second Committee: A/50/617/Add.5;
- (d) Resolution 50/103;
- (e) Meetings of the Second Committee: A/C.2/50/SR.38 and 43;
- (f) Plenary meeting: A/50/PV.96.

Document: Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 50/103).

(c) Population and development

At its second regular session of 1989, the Economic and Social Council decided, in principle, to convene in 1994, under the auspices of the United Nations, an international meeting on population (Council resolution 1988/91). At its second regular session of 1991, the Council decided that the meeting should be called the International Conference on Population and Development; and defined the objectives of the Conference (Council resolution 1991/93).

At its forty-eighth session, the General Assembly decided that the Preparatory Committee for the International Conference should become a subsidiary body of the Assembly and also decided to include in the provisional agenda of its forty-ninth session an item entitled "Report of the International Conference on Population and Development" (resolution 48/186). The Conference was held at Cairo from 5 to 13 September 1994. The report of the Conference was issued as a United Nations publication (Sales No. E.95.XIII.18).

At its fifty-first session,[153] the General Assembly noted the action taken by Governments and the international community to implement the Programme of Action adopted at the International Conference on Population and Development, and encouraged them to strengthen their efforts in that regard; reiterated that Governments should continue to commit themselves at the highest political level to achieving the goals and objectives and to take a lead role in coordinating the implementation, monitoring and evaluation of the follow-up actions at the national level; urged all countries to consider their spending priorities, with a view to making additional contributions for the implementation of the Programme of Action; emphasized that international cooperation in the field of population and development was essential for the implementation of the recommendations adopted at the Conference, and called upon the international community to continue to provide support and assistance for population and development activities; emphasized the need for the Commission on Population and Development to continue to broaden its focus so as to reflect fully the Programme of Action; invited the Secretary-General to ensure that the Task Force on Basic Social Services for All of the Administrative Committee on Coordination informed the Commission and the Economic and Social Council on the progress of its work; emphasized the importance of the ongoing efforts of the Task Force to develop indicators as reliable means for monitoring the progress of the implementation of the Programme of Action, and to make that information available to the Commission, the Council and the Assembly at its fifty-second session; recommended that the special session for the overall review and appraisal of the implementation of Agenda 21, which was to be convened from 23 to 27 June 1997, give due attention to the issue of population in the context of sustainable development; and requested the Secretary-General to report to the Assembly at its fifty-second session on the implementation of the resolution (resolution 51/176).

Document: Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 51/176).

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[153] References for the fifty-first session (agenda item 96 (d)):

(a) *Report of the International Conference on Population and Development, Cairo, 5-13 September 1994* (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.95.XIII.18).

(b) Report of the Secretary-General: A/51/350;

(c) Report of the Second Committee: A/51/604/Add.4;

(d) Resolution 51/176;

(e) Meetings of the Second Committee: A/C.2/51/SR.34 and 37;

(f) Plenary meeting: A/51/PV.86.

(d) International migration and development, including the convening of a United Nations conference on international migration and development

At its forty-ninth session in 1994, in the context of its deliberations on the report of the International Conference on Population and Development, held at Cairo from 5 to 13 September 1994, the General Assembly requested the Secretary-General to prepare, in consultation with all States and relevant international and regional organizations, a report on international migration and development, including aspects related to objectives and modalities for the convening of a United Nations conference on international migration and development, to be submitted to the Economic and Social Council at its substantive session of 1995 for discussion (resolution 49/127).

At its fiftieth session,[154] the General Assembly requested the Secretary-General to prepare a report to be submitted to it at its fifty-second session containing concrete proposals on ways and means to address the issue of international migration and development (resolution 50/123).

At its fifty-first session,[155] the General Assembly requested the Secretary-General to ensure that, in the context of the report to be submitted pursuant to resolution 50/123, the Assembly would be informed of the cooperation between the United Nations and the International Organization for Migration as it developed under the Cooperation Agreement of 25 June 1996 (resolution 51/148).

Document: Report of the Secretary-General (resolutions 50/123 and 51/148).

(e) Implementation of the outcome of the United Nations Conference on Human Settlements (Habitat II)

At its forty-seventh session, in 1992, the General Assembly decided to convene the United Nations Conference on Human Settlements (Habitat II) from 3 to 14 June 1996; and requested the Secretary-General to establish an ad hoc secretariat for the Conference, which would be organizationally part of the United Nations Centre for Human Settlements (Habitat) (resolution 47/180).

The General Assembly continued its consideration of the question at its forty-ninth and fiftieth sessions (resolutions 49/109 and 50/100).

At its fifty-first session,[156] the General Assembly endorsed the Istanbul Declaration on Human Settlements and the Habitat Agenda adopted by the Conference on 14 June 1996; reaffirmed that the Assembly, the Economic and Social Council and the Commission on Human Settlements should constitute a three-tiered intergovernmental mechanism to oversee the coordination of activities for the implementation of the Habitat Agenda; reaffirmed that the Assembly should consider holding a special session in 2001 for an overall review and appraisal of the implementation of the outcome of the Conference, and that a decision on the matter should be taken at its fifty-second session; emphasized that the Assembly and the Council should review and strengthen the mandate of the Commission on Human Settlements; requested the Commission, at its 1997 session, to review its programme of work in order to ensure an effective follow-up and implementation of the outcome of the Conference and to make recommendations thereon to the Council; invited the Secretary-General to undertake a comprehensive and in-depth assessment of the United Nations Centre for Human Settlements (Habitat) with a view to its revitalization, to present terms of reference and a preliminary report on that assessment for the consideration of the Commission at its sixteenth session and to make a final report to the Assembly at its fifty-second session; requested the Commission to review at its sixteenth session its working methods in order to involve in its work the representatives of local authorities or international associations of local authorities, and the relevant actors of civil society, particularly the private sector and non-governmental organizations; recommended that the Council review the periodicity of the meetings of the Commission, taking into account the need for full and effective implementation of the Habitat Agenda; and requested the Secretary-General to report to the Assembly at its fifty-second session, through the Council, on the implementation of the resolution (resolution 51/177).

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[154] References for the fiftieth session (agenda item 101):
- (a) Note by the Secretariat: A/50/479;
- (b) Report of the Secretary-General: E/1995/69;
- (c) Report of the Second Committee: A/50/623 and Corr.1;
- (d) Resolution 50/123;
- (e) Meetings of the Second Committee: A/C.2/50/SR.8, 9, 32 and 40;
- (f) Plenary meeting: A/50/PV.96.

[155] References for the fifty-first session (agenda item 161):
- (a) Draft resolution: A/51/L.53 and Add.1;
- (b) Resolution 51/148;
- (c) Plenary meeting: A/51/PV.84.

[156] References for the fifty-first session (agenda item 96 (e)):
- (a) *Report of the United Nations Conference on Human Settlements (Habitat II), Istanbul, 3-14 June 1996* (A/CONF.165/14);
- (b) Report of the Secretary-General: A/51/384;
- (c) Report of the Second Committee: A/51/604/Add.5;
- (d) Resolution 51/177;
- (e) Meetings of the Second Committee: A/C.2/51/SR.30 and 37;
- (f) Plenary meeting: A/51/PV.86.

Document: Reports of the Secretary-General (resolution 51/177).

(f) First United Nations Decade for the Eradication of Poverty

At its forty-eighth session, in 1993, the General Assembly proclaimed 1996 International Year for the Eradication of Poverty (resolution 48/183). The Assembly continued its consideration of this question at its forty-ninth session (resolution 49/110). At its fiftieth session, the Assembly proclaimed the first United Nations Decade for the Eradication of Poverty (1997-2006) (resolution 50/107).

At its fifty-first session,[157] the General Assembly decided that the theme for the first United Nations Decade for the Eradication of Poverty would be "Eradicating poverty is an ethical, social, political and economic imperative of humankind"; decided that the themes for 1997 and 1998 would be "Poverty, environment and development" and "Poverty, human rights and development", respectively, and that the themes for the remaining years of the Decade would be decided every two years, commencing in 1998; decided that the objective of the Decade was to eradicate absolute poverty and reduce overall poverty substantially through national action and international cooperation; and requested the Secretary-General to report to it at its fifty-second session on the overall assessment of the implementation of the programme for the observance of the International Year for the Eradication of Poverty (resolution 51/178).

Document: Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 51/178).

(g) Women in development

The General Assembly considered this question biennially from its fortieth to forty-sixth sessions (resolutions 40/204, 42/178, 44/171 and 46/167).

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[157] References for the fifty-first session (agenda item 96 (f)):

(a) Report of the Secretary-General: A/51/443;
(b) Report of the Second Committee: A/51/604/Add.6;
(c) Resolution 51/178;
(d) Meetings of the Second Committee: A/C.2/51/SR.32 and 37;
(e) Plenary meeting: A/51/PV.86.

At its fiftieth session,[158] the General Assembly urged all Governments to ensure women's equal rights and access to economic resources, and to develop and promote methodologies for incorporating a gender perspective into all aspects of policy-making; called upon the United Nations system to promote an active and visible policy of mainstreaming a gender perspective in the implementation, monitoring and evaluation of all policies and programmes; and requested the Secretary-General to submit to the Assembly at its fifty-second session a report on action taken to implement the resolution (resolution 50/104).

Document: Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 50/104).

(h) Human resources development

The General Assembly considered this question at its forty-fourth to forty-sixth and forty-eighth sessions (resolutions 44/213, 45/191, 46/143 and 48/205).

At its fiftieth session,[159] the General Assembly encouraged all countries to accord priority, in particular in national budgets, to human resources development in the context of the adoption of economic and social policies; emphasized the need to ensure the full participation of women in the formulation and implementation of national policies to promote human resources development; called upon the international community to support national efforts to develop human resources for development by increasing the priority of resources for those activities; called upon the relevant organs, organizations and bodies of the United Nations system to ensure the coordination of activities in support of national and regional action in the area of human resources development; emphasized that structural adjustment programmes should include social development goals, in particular the eradication of poverty, the promotion of full and productive employment and the enhancement of social integration; also emphasized that Governments and relevant institutions should ensure an adequate social safety net under structural adjustment programmes and should develop policies to reduce the negative effects of those programmes and to improve their positive impact; noted with serious concern the worrisome trend of a decrease in overall development assistance, which affected the level of resources for human resources development, and emphasized that financial commitment to human resources development was of critical importance in contributing to the enhancement of people-centred sustainable development; called for follow-up action to be taken as recommended in the Programme of Action of the World Summit for Social Development and in the Platform for Action adopted at the Fourth World Conference on Women, in order to ensure the strengthening of human resources development; requested the Secretary-General to take into account the outcome of the United Nations Conference on Human Settlements (Habitat II) in the context of human resources development; and also requested the Secretary-General to continue to monitor the activities of the Untied Nations system in human resources development and to submit to the Assembly at its fifty-second session a report on the implementation of the resolution (resolution 50/105).

Document: Reports of the Secretary-General (resolution 50/105).

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[158] References for the fiftieth session (agenda item 95 (f)):
- (a) Report of the Secretary-General: A/50/399;
- (b) Report of the Second Committee: A/50/617/Add.6;
- (c) Resolution 50/104;
- (d) Meetings of the Second Committee: A/C.2/50/SR.40 and 42;
- (e) Plenary meeting: A/50/PV.96.

[159] References for the fiftieth session (agenda item 95 (g)):
- (a) Report of the Secretary-General: A/50/330 and Corr.1;
- (b) Report of the Second Committee: A/50/617/Add.7;
- (c) Resolution 50/105;
- (d) Meetings of the Second Committee: A/C.2/50/SR.38 and 42;
- (e) Plenary meeting: A/50/PV.96.

(i) Cultural development

At its forty-first session, in 1986, the General Assembly proclaimed the period 1988-1997 the World Decade for Cultural Development, to be observed under the auspices of the United Nations and the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO). At that session, the Assembly requested the Secretary-General and the Director-General of UNESCO to report biennially to the Assembly, through the Economic and Social Council, on the progress of the Decade (resolution 41/187).

The General Assembly continued to consider the question at its forty-fourth to forty-sixth sessions (resolutions 44/238, 45/189, 46/157 and 46/158).

At its forty-ninth session,[160] the General Assembly requested the Secretary-General and the Director-General of UNESCO to submit a further progress report to it through the Economic and Social Council in 1996 (resolution 49/105). The Council, at its substantive session of 1996, taking note of a letter from the Director-General to the Secretary-General (E/1996/6), decided to postpone to its 1997 session consideration of the biennial progress report.

At its fifty-first session,[161] the General Assembly considered the report of the World Commission on Culture and Development, and requested the Secretary-General, in cooperation with the Director-General of UNESCO, to stimulate further international debate on culture and development; and encouraged the General Conference of UNESCO at its twenty-ninth session in 1997 to discuss the report further, taking into account the views, comments and proposals submitted by member States (resolution 51/179).

Document: Final progress report of the Secretary-General and the Director-General of UNESCO (resolution 41/187 and Economic and Social Council decision 1996/206).

100. Environment and sustainable development

At its twenty-seventh session, in 1972, the General Assembly adopted a number of provisions setting up the United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP) (resolution 2997 (XXVII)), including the establishment of the UNEP Governing Council. The Governing Council was to report annually to the Assembly, through the Economic and Social Council, which would transmit to the Assembly such comments on the report that it might deem necessary. At its forty-second session, the Assembly changed the annual cycle of submission of reports to a biennial one (resolution 42/185).

At its thirtieth session, the General Assembly considered the question of conventions and protocols in the field of the environment, urging all States to become parties to such conventions and protocols, and requesting the Governing Council to keep the Assembly informed annually of international conventions concluded in the field of the environment and of the status of existing conventions (resolution 3436 (XXX)).

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[160] References for the forty-ninth session (agenda item 88 (d)):
- (a) Note by the Secretary-General: A/49/159-E/1994/62 and Add.1 and 2;
- (b) Report of the Second Committee: A/49/728/Add.4;
- (c) Resolution 49/105;
- (d) Meetings of the Second Committee: A/C.2/49/SR.29 and 32;
- (e) Plenary meeting: A/49/PV.92.

[161] References for the fifty-first session (agenda item 96 (g)):
- (a) Note by the Secretary-General: A/51/451;
- (b) Report of the Second Committee: A/51/604/Add.7;
- (c) Resolution 51/179;
- (d) Meetings of the Second Committee: A/C.2/51/SR.34 and 38;
- (e) Plenary meeting: A/51/PV.86.

At its fiftieth session,[162] the General Assembly endorsed the report of the Governing Council of the United Nations Environment Programme on its eighteenth session and the decisions contained therein; recognized the Governing Council's decisions on the role and priorities of UNEP, the in-depth evaluation of the programme on environment, environment and sustainable development and on good environmental housekeeping within the United Nations system; noted the importance of sufficient and timely contributions to the Environment Fund, and called upon Governments to make contributions in a timely fashion in order to allow for the full and effective implementation of the work programmes; welcomed the efforts of UNEP to promote maximum and cost-effective utilization of the conference facilities at its headquarters; and called upon Governments and relevant intergovernmental bodies to support such efforts to ensure optimum utilization of the capacity of all United Nations conference facilities; and requested the Secretary-General to inform the Assembly at its fifty-second session on the implementation of the resolution (resolution 50/110).

Document: Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 50/110).

(a) Implementation of decisions and recommendations of the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development

At its forty-fourth session, in 1989, the General Assembly decided to convene a United Nations Conference on Environment and Development, to be held in Brazil in June 1992 and to establish a Preparatory Committee for the Conference (resolution 44/228).

At its forty-seventh session,[163] the General Assembly endorsed the recommendations of the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development on institutional arrangements for its follow-up, particularly those on the establishment of a high-level Commission on Sustainable Development, as a functional commission of the Economic and Social Council (resolution 47/191). The 53-member Commission, which was established by the Council at its organizational session for 1993, reports to the Council and provides appropriate recommendations to the Assembly through the Council. It meets annually for a period of two to three weeks (Council decision 1993/207).

The Commission on Sustainable Development held three substantive sessions during the period 1993-1995. At its first session the Commission adopted a multi-year thematic programme of work for 1994-1997. Reports of the Commission's sessions, containing its conclusions and recommendations, were subsequently endorsed by the Economic and Social Council. In accordance with paragraph 3 (i) of resolution 47/191, the Commission provides appropriate recommendations to the General Assembly, through the Economic and Social Council, on the basis of an integrated consideration of the reports and issues related to the implementation of Agenda 21.

No advance documentation is expected.

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[162] References for the fiftieth session (agenda item 96):
- (a) Report of the Governing Council of the United Nations Environment Programme: Supplement No. 25 (A/50/25);
- (b) Reports of the Secretary-General: A/50/171 and A/50/182-E/1995/66 and Corr.1;
- (c) Note by the Secretary-General: A/50/371;
- (d) Report of the Second Committee: A/50/618/Add.6;
- (e) Resolution 50/110;
- (f) Meetings of the Second Committee: A/C.2/50/SR.38, 42 and 43;
- (g) Plenary meeting: A/50/PV.96.

[163] References for the forty-seventh session (agenda item 79):
- (a) Report of the Secretary-General: A/47/598 and Add.1;
- (b) *Report of the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development, Rio de Janeiro, 3-14 June 1992* (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.93.I.8 and corrigenda), vols. I-III;
- (c) Report of the Second Committee: A/47/719;
- (d) Resolution 47/191;
- (e) Meeting of the Second Committee: A/C.2/47/SR.51;
- (f) Plenary meeting: A/47/PV.93.

(b) Implementation of the United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification in Those Countries Experiencing Serious Drought and/or Desertification, Particularly in Africa

At its forty-seventh session, in 1992, the General Assembly established the Intergovernmental Negotiating Committee for the elaboration of an international convention to combat desertification (resolution 47/188). On 17 June 1994, the Committee adopted the United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification in Those Countries Experiencing Serious Drought and/or Desertification, Particularly in Africa. The Convention entered into force on 26 December 1996.

The General Assembly continued its consideration of the question at its forty-eighth to fiftieth sessions (resolutions 48/191, 49/234 and 50/112). Also at its fiftieth session,[164] the Assembly welcomed the efforts made by UNEP and the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) to strengthen their cooperation in combating desertification; renewed its appeal to Governments, regional economic integration organizations and other interested organizations, as well as non-governmental organizations, to make contributions to relevant United Nations bodies, including the Office to Combat Desertification and Drought of UNDP, to strengthen their capacity to support activities to combat desertification and mitigate the effects of drought in all affected developing countries and regions; and requested the Secretary-General to submit to the Assembly at its fifty-second session a report on the implementation of the resolution (resolution 50/114).

At its fifty-first session,[165] the General Assembly decided that the first session of the Conference of the Parties to the Convention would be held at Rome, from 29 September to 10 October 1997, at the headquarters of the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations; requested the Secretary-General, subject to the decision of the Conference of the Parties, to consider authorizing the secretariat established pursuant to resolution 47/188 to act as secretariat for the transition period until the permanent secretariat began operating, which should not be later than 31 December 1998, maintaining the arrangements within the current programme budget for the interim secretariat until the permanent secretariat began operating, and maintaining the arrangements concerning extrabudgetary funds; urged all relevant actors to take actions and measures for the full and effective implementation of the provisions of Intergovernmental Negotiating Committee resolution 5/1 on urgent action for Africa, as well as to promote actions for other affected developing countries and regions; and requested the Secretary-General to report to the Assembly at its fifty-second session on the implementation of the resolution and on any possible implications arising from the report of the Conference of the Parties on its first session (resolution 51/180).

Also at its fifty-first session, the General Assembly decided that the head of the interim secretariat, under the authority of the Secretary-General, should have the possibility of using the Special Voluntary Fund established pursuant to Assembly resolution 47/188 to assist developing countries affected by desertification and drought to participate fully and effectively in the first session of the Conference of the Parties to the Convention; and that the head of the interim secretariat should also have the possibility of using the Trust Fund established pursuant to the same resolution to support the participation of representatives of non-governmental organizations in the work of the session (resolution 51/238).

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[164] References for the fiftieth session (agenda item 96 (b)):
- (a) Report of the Secretary-General: A/50/347;
- (b) Report of the Second Committee: A/50/618/Add.2;
- (c) Resolution 50/114;
- (d) Meetings of the Second Committee: A/C.2/50/SR.38, 41 and 43;
- (e) Plenary meeting: A/50/PV.96.

[165] References for the fifty-first session (agenda item 97 (a)):
- (a) Report of the Secretary-General: A/51/510;
- (b) Note by the Secretary-General: A/51/76 and Add.1;
- (c) Report of the Second Committee: A/51/605/Add.1;
- (d) Draft resolution A/51/L.74;
- (e) Resolutions 51/180 and 51/238;
- (f) Meetings of the Second Committee: A/C.2/51/SR.23 and 37;
- (g) Plenary meetings: A/51/PV.86 and 102.

Documents: Reports of the Secretary-General (resolutions 50114 and 51/180).

(c) Protection of global climate for present and future generations of mankind

The item entitled "Conservation of climate as part of the common heritage of mankind" was included in the agenda of the forty-third session of the General Assembly, in 1988, at the request of Malta (A/43/241). At that session, the Assembly adopted a resolution on the question (resolution 43/53).

At its forty-fourth to forty-sixth sessions, the General Assembly continued its consideration of the question (resolutions 44/207, 45/212 and 46/169).

At its forty-seventh session, the General Assembly welcomed the adoption, on 9 May 1992, of the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (resolution 47/195).

At its forty-eighth to fiftieth sessions, the General Assembly continued its consideration of the question (resolutions 48/189, 49/120 and 50/115).

At its fifty-first session[166] the General Assembly considered the report of the Secretary-General on the implementation of resolution 50/115; noted a number of administrative arrangements to support the secretariat of the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change; reiterated its request to the Secretary-General to review those arrangements and to report to the Assembly at its fifty-second session on the results of those reviews, taking into account evolving needs arising from the relocation to Bonn of the Convention secretariat; called upon Member States that were parties to the Convention to pay in full and in a timely manner their contributions to the trust fund for the core budget of the Convention; and invited the Executive Secretary of the Convention to report to the Assembly at its fifty-second session and, pending the outcome of the special session of the Assembly in 1997, to report on the results of future meetings of the Conference of the Parties to the Convention (resolution 51/184).

Documents:

(a) Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 51/184);

(b) Note by the Secretary-General transmitting the report of the Executive Secretary of the Framework Convention on Climate Change (resolution 51/184).

(d) International Decade for Natural Disaster Reduction

At its forty-fourth session, in 1989, the General Assembly proclaimed the International Decade for Natural Disaster Reduction, beginning on 1 January 1990, and adopted the International Framework of Action for the Decade (resolution 44/236).

At its forty-eighth session, the General Assembly decided to convene in 1994 the World Conference on Natural Disaster Reduction (resolution 48/188). The Conference, held at Yokohama, Japan, from 23 to 27 May 1994, adopted the Yokohama Strategy for a Safer World: Guidelines for Natural Disaster Prevention, Preparedness and Mitigation.

At its forty-ninth session, the General Assembly endorsed the Yokohama Strategy, in particular the Plan of Action contained therein (resolution 49/22 A).

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[166] References for the fifty-first session (agenda item 97 (e)):

(a) Report of the Secretary-General: A/51/484;
(b) Report of the Second Committee: A/51/605/Add.5;
(c) Resolution 51/184;
(d) Meetings of the Second Committee: A/C.2/51/SR.19 and 38;
(e) Plenary meeting: A/51/PV.86.

At its fiftieth session,[167] the General Assembly continued its consideration of the Decade (resolution 50/117 A).

Also at its fiftieth session,[167] the General Assembly commended the secretariat of the International Decade for Natural Disaster Reduction, as part of the Department of Humanitarian Affairs, and all concerned agencies and organizations of the United Nations system for the constructive inter-agency approach they had applied; requested the Scientific and Technical Committee of the Decade to continue to examine and study new scientific and experimental concepts and methodologies for accurate and timely short-term forecasting of earthquakes, other natural disasters and similar disasters with an adverse impact on the environment, with a view to making recommendations on their applicability and development; took note of the conclusions and proposals made by the Secretary-General in his report with respect to the improvement of early-warning capabilities, better international coordination in their use, and more effective and beneficial exchange of knowledge and technology; invited the Secretary-General to facilitate, within the existing International Framework of Action for the International Decade for Natural Disaster Reduction, an internationally concerted framework for improvements in early-warning capacities by developing a concrete proposal for an effective international mechanism on early warning; called on the secretariat of the Decade to continue to facilitate a concerted international approach to improvements in early-warning capacities for natural disasters and similar disasters with an adverse impact on the environment, within the process leading towards the closing event of the Decade; recommended that donor countries give greater priority to disaster prevention, preparedness and mitigation in their assistance programmes and budgets, including through increasing contributions to the Trust Fund for the Decade, and promote and facilitate the transfer of technologies related to early warning to developing countries within the framework of the implementation of the Yokohama Strategy and its Plan of Action; encouraged improved efforts, in the context of international technical assistance and cooperation within the framework of the implementation of the Yokohama Strategy and its Plan of Action, towards facilitating the availability of appropriate technology and reliable data, along with the corresponding training, and access to network systems related to early warning, particularly to developing countries; and requested the Secretary-General to report to the Assembly at its fifty-second session on progress made in the implementation of the resolution (resolution 50/117 B).

At its fifty-first session,[168] the General Assembly reaffirmed that disaster reduction formed an integral part of sustainable development strategies and national development plans of vulnerable countries and communities; called upon all States, relevant intergovernmental bodies and all others involved in the International Decade for Natural Disaster Reduction to participate actively in the financial and technical support for Decade activities, in order to ensure the implementation of the International Framework of Action for the Decade, in particular with a view to translating the Yokohama Strategy and Plan of Action into concrete disaster reduction programmes and activities; commended all countries, in particular developing and least developed countries, that had mobilized domestic resources for disaster reduction activities and had facilitated the effective implementation of such activities; reaffirmed the need to support the implementation of the Yokohama Strategy and its Plan of Action with particular regard to improving education and training in disaster reduction, for the purpose of capacity-building and human resources development in developing countries; invited the Secretary-General to facilitate, within the existing

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[167] References for the fiftieth session (agenda item 96 (f)):

(a) Reports of the Secretary-General: A/50/201-E/1995/74, A/50/521 and A/50/526;
(b) Report of the Second Committee: A/50/618/Add.5;
(c) Resolution 50/117 B;
(d) Meetings of the Second Committee: A/C.2/50/SR.39, 41 and 42;
(e) Plenary meeting: A/50/PV.96.

[168] References for the fifty-first session (agenda item 97 (f)):

(a) Report of the Secretary-General: A/51/186-E/1996/80;
(b) Report of the Second Committee: A/51/605/Add.6;
(c) Resolution 51/185;
(d) Meetings of the Second Committee: A/C.2/51/SR.19 and 37;
(e) Plenary meeting: A/51/PV.86.

International Framework of Action for the Decade, an internationally concerted framework for improvements in early warning by developing a concrete proposal for an effective international mechanism on early warning, to include the transfer of technologies related to early warning to developing countries, under the auspices of the United Nations; called upon the secretariat of the Decade to continue to facilitate a concerted international approach to improvements in early warning capacities for natural disasters and similar disasters with adverse impact on the environment within the process leading towards the closing event of the Decade; reaffirmed that the secretariat of the Decade would continue to serve as the substantive secretariat for the preparation of the closing event of the Decade; requested the Secretary-General to continue to appeal for additional voluntary contributions to the Trust Fund for the Decade; also requested the Secretary-General to bring forward, as a first step in the process leading towards the closing event of the Decade and in order to begin the preparatory process in 1998, proposals arising from consultation with interested parties, and to set forth in his substantive report to the Assembly at its fifty-second session proposals regarding the format, substance and timing of the event, also taking into account the need to review relationships and responsibilities relevant to natural disaster reduction with respect to the future and the performance capability of the secretariat of the Decade (resolution 51/185).

Document: Report of the Secretary-General (resolutions 50/117 B and 51/185).

(e) Convention on Biological Diversity

The Convention on Biological Diversity was opened for signature at the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development, and entered into force on 29 December 1993. The General Assembly considered this question at its forty-ninth and its fiftieth sessions (resolutions 49/117 and 50/111).

At its fifty-first session,[169] the General Assembly welcomed the results of the second meeting of the Conference of the Parties to the Convention on Biological Diversity, held at Jakarta from 6 to 17 November 1995, reaffirmed the need to take concrete action to fulfil the objectives of the Convention and took note of the Jakarta Mandate on the Conservation and Sustainable Use of Marine and Coastal Biological Diversity, which proposed a framework for global action; took note of the results of the second meeting of the Convention's Subsidiary Body on Scientific, Technical and Technological Advice, held at the seat of the secretariat of the Convention at Montreal, Canada, from 2 to 6 September 1996, and of the work carried out at the first meeting of the Open-ended Ad Hoc Working Group on Biosafety, held at Aarhus, Denmark, from 22 to 26 July 1996; encouraged those States that had not yet ratified the Convention to do so; recognized that States parties had agreed to provide financial resources for the implementation of the Convention; welcomed the work being carried out under the Convention to enhance cooperation with the Commission on Sustainable Development and biodiversity-related conventions, and invited the Conference of the Parties to the Convention to take into account the outcome of the 1997 special session at its fourth meeting, when considering ways of promoting greater cooperation with the United Nations system and the international community in relation to activities relevant to the objectives of the Convention; and invited the Executive Secretary of the Convention to report to the Assembly at its fifty-second session and, pending the outcome of the 1997 special session, to report to it on the results of future meetings of the Conference of the Parties to the Convention (resolution 51/182).

Document: Note by the Secretary-General transmitting the report of the Executive Secretary of the Convention on Biological Diversity.

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[169] References for the fifty-first session (agenda item 97 (c)):
(a) Note by the Secretary-General: A/51/312;
(b) Report of the Second Committee: A/51/605/Add.3;
(c) Resolution 51/182;
(d) Meetings of the Second Committee: A/C.2/51/SR.22 and 37;
(e) Plenary meeting: A/51/PV.86.

(f) Implementation of the outcome of the Global Conference on the Sustainable Development of Small Island Developing States

Pursuant to General Assembly resolutions 47/189 and 48/193, the Global Conference on the Sustainable Development of Small Island Developing States was held at Bridgetown, Barbados, from 25 April to 6 May 1994.

At its forty-ninth session, the General Assembly endorsed the Declaration of Barbados and the Programme of Action for the Sustainable Development of Small Island Developing States, as adopted at the Conference on 6 May 1994 (resolution 49/122). The Assembly continued its consideration of this question at its fiftieth session (resolution 50/116).

At its fifty-first session,[170] the General Assembly stressed the importance of maintaining the Small Island Developing States Unit within the Department for Policy Coordination and Sustainable Development of the Secretariat, and requested the Secretary-General to maintain the Unit at an appropriate level of staff and improve the structure and organization of the Unit, in accordance with resolution 49/122; called upon Governments, and the United Nations system, other intergovernmental organizations and non-governmental organizations to continue to implement fully all the commitments and recommendations that were made at the Global Conference on the Sustainable Development of Small Island Developing States and to continue to take the necessary actions for effective follow-up to the Programme of Action; recognized the importance of the technical assistance programme, known as SIDSTAP, and the information network for small island developing States, known as SIDSNET, in the overall implementation of the Programme of Action, took note of the progress made by UNDP in implementing resolution 49/122, and requested UNDP, in cooperation with Governments, to continue its actions to implement fully all provisions in order to operationalize the two mechanisms; welcomed the inclusion of the development of a vulnerability index for small island developing States as part of the work programme of the Department for Policy Coordination and Sustainable Development, and in that regard requested the Secretary-General, in collaboration with the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development, UNEP, other relevant United Nations organizations and non-United Nations organizations, to prepare in 1997 a report based on the views of relevant experts on the vulnerability index; requested the Department for Policy Coordination and Sustainable Development to look into appropriate modalities for mobilizing resources for the effective implementation of the Programme of Action and to provide information thereon; requested the Secretary-General to seek the views of Governments on the creation of an informal open-ended working group within the existing International Framework of Action for the International Decade for Natural Disaster Reduction, with a view to ensuring full integration and participation of small island developing States in the mapping of a concerted strategy for disaster reduction into the twenty-first century and in improving access to disaster and warning information in order to enhance the capability of small island developing States with respect to disaster management; called upon the international community, including the Global Environment Facility, to support commercial energy development in small island developing States based on environmentally sound renewable sources; and requested the Secretary-General to submit to the Assembly at its fifty-second session a progress report on the actions taken to implement the resolution (resolution 51/183).

Document: Reports of the Secretary-General (resolution 51/183).

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[170] References for the fifty-first session (agenda item 97 (d)):
(a) Report of the Secretary-General: A/51/354;
(b) Report of the Second Committee: A/51/605/Add.4;
(c) Resolution 51/183;
(d) Meetings of the Second Committee: A/C.2/51/SR.22 and 38;
(e) Plenary meeting: A/51/PV.86.

(g) Special session for the purpose of an overall review and appraisal of the implementation of Agenda 21

The convening of a special session for the purpose of an overall review and appraisal of the implementation of Agenda 21 was envisaged by the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development (Agenda 21, para. 38.9). At its forty-seventh session, in 1992, the General Assembly decided to convene such a special session not later than 1997 (resolution 47/190).

At its fifty-first session,[171] the General Assembly decided to convene the special session from 23 to 27 June 1997; and requested the Secretary-General to submit to it at its fifty-second session a report on the special session (resolution 51/181). Also at its fifty-first session, the General Assembly decided to invite major non-governmental groups to participate in the plenary meeting of the special session (decision 51/467).

Document: Reports of the Secretary-General (resolutions 50/110 and 51/181).

101. Operational activities for development

(a) Operational activities for development of the United Nations system

Document: Relevant chapter of the report of the Economic and Social Council, Supplement No. 3 (A/52/3).

(b) Economic and technical cooperation among developing countries

At its thirty-third session, in 1978, the General Assembly endorsed the Buenos Aires Plan of Action for Promoting and Implementing Technical Cooperation among Developing Countries, adopted at the United Nations Conference on Technical Cooperation among Developing Countries, held at Buenos Aires from 30 August to 12 September 1978 (resolution 33/134). In accordance with the Plan of Action, a high-level meeting of all States participating in the United Nations Development Programme was convened in 1980 to carry out an overall intergovernmental review of technical cooperation among developing countries within the United Nations development system. At its thirty-fifth session, the Assembly decided to change the name of the high-level meeting to High-level Committee on the Review of Technical Cooperation among Developing Countries (resolution 35/202). The High-level Committee meets biennially.

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[171] References for the fifty-first session (agenda item 97 (b)):
(a) Report of the Secretary-General: A/51/420;
(b) Note by the President of the General Assembly: A/51/864;
(c) Report of the Second Committee: A/51/605/Add.2;
(d) Draft decision A/51/L.70;
(e) Resolution 51/181 and decision 51/467;
(f) Meetings of the Second Committee: A/C.2/51/SR.24 and 37;
(g) Plenary meetings: A/51/PV.86 and 96.

At its fiftieth session,[172] the General Assembly took note of the report of the Secretary-General drawing its attention to the report of the High-level Committee on the work of its ninth session (decision 50/436).

Cooperation between the United Nations and the Southern African Development Community

The question of cooperation between the United Nations and the Southern African Development Coordination Conference (SADCC) was included in the agenda of the thirty-seventh session of the General Assembly, in 1982, at the request of Botswana (A/C.2/37/SR.43) on behalf of the States members of SADCC (Angola, Botswana, Lesotho, Malawi, Mozambique, Swaziland, United Republic of Tanzania, Zambia and Zimbabwe (resolution 37/248).

The General Assembly continued to consider the question at its thirty-eighth to fortieth sessions, and subsequently at its forty-second to forty-eighth sessions on a biennial basis (resolutions 38/160, 39/215, 40/195, 42/181, 44/221, 46/160 and 48/173). The Assembly welcomed the membership of Namibia to the Conference at its forty-sixth session (resolution 46/160) and the transformation of SADCC into the Southern African Development Community (SADC) at its forty-eighth session (resolution 48/173).

At its fiftieth session,[172] the General Assembly, welcoming the strengthening of SADC through the admission of South Africa and Mauritius as member States, renewed its appeal to the international community to maintain current levels of, and increase, where appropriate, its financial, technical and material support to SADC in order to enable it to implement fully its programme of action and to meet the reconstruction and rehabilitation needs of the region; appealed to the United Nations, its related organs and the international community to assist SADC to implement the programmes and decisions adopted by various United Nations world conferences, with specific emphasis on the enhancement of women in the development process; requested the Secretary-General, in consultation with the Executive Secretary of SADC, to continue to intensify contacts aimed at promoting and harmonizing cooperation between the United Nations and SADC; and also requested the Secretary-General to report to the Assembly at its fifty-second session on the implementation of the resolution (resolution 50/118).

At its fifty-first session,[173] the General Assembly, on the proposal of the Congo, and welcoming the establishment of the SADC Organ on Politics, Defence and Security, which effectively superseded the front-line States, decided to discontinue consideration of the question under the item entitled "Strengthening of the coordination of humanitarian and disaster relief assistance of the United Nations, including special economic assistance" and to consider all related matters in the context of its consideration of the question of cooperation between the United Nations and SADC (decision 51/431).

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[172] References for the fiftieth session (agenda item 97):
- (a) Report of the High-level Committee on the Review of Technical Cooperation among Developing Countries: Supplement No. 39 (A/50/39);
- (b) Reports of the Secretary-General: A/50/340 and Add.1, A/50/421 and A/50/664;
- (c) Note by the Secretary-General transmitting the report of the Joint Inspection Unit (A/50/113) and the comments of the Administrative Committee on Coordination thereon (A/50/113/Add.1);
- (d) Note by the Secretariat (A/50/202/Add.3-E/1995/76/Add.3);
- (e) Report of the Second Committee: A/50/619;
- (f) Resolutions 50/118 and 50/119 and decision 50/436;
- (g) Meetings of the Second Committee: A/C.2/50/SR.3-8, 24-29, 37, 40, 41 and 43;
- (h) Plenary meeting: A/50/PV.96.

[173] References for the fifty-first session (agenda item 21 (b)):
- (a) Report of the Secretary-General: A/51/528;
- (b) Draft decision: A/51/L.43;
- (c) Decision 51/431;
- (d) Plenary meeting: A/51/PV.84.

Economic and technical cooperation among developing countries and a United Nations conference on South-South cooperation

Also at its fiftieth session,[172] the General Assembly requested the Secretary-General to present to it, on a biennial basis, a report entitled "State of South-South cooperation", containing a comprehensive overview and analysis of South-South economic and technical cooperation worldwide and international support in that regard, including quantitative data and indicators on all aspects of South-South cooperation; and invited the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development, along with the regional commissions and all other organs, organizations and agencies of the United Nations system, to provide analytical and empirical material for the preparation of that report (resolution 50/119).

Documents:

(a) Report of the High-level Committee on the Review of Technical Cooperation among Developing Countries, Supplement No. 39 (A/52/39);

(b) Reports of the Secretary-General:

  (i) Cooperation between the United Nations and the Southern African Development Community (resolution 50/118);

  (ii) State of South-South cooperation (resolution 50/119);

(c) Notes by the Secretary-General transmitting comments of the Administrative Committee on Coordination on reports of the Joint Inspection Unit entitled:

  (i) "Review of financial resources allocated by the United Nations system to activities by non-governmental organizations" (resolution 31/192), A/52/114-E/1997/46;

  (ii) "Coordination of policy and programming frameworks for more effective development cooperation" (resolution 31/192), A/52/115-E/1997/47;

  (iii) "Strengthening of field representation in the United Nations system" (resolution 31/192).

102. Training and research: United Nations Institute for Training and Research

The United Nations Institute for Training and Research (UNITAR) was established in 1965, pursuant to a decision taken by the General Assembly at its eighteenth session (resolution 1934 (XVIII)). UNITAR was established as an autonomous institution within the framework of the United Nations for the purpose of enhancing the effectiveness of the United Nations in maintaining peace and security and promoting economic and social development through training and research programmes. The Executive Director of the Institute is appointed by the Secretary-General after consultation with the Board of Trustees. The Executive Director, in consultation with the Board of Trustees, reports through the Secretary-General to the General Assembly, to the Economic and Social Council and, as appropriate, to other United Nations bodies.

The General Assembly considered the question at its thirty-ninth, fortieth and forty-second to fiftieth sessions (resolutions 39/179, 40/214, 42/197, 43/201, 44/175, 45/219, 46/180, 47/227, 48/207, 49/125 and 50/121).

At its fifty-first session,[174] the General Assembly reaffirmed the relevance of the Institute; invited the Institute to strengthen its cooperation with other United Nations institutes as well as regional, national and international institutes; requested the Board of Trustees to regularize the post of Executive Director of the Institute; renewed its appeal to Governments and private institutions to provide financial and other support of the Institute; took note of the report of the Joint Inspection Unit and the subsequent decision of the Board of Trustees to postpone any decision to relocate the Institute; requested the Secretary-General to explore, in consultation with the Executive Director and the heads of other United Nations programmes and funds, ways of cooperating in order to better define the role of the Institute, and to report thereon to the Assembly at its fifty-second session; and requested the Joint Inspection Unit to prepare a study on the training institution programmes and activities of the United Nations system, and to submit a report thereon to the Assembly at its fifty-second session (resolution 51/188).

Documents:

(a) Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 51/188);

(b) Note by the Secretary-General transmitting the report of the Joint Inspection Unit (resolution 51/188).

103. Permanent sovereignty of the Palestinian people in the occupied Palestinian territory, including Jerusalem, and of the Arab population in the occupied Syrian Golan over their natural resources

The Security Council, in its resolution 446 (1979), of 22 March 1979, determined that the policy and practices of Israel in establishing settlements in the Palestinian and other Arab territories occupied since 1967 had no legal validity and constituted a serious obstruction to achieving a comprehensive, just and lasting peace in the Middle East. That position was reaffirmed by the Council in its resolution 465 (1980), in which it affirmed the applicability to those territories of the Geneva Convention relative to the Protection of Civilian Persons in Time of War, of 12 August 1949.

The General Assembly has considered this question at numerous sessions, including its forty-eighth to fiftieth sessions (resolutions 48/212, 49/132 and 50/129).

At its fifty-first session,[175] in 1996, in the course of its consideration of the item entitled "Report of the Economic and Social Council", and on the recommendation of the Second Committee, the General Assembly decided to include in the provisional agenda of its fifty-second session an item entitled "Permanent sovereignty of the Palestinian people in the occupied Palestinian territory, including Jerusalem, and of the Arab population in the occupied Syrian Golan over their natural resources" (resolution 51/190). In the same resolution, the Assembly, recalling Economic and Social Council resolution 1996/40, reaffirming the principle of the permanent sovereignty of people under foreign occupation over their natural resources, affirming the inadmissibility of the acquisition of territory by force, recalling Security Council resolutions 242 (1967), 465 (1980) and 497 (1981), and reaffirming the applicability of the Geneva Convention relative to the Protection of Civilian Persons in Time of War, of 12 August 1949, to the occupied Palestinian territory, including Jerusalem, and other Arab territories occupied by Israel since 1967, reaffirmed the inalienable right of the Palestinian people and the population of the occupied Syrian Golan over their natural resources, including land and water; called upon Israel, the occupying Power, not to exploit, to cause loss and depletion of or to endanger the natural resources in the occupied Palestinian territory, including Jerusalem, and in the occupied Syrian Golan; recognized the right of the Palestinian people to claim restitution as a result of any exploitation, loss or depletion of, or danger to, their natural resources, and expressed the hope that that issue would be dealt with in the framework of the final status negotiation between the Palestinian and Israeli sides; and requested the Secretary-General to report to it, at its fifty-second session, on the implementation of the resolution (resolution 51/190).

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[174] References for the fifty-first session (agenda item 99):
(a) Report of the Acting Executive Director of the United Nations Institute for Training and Research: Supplement No. 14 (A/51/14/Rev.1);
(b) Report of the Secretary-General: A/51/554;
(c) Note by the Secretary-General transmitting the report of the Joint Inspection Unit (A/51/642 and Add.1);
(d) Report of the Second Committee: A/51/607;
(e) Resolution 51/188;
(f) Meetings of the Second Committee: A/C.2/51/SR.3-6, 7, 8, 18, 28, 35 and 38;
(g) Plenary meeting: A/51/PV.86.

[175] References for the fifty-first session (agenda item 12):
(a) Note by the Secretary-General: A/51/135-E/1996/51;
(b) Report of the Second Committee: A/51/601;
(c) Resolution 51/190;
(d) Meetings of the Second Committee: A/C.2/51/SR.3-6, 8, 27, 28 and 35-38;
(e) Plenary meeting: A/51/PV.86.

Document: Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 51/190), A/52/172-E/1997/71.

104. Social development, including questions relating to the world social situation and to youth, ageing, disabled persons and the family

Towards full integration of persons with disabilities in society: implementation of the Standard Rules on the Equalization of Opportunities for Persons with Disabilities and of the Long-term Strategy to Implement the World Programme of Action concerning Disabled Persons to the Year 2000 and Beyond

At its thirty-seventh session, in 1982, the General Assembly adopted the World Programme of Action concerning Disabled Persons (resolution 37/52). The programme recommended periodic reviews of progress in its implementation. The first review was conducted in 1987, at the mid-point of the United Nations Decade of Disabled Persons, and the second review was conducted in 1992, at the end of the Decade. The third review, conducted in 1997, is before the fifty-first session of the Assembly.

The General Assembly continued to consider the question at its thirty-eighth to forty-eighth sessions (resolutions 38/28, 39/26, 40/31, 41/106, 42/58, 43/98, 44/70, 45/91, 46/96, 47/88 and 48/99).

At its forty-eighth session, the General Assembly adopted Standard Rules on the Equalization of Opportunities for Persons with Disabilities (resolution 48/96); and requested the Secretary-General to report to it biennially on the progress of efforts to ensure the equalization of opportunities and full inclusion of persons with disabilities in the various bodies of the United Nations system (resolution 48/95).

At its forty-ninth session[176] the General Assembly urged all Governments to implement the Standard Rules; welcomed the appointment of a Special Rapporteur on Disability to monitor the implementation of the Standard Rules and the establishment of a panel of experts to be consulted by the Special Rapporteur and the Secretariat; called upon Governments, when implementing the World Programme of Action, to take into account the elements suggested in the Long-term Strategy to Implement the World Programme of Action concerning Disabled Persons to the Year 2000 and Beyond (A/49/435, annex); requested the regional commissions and other regional organizations to facilitate the adaptation and transfer of global approaches, standards and disability-related technology to the specific needs of the region; and requested the Secretary-General to report to it at its fifty-second session on the implementation of the resolution and on the implementation of the Long-term Strategy (resolution 49/153).

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[176] References for the forty-ninth session (agenda item 95):
(a) Report of the Secretary-General: A/49/435;
(b) Report of the Third Committee: A/49/605;
(c) Resolution 49/153;
(d) Meetings of the Third Committee: A/C.3/49/SR.9-11, 13-15, 17, 22, 24 and 35;
(e) Plenary meeting: A/49/PV.95.

At its fiftieth session,[177] the General Assembly requested the Secretary-General to report to it at its fifty-second session on progress in the collection and transmission of data to be used in the development of global disability indicators (resolution 50/144). At the same session, the Assembly took note of the report of the Secretary-General on the World Programme of Action (decision 50/442).

Documents:

(a) Reports of the Secretary-General (resolutions 49/153; 50/144);

(b) Note by the Secretary-General transmitting the final report of the Special Rapporteur of the Commission for Social Development on monitoring the implementation of the Standard Rules on the Equalization of Opportunities for Persons with Disabilities (resolution 49/153), A/52/56.

World social situation

At its first regular session of 1985, the Economic and Social Council endorsed the recommendation of the Commission for Social Development at its twenty-ninth session that the report on the world social situation should be prepared at intervals of four years (Council resolution 1985/21).

Accordingly, the General Assembly, at its fortieth session, in 1985, requested the Secretary-General to submit the next full report on the world social situation in 1989, for consideration at its forty-fourth session (resolution 40/100).

At its forty-fourth session, the General Assembly requested the Secretary-General to continue monitoring the world social situation in depth on a regular basis, and decided to consider the next full report at its forty-eighth session (resolution 44/56).

The General Assembly continued its consideration of the item at its forty-fifth to fiftieth[177] sessions (resolutions 45/87, 46/95, 47/92 and 48/100 and decisions 48/428, 49/445, 49/446 and 50/442).

Document: Report on the World Social Situation 1997 (resolution 44/56), Sales No. E.97.IV.1.

Implementation of the World Programme of Action for Youth to the Year 2000 and Beyond

At its fiftieth session,[177] the General Assembly adopted the World Programme of Action for Youth to the year 2000 and Beyond, and requested the Secretary-General to report to it at its fifty-second session, through the Commission for Social Development and the Economic and Social Council, on progress made in the implementation of the Programme of Action (resolution 50/81).

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[177] References for the fiftieth session (agenda item 105):
(a) Report of the Economic and Social Council: Supplement No. 3 (A/50/3/Rev.1);
(b) Reports of the Secretary-General:
  (i) Interim report on the world social situation (A/50/84-E/1995/12);
  (ii) Conceptual framework of a programme for the preparation and observance of the International Year of Older Persons in 1999 (A/50/114);
  (iii) Progress made and problems encountered in the struggle against illiteracy: a mid-decade review (with the Director-General of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization) (A/50/181-E/1995/65);
  (iv) Observance of the International Year of the Family (A/50/370);
  (v) Implementation of the World Programme of Action concerning Disabled Persons (A/50/473;
(c) Notes by the Secretary-General:
  (i) Transmitting the report of the Special Rapporteur of the Commission for Social Development: A/50/374;
  (ii) On the World Programme of Action for Youth to the Year 2000 and Beyond: A/50/728;
(d) Report of the Third Committee: A/50/628;
(e) Resolutions 50/81, 50/141 to 50/144 and decision 50/442;
(f) Meetings of the Third Committee: A/C.3/50/SR.8-12, 18, 21, 25 and 30;
(g) Plenary meetings: A/50/PV.42-45, 91 and 97.

Document: Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 50/81), A/52/60-E/1997/6.

International Year of Older Persons

At its fiftieth session,[177] the General Assembly took note of the conceptual framework of a programme for the preparation and observance of the International Year of Older Persons in 1999, as contained in the report of the Secretary-General (A/50/114); invited Member States to adapt the conceptual framework to national conditions and to consider formulating national programmes for the Year; invited United Nations organizations and bodies to examine the conceptual framework and identify areas for expanding upon it; requested the Secretary-General to monitor activities for the Year and to make coordinating arrangements; encouraged the Secretary-General to allocate sufficient resources for promoting and coordinating activities for the Year; invited the regional commissions to bear in mind the goals of the Year when convening regional meetings in 1998 and 1999 at which to mark the Year and formulate action plans on ageing for the twenty-first century; encouraged the United Nations Development Programme to continue to ensure that the concerns of older persons were integrated into its development programmes; encouraged the Department of Public Information of the Secretariat to launch an information campaign for the Year; invited the Committee on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights to continue its work on ageing and the situation of older persons; decided that thenceforth the term "older persons" should be substituted for the term "elderly", with the result that the Year and Day concerned should be called the International Year of Older Persons and the International Day of Older Persons; and requested the Secretary-General to report to the Assembly at its fifty-second session on the preparations being made by Member States, United Nations organizations and bodies and non-governmental organizations for the observance of the Year (resolution 50/141).

Document: Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 50/141).

Follow-up to the International Year of the Family

At its fiftieth session,[177] the General Assembly invited Governments to continue their action to build family-friendly societies; urged Governments to ratify or accede to and to ensure implementation of the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women and to take urgent measures to achieve universal ratification of or accession to the Convention on the Rights of the Child; invited the Commission for Social Development to consider how best to integrate the follow-up to the International Year of the Family into its work programme; requested the Secretary-General to prepare a comprehensive document containing the family-related provisions from the outcome of the seven global conferences of the 1990s, to be submitted to the Commission for Social Development at its thirty-fifth session; and to report to the Assembly at its fifty-second session, through the Commission and the Economic and Social Council, on the progress made on the follow-up to the International Year of the Family, taking into account the promotion of integrated reporting (resolution 50/142).

Document: Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 50/142), A/52/57-E/1997/4.

Progress made and problems encountered in the struggle against illiteracy

At its fiftieth session,[177] the General Assembly commended those Governments that had launched national literacy programmes and attained notable progress in meeting the objectives of the International Literacy Year and those set forth in the World Declaration on Education for All; and requested the Secretary-General, in cooperation with the Director-General of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization, to submit to the Assembly at its fifty-second session, in 1997, through the Economic and Social Council, a progress report on the implementation process of the education for all objectives, including the recommendations of the International Consultative Forum on Education for All, taking into account the possible measures, if any, to improve the reporting procedure (resolution 50/143).

Document: Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 50/143), A/52/183-E/1997/74.

105. Crime prevention and criminal justice

At its fifth session, in 1950, the General Assembly authorized the Secretary-General to make arrangements for the transfer of the functions of the International Penal and Penitentiary Commission to the United Nations. Among the functions assumed by the United Nations was the convening every five years of an international congress on the prevention of crime and the treatment of offenders, similar to those previously organized by the Commission (resolution 415 (V)).

The First United Nations Congress on the Prevention of Crime and the Treatment of Offenders was held at Geneva in 1955, the Second Congress at London in 1960, the Third Congress at Stockholm in 1965, the Fourth Congress at Kyoto in 1970, the Fifth Congress at Geneva in 1975, the Sixth Congress at Caracas in 1980, the Seventh Congress at Milan in 1985, the Eighth Congress at Havana in 1990 and the Ninth Congress at Cairo in 1995.

At its forty-sixth session, the General Assembly acknowledged the work of the Ministerial Meeting on the Creation of an Effective United Nations Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice Programme, held in Paris from 21 to 23 November 1991, and approved the statement of principles and programme of action recommending the establishment of a United Nations crime prevention and criminal justice programme (resolution 46/152, annex).

At its forty-seventh to fiftieth sessions, the General Assembly continued its consideration of the question (resolutions 47/87, 47/89, 47/91, 48/101 to 48/103, 49/156 to 49/159 and 50/145 to 50/147).

At its fifty-first session,[178] the General Assembly welcomed the upgrading of the Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice Branch of the Secretariat to a division; requested the Secretary-General to strengthen further the United Nations Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice Programme by providing it with the resources necessary for the full implementation of its mandate; reaffirmed the high priority attached to technical cooperation and advisory services in the field of crime prevention and criminal justice; called upon States and United Nations funding agencies to make significant financial contributions for operational activities of the Programme; called upon the United Nations Development Programme, the World Bank and other international, regional and national funding agencies to support technical operational activities in that field and to include such activities in their programmes; requested the Secretary-General to continue to strengthen cooperation between the Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice Division and the United Nations International Drug Control Programme, in particular in the area of money-laundering; also requested the Secretary-General to take all necessary measures to assist the Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice, as the principal policy-making body in that field, in performing its activities, including cooperation and coordination with other relevant bodies, such as the Commission on Narcotic Drugs, the Commission on Human Rights and Commission on the Status of Women; and requested the Secretary-General to submit a report on the implementation of the resolution to the Assembly at its fifty-second session (resolution 51/63).

Document: Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 51/63).

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[178] References for the fifty-first session (agenda items 101 and 158):

(a) Reports of the Secretary-General:
  (i) Progress made in the implementation of General Assembly resolutions 50/145 and 50/146 (A/51/327);
  (ii) United Nations African Institute for the Prevention of Crime and the Treatment of Offenders (A/51/450);
(b) Reports of the Third Committee: A/51/610 and A/51/620 and Corr.1;
(c) Resolutions 51/59 to 51/63 and 51/120;
(d) Meetings of the Third Committee: A/C.3/51/SR.3, 5-10, 12, 16-18, 20, 26 and 40;
(e) Plenary meeting: A/51/PV.82.

United Nations African Institute for the Prevention of Crime and the Treatment of Offenders

At its fifty-first session,[174] the General Assembly reiterated the need for the strengthening of the Institute's capacity to support a national mechanism for crime prevention and criminal justice of African countries; requested the Secretary-General to intensify efforts and mobilize all relevant entities of the United Nations system to provide necessary financial and technical support to the Institute to enable it to fulfil its mandate; appealed to all Member States and non-governmental organizations to adopt concrete practical measures to support the Institute in the development of the requisite capacity and in the elaboration and implementation of programmes and activities aimed at strengthening crime prevention and criminal justice systems in Africa; urged the States members of the Institute to make every possible effort to meet their obligations to the Institute; and requested the Secretary-General to make concrete proposals on strengthening the programmes and activities of the Institute and to report thereon to the Assembly at its fifty-second session (resolution 51/61).

Document: Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 51/61).

Question of the elaboration of an international convention against organized transnational crime

At its fifty-first session,[178] the General Assembly requested the Secretary-General to invite all States to submit their views on the question of the elaboration of an international convention against organized transnational crime, including, *inter alia*, their comments on the proposed draft United Nations framework convention; requested the Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice to consider, as a matter of priority, the question of the elaboration of an international convention against organized transnational crime, taking into account the views of all States on that matter; requested the Commission to report through the Economic and Social Council to the Assembly at its fifty-second session on the results of its work on the question; and decided to continue its consideration of the question at its fifty-second session (resolution 51/120).

Document: Relevant section of the report of the Economic and Social Council (A/52/3).

106. International drug control

The item originally entitled "International campaign against traffic in drugs" was included in the agenda of the thirty-sixth session of the General Assembly, in 1981, at the request of Bolivia (A/36/193). At its forty-fourth session, the Assembly changed the title of the item to "International action to combat drug abuse and illicit trafficking" (resolution 44/142). At the forty-sixth and forty-seventh sessions, the item appeared as "Narcotic drugs". Since the forty-eighth session, the item has been entitled "International drug control".

Global Programme of Action

The Secretary-General reports annually to the General Assembly on activities undertaken by the United Nations International Drug Control Programme and Governments relating to the implementation of the Global Programme of Action (resolution 47/100).

At its fifty-first session,[179] the General Assembly, *inter alia*, reaffirmed the importance of the Global Programme of Action as a comprehensive framework for national, regional and international action to combat illicit production of, demand for and trafficking in narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances; called upon States to implement the mandates and recommendations of the Global Programme of Action; called upon the relevant United Nations bodies, the specialized agencies, the international financial institutions and other concerned intergovernmental organizations and all actors of civil society, to cooperate with and assist States in their efforts to promote and implement the Global Programme of Action; encouraged the United Nations International Drug Control Programme, in cooperation with other United Nations bodies, to take further steps to facilitate the efficient collection of data on the global problem of drug abuse; and called upon Member States to continue to make efforts to provide systematic, precise and updated information to the United Nations International Drug Control Programme on the various ways in which the drug problem affects their economies (resolution 51/64).

Document: Report of the Secretary-General on the implementation of the Global Programme of Action (resolutions 47/100 and 51/64).

Special session of the General Assembly devoted to the fight against the illicit production, sale, demand, traffic and distribution of narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances and related activities

At its substantive session in 1996, the Economic and Social Council decided to recommend that the General Assembly convene a special session in order to consider the fight against the illicit production, sale, demand, traffic and distribution of narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances and related activities, and to propose new strategies, methods, practical activities and specific measures to strengthen international cooperation in addressing the problem of illicit drugs (Council resolution 1996/17).

At its fifty-first session,[179] the General Assembly decided, *inter alia*, to convene a special session for three days in June 1998; stressed that the special session should be devoted to assessing the existing situation within the framework of a comprehensive and balanced approach that includes all aspects of the problem, with a view to strengthening international cooperation to address the problem of illicit drugs within the framework of the United Nations Convention against Illicit Traffic in Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances of 1988 and other relevant conventions and international instruments; decided that the Commission on Narcotic Drugs should act as the preparatory body for the special session, and that its deliberations should be open-ended, allowing for the full participation of all States Members of the United Nations and members of specialized agencies and observers, in accordance with established practice; invited the Commission to report to the Assembly at its fifty-second session, through the Economic and Social Council, on the progress in the preparations for the special session; and requested the Secretary-General to submit comments to the Assembly at its fifty-second session, if necessary, on the report of the Commission on Narcotic Drugs regarding the preparations for the 1988 special session of the Assembly (resolution 51/64).

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[179] References for the fifty-first session (agenda item 102):

(a) Reports of the Secretary-General:
  (i) Implementation of the United Nations System-wide Action Plan on Drug Abuse Control (A/51/129-E/1996/53);
  (ii) Implementation of the Global Programme of Action adopted by the General Assembly at its seventeenth special session (A/51/436);
  (iii) Implementation of the United Nations Convention against Illicit Traffic in Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances of 1988 (A/51/437);
  (iv) Preparations for and possible outcome of a special session of the General Assembly on international drug control (A/51/469);
(b) Report of the Third Committee: A/51/611;
(c) Resolution 51/64;
(d) Meetings of the Third Committee: A/C.3/51/SR.5-10, 12, 16 and 35;
(e) Plenary meeting: A/51/PV.82.

Document: Report of the Commission on Narcotic Drugs at its fortieth session acting as preparatory body for the special session of the General Assembly (resolution 51/64).

107. Advancement of women

Elimination of all forms of discrimination against women

At its thirty-fourth session, in 1979, the General Assembly adopted the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women (resolution 34/180). The Convention entered into force on 3 September 1981. As at 1 May 1997, 160 States had ratified or acceded to the Convention, and 14 States parties to the Convention had ratified or acceded to the amendment of article 20, paragraph 1, of the Convention.

In accordance with article 17 of the Convention, the Committee on the Elimination of Discrimination against Women consists of 23 experts. Members of the Committee are elected for a term of four years and are eligible for re-election. At present, the Committee is composed of the following members:

> Ms. Charlotte Abaka (Ghana),** Ms. Ayse Feride Acar (Turkey),* Ms. Emna Aouij (Tunisia),** Ms. Tendai Ruth Bare (Zimbabwe),** Ms. Desiree Patricia Bernard (Guyana),** Ms. Carlota Bustelo García del Real (Spain),* Ms. Silvia Rose Cartwright (New Zealand),* Ms. Miriam Yolanda Estrada Castillo (Ecuador),** Ms. Ivanka Corti (Italy),** Ms. Aurora Javate de Dios (Philippines),** Ms. Yolanda Ferrer Gómez (Cuba),* Ms. Aida González (Mexico),* Ms. Sunaryati Hartono (Indonesia),** Ms. Salma Khan (Bangladesh),* Ms. Yung-Chung Kim (Republic of Korea),* Ms. Ahoua Ouedraogo (Burkina Faso),* Ms. Anne Lise Ryel (Norway),* Ms. Ginko Sato (Japan),** Ms. Hanna Beate Schöpp-Schilling (Germany),* Ms. Carmel Shalev (Israel),** Ms. Lin Shangzhen (China),** Ms. Kongit Sinegiorgis (Ethiopia)* and Ms. Mervat Tallawy (Egypt).**

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* Term of office expires in 2000.

** Term of office expires in 1998.

In accordance with article 21 of the Convention, the Committee shall, through the Economic and Social Council, report annually to the General Assembly on its activities and may make suggestions and general recommendations based on the examination of reports and information received from the States parties.

The Committee on the Elimination of Discrimination against Women held its sixteenth session in New York from 13 to 31 January, and its seventeenth session from 7 to 25 July 1996.

The General Assembly considered the question at its thirty-fifth to forty-fifth, forty-seventh and forty-ninth sessions (resolutions 35/140, 36/131, 37/64, 38/109, 39/130, 40/39, 41/108, 42/60, 43/100, 44/73, 45/124, 47/94 and 49/164).

At its fiftieth session, under the item entitled "Implementation of the outcome of the Fourth World Conference on Women: Action for Equality, Development and Peace", the General Assembly took note with approval of the resolution regarding the amendment to article 20, paragraph 1, of the Convention, adopted by the States parties to the Convention on 22 May 1995 (resolution 50/202).

At the ninth meeting of the States parties, on 29 February 1996, the States parties recommended that the General Assembly, at its fifty-first session, should approve the holding of two sessions annually of the Committee on the Elimination of Discrimination against Women, starting from 1997, in order to enable the Committee to continue to reduce the backlog in reports of States parties awaiting review.

At its fifty-first session,[180] the General Assembly approved the request made by the Committee on the Elimination of Discrimination against Women and supported by the States parties to the Convention for additional meeting time so as to allow the Committee to hold two sessions annually, each of three weeks' duration, preceded by a pre-session working group, for an interim period starting in 1997 (resolution 51/68).

Documents:

(a) Report of the Committee on the Elimination of Discrimination against Women, Supplement No. 38 (A/52/38);

(b) Report of the Secretary-General on the status of the Convention (resolution 45/124).

United Nations Development Fund for Women

At its thirty-ninth session, in 1984, the General Assembly decided that the activities of the Voluntary Fund for the United Nations Decade for Women, established at its thirtieth session (A/10034), should be continued through the establishment of a separate and identifiable entity in autonomous association with UNDP (resolution 39/125).

The work of the Fund was subsequently discussed by the General Assembly at its fortieth to forty-sixth and forty-eighth sessions (resolutions 40/104), decision 41/426 and resolutions 42/63, 43/102, 44/74, 45/128, 46/97 and 48/107).

At its fiftieth session,[181] the General Assembly requested UNIFEM to take into account the need to strengthen its activities to eliminate violence against women at the national and community levels as part of system-wide efforts of the United Nations towards that goal, in accordance with the measures set out in the Beijing Declaration and the Platform for Action and the Declaration on the Elimination of Violence against Women, in close cooperation with the relevant United Nations organs and bodies, in particular the Division for the Advancement of Women of the Secretariat, the Special Rapporteur of the Commission on Human Rights on violence against women, the Centre for Human Rights of the Secretariat, the Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice Branch of the Secretariat and the United Nations Children's Fund; and requested the Administrator of UNDP, in consultation with the Secretary-General and the relevant United Nations organs and bodies, to consider the possibility of establishing a trust fund, within the existing mandate, structure and management of UNIFEM, in support of national, regional and international actions, including those taken by Governments and non-governmental organizations, to eliminate violence against women (resolution 50/166).

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[180] References for the fifty-first session (agenda item 103):
- (a) Report of the Committee on the Elimination of Discrimination against Women: Supplement No. 38 (A/51/38);
- (b) Reports of the Secretary-General:
  - (i) Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women: A/51/277 and Corr.1;
  - (ii) Improvement of the status of women in the Secretariat: A/51/304 and Corr.1;
  - (iii) Traffic in women and girls: A/51/309;
  - (iv) Violence against women migrant workers: A/51/325;
- (c) Notes by the Secretary-General transmitting:
  - (i) Comments of ACC on the report of JIU (A/50/509): A/51/180;
  - (ii) Report of the Administrator of UNDP on the activities of the United Nations Development Fund for Women: A/51/371;
- (d) Report of the Third Committee: A/51/612;
- (e) Resolutions 51/65 to 51/68 and decision 51/417;
- (f) Meetings of the Third Committee: A/C.3/51/SR.13-18, 29, 35, 40, 42 and 46;
- (g) Plenary meetings: A/51/PV.75 and 82.

[181] References for the fiftieth session (agenda item 107):
- (a) Report of the Committee on the Elimination of Discrimination against Women: Supplement No. 38 (A/50/38);
- (b) Reports of the Secretary-General:
  - (i) Improvement of the situation of women in rural areas: A/50/257/Rev.1-E/1995/61/Rev.1;
  - (ii) Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women: A/50/346;
  - (iii) Traffic in women and girls: A/50/369;
  - (iv) Violence against women migrant workers: A/50/378;
  - (v) Implementation of the Nairobi Forward-looking Strategies for the Advancement of Women to the Year 2000: A/50/398;
  - (vi) Activities of the International Research and Training Institute for the Advancement of Women: A/50/538;
  - (vii) Improvement of the status of women in the Secretariat: A/50/691;
- (c) Notes by the Secretary-General transmitting:
  - (i) Report on the activities of UNIFEM: A/50/410;
  - (ii) Report of UNITAR: A/50/539;
- (d) Note by the Secretariat on the proposed merger of INSTRAW and UNIFEM: A/50/747-E/1995/126;
- (e) Report of the Third Committee: A/50/630 and Corr.1;
- (f) Resolutions 50/162 to 50/168 and decision 50/459;
- (g) Meetings of the Third Committee: A/C.3/50/SR.24, 26-31, 40-42, 44, 46, 50, 51 and 55;
- (h) Plenary meeting: A/50/PV.99.

Document: Note by the Secretary-General transmitting the report on the activities of the United Nations Development Fund for Women (resolutions 39/125 and 50/166).

Violence against women migrant workers

The General Assembly first considered this question at its forty-seventh session, in 1992 (resolution 47/96) and subsequently at its forty-eighth to fiftieth sessions (resolutions 48/110, 49/165 and 50/168).

At its fifty-first session,[180] the General Assembly encouraged Member States to enact and/or reinforce sanctions in domestic legislation and to take measures to ensure the protection of women subjected to violence; reiterated the need for States concerned, specifically the sending and receiving States of women migrant workers, to conduct regular consultations; encouraged Member States to consider signing and ratifying or acceding to the International Convention on the Protection of the Rights of All Migrant Workers and Members of Their Families, as well as the Slavery Convention; and requested the Secretary-General to report to the Assembly at its fifty-second session on the implementation of the resolution, including the reports received from all authorities and bodies of the United Nations system, Member States, intergovernmental organizations and other concerned bodies, with due regard for possible measures to improve the reporting procedure (resolution 51/65).

Document: Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 51/65).

Trafficking in women and children

The General Assembly first considered this question at its forty-ninth session, in 1994 (resolution 49/166), and at its fiftieth session (resolution 50/167).

At its fifty-first session,[180] the General Assembly called upon Governments of countries of origin, transit and destination to implement the Platform for Action of the Fourth World Conference on Women; invited Governments to accord standard minimum humanitarian treatment to trafficked persons, consistent with human rights standards; also invited Governments to formulate training manuals, to develop methodologies and to collect national information, including statistical data, on trafficking in women and girls; called upon all Governments to criminalize trafficking in women and girls in all its forms and to condemn and penalize all those offenders involved; and requested the Secretary-General to report to the Assembly at its fifty-second session on the implementation of the resolution (resolution 51/66).

Document: Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 51/66).

Status of women in the Secretariat

The General Assembly considers this issue every year, on the basis of a report by the Secretary-General, in the context of the work of its Third Committee. In even years only, the issue is also considered in the Fifth Committee.

At its fifty-first session,[180] the Assembly reaffirmed the goal of 50/50 gender distribution by the year 2000, and expressed its concern that that goal might not be met, especially at policy-making and decision-making levels (D-1 and above); called upon the Secretary-General to ensure full and urgent implementation of the strategic plan of action for the improvement of the status of women in the Secretariat (1995-2000); requested the Secretary-General to continue his work to create a gender-sensitive work environment; also requested him to enable the Focal Point for Women effectively to monitor and facilitate progress in the implementation of the strategic plan; strongly encouraged Member States to support the strategic plan by identifying and regularly submitting more women candidates and by encouraging women to apply for posts within the Secretariat, specialized agencies and regional commissions; urged the Secretary-General to increase the number of women employed in the Secretariat from developing countries and from countries that have a low representation of women; and requested him to report on progress made to the Assembly at its fifty-second session (resolution 51/67).

Document: Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 51/67).

International Research and Training Institute for the Advancement of Women

Pursuant to General Assembly resolutions 45/175 and 46/140, the Assembly considers this question in the Third Committee biennially in odd years. At its forty-sixth, forty-eighth and forty-ninth sessions, the Assembly considered the question (resolutions 46/99, 48/105 and 49/163).

At its fiftieth session,[181] the General Assembly encouraged the International Research and Training Institute for the Advancement of Women to further develop active and close cooperation with the specialized agencies and related organizations of the United Nations system and with other institutions; invited Member States and intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations to contribute to the Trust Fund of the Institute, thus enabling it to continue to respond effectively to its mandate; and requested the Secretary-General to submit to the Assembly at its fifty-second session a report on the activities of the Institute, especially on those activities related to research and training needs for the advancement of women as contained in the follow-up process of the plans and platforms emanating from the major United Nations conferences (resolution 50/163).

Document: Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 50/163).

Improvement of the situation of women in rural areas

Pursuant to General Assembly resolutions 45/175 and 46/140, the Assembly considers this question in the Third Committee biennially in odd years. The Assembly continued its consideration of the question at its forty-eighth session (resolution 48/109).

At its fiftieth session,[181] the General Assembly invited Member States to attach greater importance to the improvement of the situation of rural women in the national development strategies; requested the international community and relevant United Nations organizations and bodies to promote the improvement of the situation of rural women within the overall framework of integrated follow-up to recent global conferences; and requested the Secretary-General to prepare, in consultation with Member States and relevant United Nations organizations, a report on the implementation of the resolution and to submit it, through the Economic and Social Council, to the Assembly at its fifty-second session, taking into account possible measures to improve the reporting procedure (resolution 50/165).

Document: Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 50/165).

108. Implementation of the outcome of the Fourth World Conference on Women

This item was included in the agenda of the fiftieth session at the request of the Philippines (A/50/232). At that session, the General Assembly endorsed the Beijing Declaration and the Platform for Action as adopted at the Fourth World Conference on Women on 15 September 1995 (resolution 50/42). The Assembly considered the item at the same session (resolution 50/203).

At its fifty-first session,[182] the General Assembly took note of initiatives and actions taken towards the implementation of the Beijing Declaration and the Platform for Action; stressed that the means of implementation of the Platform for Action should include mainstreaming a gender perspective in the context of preparation of the programme budget for the biennium 1998-1999; reiterated its request to the Secretary-General to ensure that the Division for the Advancement of Women of the Secretariat could effectively carry out all the tasks foreseen for it in the Platform for Action by, *inter alia*, providing sufficient human and financial resources within the regular budget of the United Nations; encouraged INSTRAW, UNIFEM and the Division for the Advancement of Women to strengthen their cooperation; and requested the Secretary-General to report to the Assembly at its fifty-second session and thereafter annually, through the Commission on the Status of Women and the Economic and Social Council, on ways to enhance the capacity of the Organization and of the United Nations system to support the ongoing follow-up to the Conference in the most integrated and effective way, including human and financial requirements and measures taken and progress achieved in the implementation of the Beijing Declaration and the Platform for Action (resolution 51/69).

Document: Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 51/69).

109. Report of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees, questions relating to refugees, returnees and displaced persons and humanitarian questions

Report of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees

At its fifth session, in 1950, the General Assembly adopted the statute of the Office of the High Commissioner for Refugees (resolution 428 (V), annex). In accordance with paragraph 1 of the statute, the High Commissioner reports annually to the Assembly through the Economic and Social Council.

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[182] References for the fifty-first session (agenda item 104):
(a) Report of the Secretary-General: A/51/322;
(b) Report of the Third Committee: A/51/613;
(c) Resolution 51/69;
(d) Meetings of the Third Committee: A/C.3/51/SR.13-18 and 35;
(e) Plenary meeting: A/51/PV.82.

At its fifty-first session,[183] the General Assembly, distressed at the widespread violations of the principle of non-refoulement and of the rights of refugees, *inter alia*, strongly reaffirmed the fundamental importance and the purely humanitarian and non-political character of the function of UNHCR and the need for States to cooperate fully with the Office in order to facilitate the effective exercise of that function; urged States to ensure access for all asylum-seekers to fair and efficient procedures for the determination of refugee status; called upon States to take all measures necessary to ensure respect for the principles of refugee protection and the humane treatment of asylum-seekers, and to ensure the security of staff engaged in humanitarian operations; reiterated its support for the role of the Office of the High Commissioner in exploring further measures to ensure international protection to all who need it; encouraged UNHCR to continue efforts for the protection of women having a well-founded fear of persecution, including persecution through sexual violence or other gender-related persecution; urged all States and concerned organizations to support the High Commissioner's search for durable solutions and welcomed in particular UNHCR's pursuit, whenever possible, of opportunities to promote conditions conducive to the preferred solution of voluntary repatriation; underlined the interrelationship between protection and solutions, as well as the desirability of prevention; acknowledged the desirability of comprehensive approaches by the international community and regional approaches to the problems of refugees and displaced persons; endorsed, in that connection, the conclusion on comprehensive and regional approaches within a protection framework adopted by the Executive Committee of the High Commissioner's Programme at its forty-seventh session; recalled that UNHCR might be called upon to extend its assistance to other groups, such as internally displaced persons; reiterated the relationship between safeguarding human rights and preventing refugee situations; encouraged the High Commissioner to continue her activities on behalf of stateless persons; reiterated the right of all persons to return to their country; reaffirmed that the Inter-Agency Standing Committee is the primary mechanism for inter-agency decisions on system-wide policy issues relating to humanitarian assistance; and called upon all Governments and other donors to demonstrate their international solidarity and burden-sharing with countries of asylum, in particular developing countries and those with limited resources (resolution 51/75).

Document: Report of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees, Supplement No. 12 (A/52/12) and Supplement No. 12 A (A/52/12/Add.1).

Assistance to refugees, returnees and displaced persons in Africa

The question of assistance to refugees, returnees and displaced persons in Africa was considered by the General Assembly at its forty-sixth to fiftieth sessions (resolutions 46/108, 47/107, 48/118, 49/174 and 50/149).

At its fifty-first session,[183] the General Assembly, *inter alia*, called upon UNHCR to intensify its protection activities by, *inter alia*, supporting the efforts of African Governments through appropriate capacity-building activities, including training of relevant officers, disseminating information about refugee instruments and principles and providing financial, technical and advisory services to accelerate the enactment or amendment and implementation of legislation relating to refugees; appealed to Governments,

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[183] References for the fifty-first session (agenda item 105):
(a) Report of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees: Supplement No. 12 (A/51/12);
(b) Report of the Executive Committee of the Programme of UNHCR on the work of its forty-seventh session: A/51/12/Add.1;
(c) Reports of the Secretary-General:
    (i) Assistance to unaccompanied refugee minors: A/51/329;
    (ii) Comprehensive consideration and review of the problems of refugees, returnees, displaced persons and related migratory movements: A/51/341 and Corr.1;
    (iii) Assistance to refugees, returnees and displaced persons in Africa: A/51/367;
    (iv) New International humanitarian order: A/51/454;
(d) Report of the Third Committee: A/51/614;
(e) Resolutions 51/70 to 51/75;
(f) Meetings of the Third Committee: A/C.3/51/SR.19-23, 27, 29, 31, 35, 38 and 40;
(g) Plenary meeting: A/51/PV.82.

United Nations, intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations and the international community to create conditions that could facilitate the voluntary return and the early rehabilitation and reintegration of refugees; appealed to the international community to respond positively to the third-country resettlement requests of African refugees; commended the Governments of the Great Lakes and West African regions and UNHCR for their initiatives to promote repatriation within the framework of the tripartite agreements; encouraged UNHCR to continue cooperation with the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights in the promotion and protection of human rights and fundamental freedoms in emergency humanitarian situations in Africa; welcomed efforts to address the negative impact of large-scale refugee influxes and concentrations on the environment and ecosystems of countries of asylum; called upon the international donor community to provide material and financial assistance for programmes to rehabilitate the environment and infrastructure in areas affected by refugees in countries of asylum; noted with satisfaction the voluntary return of millions of refugees to their homelands; expressed concern about the long stay of refugees in certain African countries; urged the international community to continue to fund UNHCR's general refugee programmes, taking into account the substantially increased needs of programmes in Africa; called upon Governments, United Nations agencies, non-governmental organizations and the international community to strengthen the emergency response capacity of the United Nations system; requested all Governments and intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations to pay particular attention to meeting the special needs of refugee women and children; called for increased capacity for coordination and delivery of humanitarian emergency assistance and disaster relief; and requested the Secretary-General to submit a comprehensive and consolidated report on the situation of refugees, returnees and displaced persons in Africa to the Assembly at its fifty-second session, and an oral report to the Economic and Social Council at its substantive session of 1997 (resolution 51/71).

Document: Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 51/71).

Assistance to unaccompanied refugee minors

The question of assistance to unaccompanied refugee minors was considered by the General Assembly at its forty-ninth and fiftieth sessions (resolutions 49/172 and 50/150).

At its fifty-first session,[183] the General Assembly, *inter alia*, called upon all Governments, the Secretary-General, UNHCR, all United Nations organizations, other international organizations and non-governmental organizations concerned to exert the maximum effort to assist and protect refugee minors and to expedite the return to and reunification with their families of unaccompanied refugee minors; called upon the Secretary-General, UNHCR, the Department of Humanitarian Affairs of the Secretariat, the United Nations Children's Fund and other United Nations organizations and international organizations to mobilize adequate assistance to unaccompanied refugee minors in the areas of relief, education, health and psychological rehabilitation; and requested the Secretary-General to report to the Assembly at its fifty-second session on the implementation of the resolution (resolution 51/73).

Document: Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 51/73), A/52/273.

Comprehensive consideration and review of the problems of refugees, returnees, displaced persons and related migratory movements

The comprehensive consideration and review of the problems of refugees, returnees, displaced persons and related migratory movements was considered by the General Assembly at its forty-eighth, forty-ninth and fiftieth sessions (resolutions 48/113, 49/173 and, in particular, 50/151).

At its fifty-first session,[183] the General Assembly noted with satisfaction the successful conclusion of the Regional Conference to Address the Problems of Refugees, Displaced Persons, Other Forms of Involuntary Displacement and Returnees in the Countries of the Commonwealth of Independent States and Relevant Neighbouring States, held at Geneva on 30 and 31 May 1996; urged all States and intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations concerned to take further action to implement fully the recommendations of the Conference; requested UNHCR, with the International Organization for

Migration and the Organization for Security and Cooperation in Europe, to coordinate closely activities ensuring progress in the implementation of the Programme of Action; welcomed the readiness of States and interested international organizations to provide support for the practical implementation of the Programme of Action; reaffirmed the necessity for effective follow-up mechanisms to the Conference and the importance of focusing on respect for human rights as an important factor in implementation activities; welcomed the Joint Operational Strategy for 1996-2000 of UNHCR and IOM in the countries of the Commonwealth of Independent States; and requested the Secretary-General to report to the Assembly at its fifty-second session on the implementation of the resolution (resolution 51/70).

Document: Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 51/70), A/52/274.

110. Promotion and protection of the rights of children

Protection of children affected by armed conflict

At its fifty-first session,[184] the General Assembly welcomed the report of the expert of the Secretary-General on the impact of armed conflict on children; recommended that the Secretary-General appoint for a period of three years a special representative on the impact of armed conflict on children; encouraged the United Nations Children's Fund, the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees and the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights and the Centre for Human Rights of the Secretariat to provide support to the Special Representative; and requested the Special Representative to submit to the Assembly and the Commission on Human Rights an annual report containing relevant information on the situation of children affected by armed conflict (resolution 51/77, sect. II).

At its fifty-third session, the Commission on Human Rights, *inter alia*, took note with appreciation of the recommendations in the final report of the expert appointed by the Secretary-General to undertake a study on the impact of armed conflict on children; called upon all States to participate constructively in the negotiations on an optional protocol to the Convention on the Rights of the Child on the involvement of children in armed conflict with the aim of an early agreement on the text; and decided, with regard to the prospective Special Representative of the Secretary-General on the impact of armed conflict on children, to invite Member States, United Nations organs and bodies, and other relevant organizations to contribute to the work of the Special Representative (Commission resolution 1997/74, sect. IV).

Document: Note by the Secretary-General transmitting the preliminary report of the Special Representative (resolution 51/77, sect. II).

Prevention and eradication of the sale of children, child prostitution and child pornography

At its fifty-first session,[184] the General Assembly welcomed the interim report of the Special Rapporteur of the Commission on Human Rights on the sale of children, child prostitution and child pornography; expressed its support for her work; requested the Special Rapporteur to submit an interim report to the

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[184] References for the fifty-first session (agenda item 106):
- (a) Report of the Committee on the Rights of the Child: Supplement No. 41 (A/51/41);
- (b) Reports of the Secretary-General: A/51/424 and A/51/492;
- (c) Notes by the Secretary-General transmitting:
  - (i) Report of the expert on the impact of armed conflict on children (A/51/306 and Add.1);
  - (ii) Report of the Special Rapporteur on the sale of children, child prostitution and child pornography (A/51/456);
- (d) Report of the Third Committee: A/51/615;
- (e) Resolutions 51/76 and 51/77 and decision 51/418;
- (f) Meetings of the Third Committee: A/C.3/51/SR.30, 32-35, 42, 45, 46 and 49;
- (g) Plenary meeting: A/51/PV.82.

Assembly at its fifty-second session; and welcomed with satisfaction the adoption and dissemination of the Declaration and Agenda for Action of the World Congress against Commercial Sexual Exploitation of Children (resolution 51/77, sect. IV).

At its fifty-third session, the Commission on Human Rights, *inter alia*, welcomed the measures taken by Governments to implement the Programme of Action for the Prevention of the Sale of Children, Child Prostitution and Child Pornography; called upon all States to participate constructively in the negotiations on an optional protocol to the Convention on the Rights of the Child on the sale of children, child prostitution and child pornography with the aim of an early agreement on the text; and requested the Secretary-General to provide the Special Rapporteur on the sale of children, child prostitution and child pornography with all necessary assistance and to urge all relevant parts of the United Nations system to provide her with comprehensive reporting to make the full discharge of her mandate possible and to enable her to submit an interim report to the General Assembly at its fifty-second session and a report to the Commission at its fifty-fourth session (Commission resolution 1997/78, sect. III).

Also at its fifty-first session,[184] the General Assembly, *inter alia*, invited Governments, United Nations bodies and organizations, including UNICEF and UNESCO, relevant mechanisms of the Commission on Human Rights and intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations to cooperate with one another to ensure greater awareness and more effective action to solve the problem of children living in exceptionally difficult conditions by, among other measures, initiating and supporting development projects that could have a positive impact on the situation of those children; requested the Special Rapporteur of the Commission on Human Rights on the sale of children, child prostitution and child pornography to submit an interim report to the Assembly at its fifty-second session; and requested the Secretary-General to submit a report on the rights of the child to the Assembly at its fifty-second session, containing information on the status of the Convention on the Rights of the Child and the problems of exploitation of child labour, its causes and consequences (resolution 51/77, sect. VII).

At its fifty-third session, the Commission on Human Rights, *inter alia*, requested the Secretary-General, when reporting on the implementation of General Assembly resolution 51/77, to cooperate closely with relevant actors and United Nations specialized agencies, in particular ILO and UNICEF, in order to provide information on initiatives aimed at eliminating the exploitation of child labour and to recommend ways and means to improve cooperation at the national and international levels in that field (Commission resolution 1997/78, sect. VI).

Documents:

(a) Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 51/77, sect. VII);

(b) Note by the Secretary-General transmitting the interim report of the Special Rapporteur on the sale of children, child prostitution and child pornography (resolution 51/77, sects. IV and VII).

111. Programme of activities of the International Decade of the World's Indigenous People

At its forty-ninth session, in 1994, the General Assembly recommended that the Secretary-General establish the United Nations Voluntary Fund for the Decade (resolution 49/214) and requested the Secretary-General to report to the Assembly at its fifty-first session on the status of the Fund (decision 49/458).

The General Assembly continued its consideration of this item at its fiftieth session (resolutions 50/156 and 50/157).

At its fifty-first session,[185] the General Assembly reaffirmed the adoption of a declaration on the rights of indigenous people as a major objective of the Decade; welcomed the report of the Secretary-General on the existing mechanisms, procedures and programmes within the United Nations concerning indigenous people, and requested him to transmit the review, prior to the fifty-third session of the Commission on Human Rights, to Governments, indigenous people and relevant international organizations for their comments; recalled its recommendation contained in resolution 50/157 that the Commission on Human Rights consider the convening of a second workshop; recommended, in the light of the Secretary-General's review, that efforts be made to ensure that relevant United Nations organs, organizations and bodies take part in any further consultations on the issue, and welcomed the offer of the Government of Chile to host a second workshop on the possible establishment of a permanent forum for indigenous people within the United Nations system; reaffirmed the importance of strengthening the human and institutional capacity of indigenous people to develop their own solutions to their problems and, for those purposes, its recommendation that the United Nations University consider the possibility of sponsoring, in each region, one or more institutions of higher education as centres of excellence and the diffusion of expertise, and invited the Commission on Human Rights to recommend appropriate means of implementation; encouraged Governments to support the Decade by, *inter alia*: (a) contributing to the United Nations Trust Fund for the Decade; (b) preparing relevant programmes, plans and reports in relation to the Decade, in consultation with indigenous people, (c) seeking means, in consultation with indigenous people, of giving indigenous people greater responsibility for their own affairs and an effective voice in decisions on matters that affect them; and (d) establishing national committees or other mechanisms involving indigenous people; also encouraged Governments and other donors to contribute to the United Nations Voluntary Fund for Indigenous Populations; invited the United Nations financial and developmental institutions, operational programmes and the specialized agencies: (a) to give increased priority and resources to improving the conditions of indigenous people; (b) to launch special projects through appropriate channels; and (c) to designate focal points for coordination with the Centre for Human Rights of the Secretariat of activities related to the Decade; recommended that the Secretary-General ensure coordinated follow-up to the recommendations concerning indigenous people of relevant world conferences; and encouraged Governments to consider contributing, as appropriate, to the Fund for the Development of Indigenous Peoples in Latin America and the Caribbean, in support of the achievement of the goals of the Decade (resolution 51/78).

No advance documentation is expected.

112. Elimination of racism and racial discrimination

Report of the Committee on the Elimination of Racial Discrimination

At its twentieth session, in 1965, the General Assembly adopted the International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination (resolution 2106 A (XX)). The Convention entered into force on 4 January 1969.

In accordance with article 8 of the Convention, the Committee on the Elimination of Racial Discrimination consists of 18 experts. Members of the Committee are elected for a term of four years and are eligible for re-election. At present, the Committee is composed of the following members:

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[185] References for the fifty-first session (agenda item 107):
- (a) Reports of the Secretary-General: A/51/493, A/51/499 and A/51/565;
- (b) Report of the Third Committee: A/51/616;
- (c) Resolution 51/78 and decision 51/424 (item 12);
- (d) Meetings of the Third Committee: A/C.3/51/SR.29, 31, 40 and 42;
- (e) Plenary meeting: A/51/PV.82.

Mr. Mamoud Aboul-Nasr (Egypt),[*] Mr. Hamzat Ahmadu (Nigeria),[*] Mr. Michael Parker Banton (United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland),[*] Mr. Theodoor van Boven (Netherlands),[**] Mr. Andrew Chigovera (Zimbabwe),[*] Mr. Ion Diaconu (Romania),[**] Mr. Eduardo Ferrero Costa (Peru),[**] Mr. Ivan Garvalov (Bulgaria),[**] Mr. Régis de Gouttes (France),[*] Mr. Carlos Lechuga Hevia (Cuba),[*] Mr. Yuri A. Rechetov (Russian Federation),[**] Mrs. Shanti Sadiq Ali (India),[**] Mr. Agha Shahi (Pakistan),[*] Mr. Michael E. Sherifis (Cyprus),[*] Mr. Luis Valencia Rodríguez (Ecuador),[**] Mr. Rüdiger Wolfrum (Germany),[*] Mr. Mario Jorge Yutzis (Argentina)[**] and Mrs. Zou Deci (China).[**]

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[*] Term of office expires on 19 January 1998.

[**] Term of office expires on 19 January 2000.

Under article 9 of the Convention, the Committee reports annually, through the Secretary-General, to the General Assembly on its activities and may make suggestions and recommendations based on the examination of reports and information received from States parties to the Convention.

At its fifty-first session,[186] the General Assembly took note with appreciation of the report of the Committee on the work of its forty-eighth and forty-ninth sessions; commended the Committee for its work with regard to the implementation of the Convention; and called upon States parties to fulfil their obligation, under article 9, paragraph 1, of the Convention, to submit in due time their periodic reports on measures taken to implement the Convention (resolution 51/80).

Document: Report of the Committee on the Elimination of Racial Discrimination on its fiftieth and fifty-first sessions, Supplement No. 18 (A/52/18).

Financial situation of the Committee on the Elimination of Racial Discrimination

At its fifty-first session,[186] the General Assembly, *inter alia*, urged States parties to accelerate their domestic ratification procedures with regard to the amendment to the Convention concerning the financing of the Committee and expeditiously to notify the Secretary-General in writing of their agreement to the amendment; strongly appealed to all States parties that were in arrears to fulfil their outstanding financial obligations under article 8, paragraph 6, of the Convention; requested the Secretary-General to invite those States parties which were in arrears to pay the amounts in arrears and to report thereon to the Assembly at its fifty-second session; and decided to consider at its fifty-second session, under the item entitled "Elimination of racism and racial discrimination", the report of the Secretary-General on the financial situation of the Committee and the report of the Committee (resolution 51/80, sect. II).

Document: Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 51/80, sect. II).

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[186] References for the fifty-first session (agenda item 108):

(a) Report of the Committee on the Elimination of Racial Discrimination: Supplement No. 18 (A/51/18);

(b) Reports of the Secretary-General:

  (i) Status of the International Convention on the Suppression and Punishment of the Crime of Apartheid (A/51/427);

  (ii) Financial situation of the Committee on the Elimination of Racial Discrimination (A/51/430);

  (iii) Status of the International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination (A/51/435);

  (iv) Implementation of the Programme of Action for the Third Decade to Combat Racism and Racial Discrimination (A/51/541);

(c) Note by the Secretary-General transmitting the report of the Special Rapporteur on contemporary forms of racism, racial discrimination, xenophobia and related intolerance (A/51/301);

(d) Report of the Third Committee: A/51/617;

(e) Resolutions 51/79 to 51/81 and decision 51/419;

(f) Meetings of the Third Committee: A/C.3/51/SR.24-28, 36 and 49;

(g) Plenary meeting: A/51/PV.82.

Measures to combat contemporary forms of racism and racial discrimination

At its fifty-first session,[186] the General Assembly, *inter alia*, took note of the recommendation of the Special Rapporteur of the Commission on Human Rights on contemporary forms of racism, racial discrimination, xenophobia and related intolerance to convene, without further delay, a world conference on racism, racial discrimination, xenophobia and related intolerance and to include the question of immigration and xenophobia in its agenda; encouraged all States to include in their educational curricula and social programmes, at all levels as appropriate, knowledge, tolerance and respect for foreign cultures, peoples and countries; categorically condemned any role played by print, audio-visual or electronic media in inciting acts of violence motivated by racial hatred; urged all Governments to cooperate fully with the Special Rapporteur, with a view to enabling him to fulfil his mandate; and once again requested the Secretary-General to provide, without any further delay, the Special Rapporteur, as in the case of other Special Rapporteurs, with all the necessary human and financial assistance to enable him to carry out his mandate efficiently, effectively and expeditiously and to submit, in a timely manner, an interim report on this question to the Assembly at its fifty-second session (resolution 51/79).

At its fifty-third session, the Commission on Human Rights, *inter alia*, commended those States that had so far invited and received the Special Rapporteur, and invited them to examine carefully the recommendations contained in his reports, with a view to their possible implementation; requested the Special Rapporteur to make the fullest use of all appropriate sources of information, including country visits and evaluation of the mass media, and to elicit responses from Governments with regard to allegations; and requested the Secretary-General to provide, the Special Rapporteur, without any further delay, with all the appropriate assistance and resources to carry out his mandate and enable him to submit an interim report to the Assembly at its fifty-second session and a comprehensive report to the Commission at its fifty-fourth session (Commission resolution 1997/73).

Document: Note by the Secretary-General transmitting the interim report of the Special Rapporteur on contemporary forms of racism, racial discrimination, xenophobia and related intolerance (resolution 51/79).

Third Decade to Combat Racism and Racial Discrimination

At its forty-eighth session, the General Assembly proclaimed, on 20 December 1993, the Third Decade to Combat Racism and Racial Discrimination (resolution 48/91).

At its forty-ninth session, the General Assembly welcomed the proclamation of the Third Decade to Combat Racism and Racial Discrimination, which began in 1993, and adopted the revised Programme of Action for the Third Decade contained in the annex to resolution 49/146.

At its fifty-first session,[186] the General Assembly, requested the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights to give priority, through the Centre for Human Rights of the Secretariat, to the follow-up of programmes and activities for combating racism and racial discrimination; requested the Secretary-General to continue to accord special attention to the situation of migrant workers and members of their families and to include regularly in his reports all information on such workers; called upon all Member States to consider signing and ratifying or acceding to the International Convention on the Protection of the Rights of All Migrant Workers and Members of Their Families as a matter of priority; commended all States that had ratified or acceded to the international instruments to combat racism and racial discrimination; encouraged the media to promote ideas of tolerance and understanding among peoples and between different cultures; recommended that a seminar be organized by the Centre for Human Rights in cooperation with the Committee on the Elimination of Racial Discrimination, UNESCO, ITU and other relevant United Nations bodies, non-governmental organizations and Internet service providers, with a view to assessing the role of the Internet in the light of the provisions of the International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination; requested the Secretary-General to continue the study on the effects of racial discrimination on the children of minorities; urged the Secretary-General, United Nations bodies, the specialized agencies, all Governments, intergovernmental organizations and relevant non-governmental organizations, in implementing the Programme of Action for the Third Decade, to pay particular attention to the situation of indigenous people; regretted the lack of interest, support and financial resources for the Third Decade and its related Programme of Action, and noted that unless a supplementary financial effort was made very few of the activities planned for the period 1994-1997 would be carried out; requested the Secretary-General to ensure that the necessary financial resources were provided for the implementation of the activities of the Third Decade during the biennium 1996-1997; also requested the Secretary-General: (a) to accord the highest priority to the activities of the Programme of Action for the Third Decade; (b) to submit each year to the Economic and Social Council a detailed report on all activities of United Nations bodies and the specialized agencies, containing an analysis of information received on such activities to combat racism and racial discrimination; and (c) to submit proposals to the General Assembly with a view to supplementing, if necessary, the Programme of Action for the Third Decade; invited the Commission on Human Rights to consider at its fifty-third session as a matter of priority the question of a possible world conference to combat racism, racial discrimination, xenophobia and other related contemporary forms of intolerance and to make appropriate recommendations through the Economic and Social Council to the Assembly at its fifty-second session; and once again requested the Secretary-General to consult Member States and intergovernmental as well as non-governmental organizations on the possibility of holding a world conference to combat racism, racial discrimination, xenophobia and other related contemporary forms of intolerance (resolution 51/81).

At its fifty-third session, the Commission on Human Rights, *inter alia*, recognized the laudable and generous efforts by donors that had made contributions to the Trust Fund for the Programme for the Decade to Combat Racism and Racial Discrimination, but felt that those financial contributions had proved inadequate and that the General Assembly should consider all ways and means of financing the Programme of Action, including, *inter alia*, through the United Nations regular budget; and requested the Secretary-General to submit to the Assembly at its fifty-second session a detailed report on the financial and personnel resources required for the implementation of the Programme of Action for the Third Decade and invited the Assembly to consider the possibility of providing the resources required for the implementation of the Programme of Action for the Third Decade (Commission resolution 1997/74, sect. II).

Document: Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 51/81).

113. Right of peoples to self-determination

At its fifty-first session,[187] the General Assembly took note of the report of the Special Rapporteur of the Commission on Human Rights (A/51/392/annex) on the use of mercenaries and mercenary-related activities to topple sovereign Governments and to violate the human rights of peoples and impede the exercise of self-determination despite Assembly resolution 50/138; urged all States to cooperate with the Special Rapporteur in the fulfilment of his mandate; reaffirmed that the use of mercenaries and their recruitment, financing and training were causes for grave concern to all States and violated the purposes and principles enshrined in the Charter of the United Nations; urged all States to take the necessary steps and to exercise the utmost vigilance against the menace posed by the activities of mercenaries; and requested the Special Rapporteur to report, with specific recommendations, his findings on the use of mercenaries to undermine the right of peoples to self-determination to the Assembly at its fifty-second session (resolution 51/83).

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[187] References for the fifty-first session (agenda item 109):
(a) Report of the Secretary-General: A/51/414;
(b) Note by the Secretary-General: A/51/392;
(c) Report of the Third Committee: A/51/618;
(d) Resolutions 51/82 to 51/84;
(e) Meetings of the Third Committee: A/C.3/51/SR.24-28, 35, 38, 40 and 42;
(f) Plenary meeting: A/51/PV.82.

At the same session, the General Assembly reaffirmed that the universal realization of the right of all peoples, including those under colonial, foreign and alien domination, to self-determination was a fundamental condition for the effective guarantee and observance of human rights and for the preservation and promotion of such rights; and requested the Secretary-General to report on this question to the Assembly at its fifty-second session (resolution 51/84).

Documents:

(a) Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 51/84);

(b) Note by the Secretary-General transmitting the report of the Special Rapporteur on the use of mercenaries (resolution 51/83).

114. Human rights questions

(a) Implementation of human rights instruments

Report of the Human Rights Committee

At its twenty-first session, in 1966, the General Assembly adopted the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights and the Optional Protocol to the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights (resolution 2200 A (XXI)). The Covenant and the Optional Protocol thereto entered into force on 23 March 1976.

In accordance with article 28 of the Covenant, the Human Rights Committee is composed of 18 experts. The members of the Committee are elected for a term of four years and are eligible for re-election. At present, the Committee is composed of the following members:

> Mr. Nisuke Ando (Japan),* Mr. Prafullachandra Natwarlal Bhagwati (India),* Mr. Thomas Buergenthal (United States of America),* Mrs. Christine Chanet (France),* Lord Colville (United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland),** Mr. Omran El Shafei (Egypt),* Mrs. Elizabeth Evatt (Australia),** Mrs. Pilar Gaitan de Pombo (Colombia),** Mr. Eckart Klein (Germany),* Mr. David Kretzmer (Israel),* Mr. Rajsoomer Lallah (Mauritius),** Mrs. Cecilia Medina Quiroga (Chile),* Mrs. Lavre Moghaizel (Lebanon),** Mr. Fausto Pocar (Italy),** Mr. Julio Prado Vallejo (Ecuador),* Mr. Martin Scheinin (Finland),** Mr. Danilo Türk (Slovenia),** and Mr. Maxwell Yalden (Canada).**

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* Term of office expires on 31 December 1998.

** Term of office expires on 31 December 2000.

In accordance with article 45 of the Covenant, the Committee submits to the General Assembly, through the Economic and Social Council, an annual report on its activities.

At its fiftieth session,[188] the General Assembly took note with appreciation of the reports of the Human Rights Committee on its work at the forty-ninth to fifty-fourth sessions submitted to the Assembly at its forty-ninth and fiftieth sessions (resolution 50/171).

Document: Report of the Human Rights Committee, Supplement No. 40 (A/52/40).

Committee on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights

At its twenty-first session, in 1966, the General Assembly adopted the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights (resolution 2200 A (XXI)). The International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights entered into force on 3 January 1976.

In accordance with Economic and Social Council resolution 1985/17, the Committee on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights is composed of 18 experts. The members of the Committee are elected for a term of four years and are eligible for re-election. At present, the Committee is composed of the following members:

> Mr. Ade Adekuoye (Nigeria),[*] Mr. Philip Alston (Australia),[*] Mr. Mahmoud Samir Ahmed (Egypt),[*] Mr. Ivan Antanovich (Belarus),[**] Mrs. Virginia Bonoan-Dandan (Philippines),[*] Mr. Dumitru Ceausu (Romania),[**] Mr. Oscar Ceville (Panama),[**] Mr. Abdessatar Grissa (Tunisia),[**] Mrs. María de los Angeles Jiménez Butragueño (Spain),[**] Mr. Valeri Kouznetsov (Russian Federation),[*] Mr. Jaime Marchan Romero (Ecuador),[*] Mr. Ariranga Govindasamy Pillay (Mauritius),[**] Mr. Kenneth Osborne Rattray (Jamaica),[**] Mr. Eibe Riedel (Germany),[**] Mr. Walid M. Sa'di (Jordan),[**] Mr. Nutan Thapalia (Nepal),[*] Mr. Philippe Texier (France)[**] and Mr. Javier Wimer Zambrano (Mexico).[*]

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[*] Term of office expires on 31 December 1998.

[**] Term of office expires on 31 December 2000.

At its fiftieth session,[188] the General Assembly took note with appreciation of the report of the Committee on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights on its tenth and eleventh sessions (resolution 50/171).

Status of the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights, the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights and the Optional Protocols to the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights

At its twenty-first session, in 1966, the General Assembly adopted and opened for signature, ratification and accession the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights, the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights and the Optional Protocol to the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, and expressed the hope that those instruments would be signed, ratified or acceded to without delay and would come into force at an early date. The Assembly also requested the Secretary-General to submit to its future sessions reports concerning the state of ratifications of the Covenants and the Optional Protocol (resolution 2200 A (XXI)). In response to that request, reports on the status of the

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[188] References for the fiftieth session (agenda item 112 (a)):

(a) Report of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights: Supplement No. 36 (A/50/36);
(b) Report of the Human Rights Committee: Supplement No. 40 (A/50/40);
(c) Report of the Committee against Torture: Supplement No. 44 (A/50/44);
(d) Report of the Committee on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights: *Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, 1995, Supplement No. 2* and corrigendum (E/1995/22 and Corr.1);
(e) Reports of the Secretary-General: A/50/469, A/50/472, A/50/512, A/50/755;
(f) Note by the Secretary-General: A/50/505;
(g) Reports of the Third Committee: A/50/635 and Add.1;
(h) Resolutions 50/169 to 50/171;
(i) Meetings of the Third Committee: A/C.3/50/SR.35, 38-49, 51-54, 56 and 58;
(j) Plenary meeting: A/50/PV.99.

Covenants and the Optional Protocol have been submitted to the Assembly annually as from its twenty-second session.

At its forty-fourth session, the General Assembly adopted and opened for signature, ratification and accession the Second Optional Protocol to the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, aiming at the abolition of the death penalty; and called upon all Governments in a position to do so to consider signing and ratifying or acceding to that instrument (resolution 44/128).

The International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights entered into force on 3 January 1976; the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights entered into force on 23 March 1976; the Optional Protocol to the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights entered into force also on 23 March 1976; and the Second Optional Protocol to the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights entered into force on 11 July 1991.

As at 1 April 1997, 135 States had ratified or acceded to the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights, 136 States had acceded to the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, 89 States had ratified or acceded to the Optional Protocol to the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights and 29 States had ratified or acceded to the Second Optional Protocol to that Covenant.

At its fiftieth session,[188] the General Assembly requested the Secretary-General to submit at its fifty-second session a report on the status of the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights, the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights and the Optional Protocols thereto under the item entitled "Human rights questions" (resolution 50/171).

At its fifty-third session, in 1997, the Commission on Human Rights considered the item (Commission decision 1997/104).

Document: Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 50/171).

Status of the International Convention on the Protection of the Rights of All Migrant Workers and Members of Their Families

At its forty-fifth session, the General Assembly adopted and opened for signature, ratification and accession the International Convention on the Protection of the Rights of All Migrant Workers and Members of Their Families (resolution 45/158, annex). The Convention will enter into force on the first day of the month following a period of three months after the date of deposit with the Secretary-General of the twentieth instrument of ratification or accession in accordance with paragraph 1 of its article 87.

At its fifty-first session,[189] the General Assembly called upon all Member States to consider signing and ratifying or acceding to the Convention as a matter of priority, and expressed the hope that it would enter into force at an early date; and requested the Secretary-General to submit to it at its fifty-second session an updated report on the status of the Convention (resolution 51/85).

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[189] References for the fifty-first session (agenda item 110 (a)):
- (a) Report of the Human Rights Committee: Supplement No. 40 (A/51/40);
- (b) Report of the Committee against Torture: Supplement No. 44 (A/51/44);
- (c) Reports of the Secretary-General:
  - (i) Status of the International Convention on the Protection of the Rights of All Migrant Workers and Members of Their Families: A/51/425;
  - (ii) Status of the Convention on the Prevention and Punishment of the Crime of Genocide: A/51/422;
  - (iii) Effective implementation of the international instruments on human rights, including reporting obligations under international instruments on human rights: A/51/425;
  - (iv) Status of the Convention against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment: A/51/426;
  - (v) United Nations Voluntary Fund for Victims of Torture: A/51/465;
- (d) Note by the Secretary-General transmitting the report of the seventh meeting of persons chairing human rights treaty bodies: A/51/482;
- (e) Report of the Third Committee: A/51/619 and Add.1;
- (f) Resolutions 51/85 to 51/88;
- (g) Meetings of the Third Committee: A/C.3/51/SR.36, 37, 42, 43, 45, 46 and 49;
- (h) Plenary meeting: A/51/PV.82.

The Commission on Human Rights considered the item at its fifty-third session (Commission resolution 1997/14).

Document: Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 51/85).

Effective implementation of international instruments on human rights, including reporting obligations under international instruments on human rights

At its thirty-eighth session, in 1983, the General Assembly considered problems relating to the reporting obligations of States parties to United Nations conventions on human rights and requested the Secretary-General to consider the possibility of convening a meeting of the chairmen of the bodies entrusted with the consideration of reports submitted under the relevant human rights instruments (resolution 38/117).

The General Assembly considered the question annually from its thirty-ninth to fiftieth sessions (resolutions 39/138, 40/116, 41/121, 42/105, 43/135, 44/135, 45/85, 46/111, 47/111, 48/120, 49/178 and 50/170).

At its fifty-first session,[189] the General Assembly, *inter alia*, welcomed the report of the persons chairing the human rights treaty bodies on their seventh meeting (A/51/482, annex) and took note of their conclusions and recommendations; emphasized the need to ensure financing and adequate staff and information resources for the operations of the treaty bodies; requested that the Secretary-General report on the question to the Assembly at its fifty-second session; requested the Secretary-General to prepare a study comparing the provisions of the United Nations human rights instruments with a view to identifying duplication of reporting required under those instruments; urged States parties to contribute, individually and through meetings of States parties, to identifying and implementing ways of further streamlining, rationalizing, avoiding duplication in and otherwise improving reporting procedures; expressed concern about the increasing backlog of reports on implementation by States parties to United Nations instruments on human rights and about delays in consideration of reports by the treaty bodies, and again urged States parties to make every effort to meet their reporting obligations; invited States parties that had been unable to comply with the requirements to submit their initial report to avail themselves of technical assistance; encouraged the efforts of the treaty bodies to examine the progress made in achieving the fulfilment of human rights treaty undertakings by all States parties, without exception; urged States parties to address, as a matter of priority, at their next scheduled meetings, the issue of States parties consistently not complying with their reporting obligations; urged all States parties whose reports had been examined by treaty bodies to provide adequate follow-up to the observations and final comments of the treaty bodies on their reports; and requested the Secretary-General to report to the Assembly at its fifty-second session on measures taken to implement the resolution and on obstacles to its implementation (resolution 51/87).

The Commission on Human Rights considered the item at its fifty-third session (Commission decision 1997/105).

Documents:

(a) Reports of the Secretary-General:

  (i) Question of ensuring financing and adequate staff and information resources for the operations of the human rights treaty bodies (resolution 51/87);

  (ii) Measures taken to implement General Assembly resolution 51/87 and obstacles to its implementation;

  (iii) Progress towards the realization of the rights set forth in the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights (Commission on Human Rights resolution 1997/17);

(b) Note by the Secretary-General transmitting the report of the eighth meeting of persons chairing the human rights treaty bodies (Geneva, 15-19 September 1997) (resolution 51/87).

Commemoration of the fiftieth anniversary of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights

At its forty-eighth session, in 1993, the General Assembly decided to include in the provisional agenda of its fifty-third session an item entitled: "Fiftieth anniversary of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights" (decision 48/416).

At its fifty-first session,[189] the General Assembly, *inter alia*, requested the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights to continue to coordinate the preparations for the fiftieth anniversary of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, invited Governments, United Nations organs and agencies, human rights treaty bodies, non-governmental organizations and national institutions to participate in the preparations for the event in coordination with the High Commissioner; requested the Secretary-General to include in the proposed programme budget for the biennium 1998-1999 appropriate activities to celebrate the fiftieth anniversary of the Declaration; and decided to review during its fifty-second session the state of preparations for the fiftieth anniversary of the Declaration and to consider appropriate measures in that regard, including its own contribution (resolution 51/88).

At its fifty-third session, in 1997, the Commission on Human Rights requested the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights to continue to coordinate within the United Nations system the preparations for the fiftieth anniversary of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights; and urged the High Commissioner/Centre for Human Rights and the Department of Public Information to cooperate closely in the implementation of information activities for the anniversary (Commission resolution 1997/35).

At its fifty-third session, in 1997, the Commission on Human Rights reiterated the need to provide all necessary financial, material and personnel resources to the office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights/Centre for Human Rights to enable it to carry out all mandates efficiently, effectively and expeditiously in line with the human rights programme as adopted by the General Assembly; and reiterated its request to the Secretary-General to provide the human rights programme with all the necessary human, financial and material resources from future regular budgets of the United Nations, and in particular to take that into account in the budget for the biennium 1998-1999 (Commission resolution 1997/76).

Document: Report of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights, Supplement No. 36 (A/52/36).

(b) Human rights questions, including alternative approaches for improving the effective enjoyment of human rights and fundamental freedoms

Strengthening the role of the United Nations in enhancing the effectiveness of the principle of periodic and genuine elections and the promotion of democratization

At its forty-third session, in 1988, the General Assembly decided to include in the provisional agenda of its forty-fourth session an item entitled "Enhancing the effectiveness of the principle of periodic and genuine elections" (resolution 43/157).

At the forty-fourth to forty-ninth sessions, the General Assembly continued its consideration of the item (resolutions 44/146, 45/150, 46/137, 47/138, 48/131 and 49/190).

The Commission on Human Rights also considered the item at its forty-fifth session (resolution 1989/51).

No advance documentation is expected.

At its fiftieth session,[190] the General Assembly, *inter alia*, commended the electoral assistance provided to Member States at their request by the United Nations, requested that such assistance continue on a case-by-case basis in accordance with the guidelines on electoral assistance, recognizing that the fundamental responsibility of organizing free and fair elections lies with Governments, and also requested the Electoral Assistance Division of the Department of Political Affairs of the Secretariat to continue to inform Member States on a regular basis about the requests received, responses given to those requests and the nature of the assistance provided; requested that the United Nations continue its efforts to ensure, before undertaking to provide electoral assistance to a requesting State, that there is adequate time to organize and carry out an effective mission for providing such assistance, that conditions exist to allow a free and fair election and that provisions can be made for adequate and comprehensive reporting of the results of the mission; commended the steps taken by the United Nations to ensure the continuation and consolidation of the democratization process in certain Member States requesting assistance, including the provision of assistance before and after elections have taken place and needs-assessment missions aimed at recommending programmes which might contribute to the consolidating of the democratization process, and requested that such efforts be strengthened; recommended that the Electoral Assistance Division provide post-election assistance, as appropriate, to requesting States and electoral institutions, and that it study, in cooperation with relevant United Nations offices, ways of defining more clearly the activities related to democratic consolidation which the United Nations might usefully undertake in assisting the efforts of interested States in that regard; requested the Secretary-General to take further steps to support States which request assistance by, *inter alia*, enabling the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights to support democratization activities related to human rights concerns; commended the programmes of assistance carried out by UNDP for civil service reform and for governance; recalled the establishment by the Secretary-General of the United Nations Trust Fund for Electoral Observation, and called upon Member States to consider contributing to the Fund; requested the Secretary-General to provide the Electoral Assistance Division with adequate human and financial resources, under the regular budget of the Organization and within existing resources, to allow it to carry out its mandate, and to continue to ensure that the Centre for Human Rights is able to respond, within its mandate and in close coordination with the Electoral Assistance Division, to the increasing number of requests from Member States for advisory services; recommended that the Secretary-General consider ways to continue to improve coordination and to strengthen further the efforts of the Electoral Assistance Division, the Centre for Human Rights and the United Nations system in general to respond to its increased and evolving responsibilities and enlarged mandate in the field of electoral assistance and democratization as reflected in the resolution, and to include his recommendations in that regard in his report to the Assembly at its fifty-second session; and also requested the Secretary-General to report to the Assembly at its fifty-second session on the implementation of resolutions 49/190 and 50/185, in particular on the status of requests from Member States for electoral assistance and verification, and on his efforts to enhance the Organization's support of the democratization process in Member States (resolution 50/185).

Document: Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 50/185).

Respect for the principles of national sovereignty and non-interference in the internal affairs of States in their electoral processes

The General Assembly considered this question at its forty-fourth and forty-fifth sessions (resolutions 44/147 and 45/151) under the agenda item entitled "Enhancing the effectiveness of the principle of periodic and genuine elections" and at its forty-sixth to forty-ninth sessions (resolutions 46/130, 47/130, 48/124 and 49/180) under the sub-item entitled "Human rights questions, including alternative approaches for improving the effective enjoyment of human rights and fundamental freedoms".

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[190] References for the fiftieth session (agenda item 112 (b)):

(a) Reports of the Secretary-General: A/50/452, A/50/495, A/50/514, A/50/566, A/50/653, A/50/678, A/50/681 and Add.1 and Add.1/Corr.1, A/50/685 and A/50/736;

(b) Notes by the Secretary-General: A/50/440, A/50/682, A/50/698 and A/50/729;

(c) Report of the Third Committee: A/50/635/Add.2;

(d) Resolutions 50/172 to 50/187;

(e) Meetings of the Third Committee: A/C.3/50/SR.35 and 38-51;

(f) Plenary meetings: A/50/PV.66, 67, 99 and 100.

At its fiftieth session,[190] the General Assembly, *inter alia*, reiterated that all peoples had the right, freely and without external interference, to determine their political status and to pursue their economic, social and cultural development, and that every State had the duty to respect that right in accordance with the provisions of the Charter; reaffirmed that it is the concern solely of peoples to determine methods and to establish institutions regarding the electoral process, as well as to determine the ways for its implementation according to their constitution and national legislation, and that, consequently, States should establish the necessary mechanisms and means to guarantee full and effective popular participation in those processes; reaffirmed also that any activities that attempted, directly or indirectly, to interfere in the free development of national electoral processes, in particular in the developing countries, or that were intended to sway the results of such processes, violated the spirit and letter of the principles established in the Charter and in the Declaration on Principles of International Law concerning Friendly Relations and Cooperation among States in accordance with the Charter of the United Nations; reaffirmed further that electoral assistance to Member States should be provided by the United Nations only at the request and with the consent of specific sovereign States, or in special circumstances such as cases of decolonization, or in the context of regional or international peace processes; strongly appealed to all States to refrain from financing or providing, directly or indirectly, any other form of overt or covert support for political parties or groups and from taking actions to undermine the electoral processes in any country; condemned any act of armed aggression or threat or use of force against peoples, their elected Governments or their legitimate leaders; reaffirmed that all countries had the obligation under the Charter to respect the right of others to self-determination and to determine freely their political status and pursue their economic, social and cultural development; and decided to consider the question at its fifty-second session under the item entitled "Human rights questions" (resolution 50/172).

No advance documentation is expected.

National institutions for the promotion and protection of human rights

At its fiftieth session,[190] the General Assembly, *inter alia*, reaffirmed the importance of the development of effective, independent and pluralistic national institutions for the promotion and protection of human rights in keeping with the Vienna Declaration and Programme of Action and, *inter alia*, the principles relating to the status of national institutions for the promotion and protection of human rights contained in the annex to General Assembly resolution 48/134, and recognized that it was the right of each State to choose the framework that was best suited to its particular needs at the national level; encouraged Member States to establish or, where they already existed, to strengthen national institutions for the promotion and protection of human rights, and where appropriate, to incorporate those elements in national development plans or in their preparation of national action plans; encouraged national institutions for the promotion and protection of human rights established by Member States to prevent and combat all violations of human rights; requested the Secretary-General to give high priority to requests from Member States for assistance in the establishment and strengthening of national institutions for the promotion and protection of human rights and invited Governments to contribute to the United Nations Voluntary Fund for Advisory Services and Technical Assistance in the Field of Human Rights for those purposes; noted the role of the coordinating committee created by national institutions at the second International Workshop on National Institutions for the Promotion and Protection of Human Rights, held at Tunis from 13 to 17 December 1993, in close cooperation with the Centre for Human Rights of the Secretariat, to assist Governments and institutions, when requested to follow up on relevant resolutions and recommendations concerning the strengthening of national institutions; also noted the importance of finding an appropriate form of participation by national institutions in relevant United Nations meetings dealing with human rights; and requested the Secretary-General to report to the Assembly at its fifty-second session on the implementation of the resolution (resolution 50/176).

The Commission on Human Rights considered the question at its fifty-third session, in 1997 (Commission resolution 1997/40).

Document: Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 50/176).

Human rights in the administration of justice

At its fiftieth session,[190] the General Assembly reaffirmed the importance of the full and effective implementation of all United Nations standards on human rights in the administration of justice; acknowledged that the administration of justice, an independent judiciary and legal profession in full conformity with applicable standards contained in international human rights instruments were essential to the full and non-discriminatory realization of human rights and indispensable to democratization processes and sustainable development; appealed to Governments to include in their national development plans the administration of justice as an integral part of the development process; invited Governments to provide training in human rights in the administration of justice; encouraged States to make use of technical assistance offered by the United Nations programmes of advisory services and technical assistance, in order to strengthen national capacities and infrastructures in the field of the administration of justice; urged the Secretary-General to consider favourably requests by States for assistance in the field of the administration of justice and to strengthen system-wide coordination in that field; invited the international community to respond favourably to requests for financial and technical assistance for the enhancement and strengthening of the administration of justice; called upon special rapporteurs, special representatives and working groups of the Commission on Human Rights to continue to give special attention to questions relating to the effective protection of human rights in the administration of justice and to provide, wherever appropriate, specific recommendations in that regard; acknowledged the important role of the regional commissions, specialized agencies and United Nations institutes in the area of human rights and crime prevention and criminal justice, and of other organizations of the United Nations system, as well as intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations; invited the Commission on Human Rights and the Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice to coordinate closely their activities relating to the administration of justice; and decided to consider the question of human rights in the administration of justice at its fifty-second session under the item entitled "Human rights questions" (resolution 50/181).

No advance documentation is expected.

Human rights and mass exoduses

The General Assembly, at its fiftieth session,[190] requested the Secretary-General to prepare and submit to the Assembly at its fifty-second session a report containing detailed information on the programmatic, institutional, administrative, financial and managerial efforts instituted to enhance the capacity of the United Nations to avert new flows of refugees and to tackle the root causes of such outflows; and decided to continue its consideration of the question at its fifty-second session (resolution 50/182).

The Commission on Human Rights considered the question at its fifty-third session, in 1997 (Commission resolution 1997/75).

Document: Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 50/182).

Human rights and terrorism

At its fiftieth session,[190] the General Assembly, *inter alia*, reiterated its unequivocal condemnation of the acts, methods and practices of terrorism as activities aimed at the destruction of human rights, fundamental freedoms and democracy, threatening the territorial integrity and security of States, destablilizing legitimately constituted Governments, undermining pluralist civil society and having adverse consequences on the economic and social development of States; called upon States to take all necessary and effective measures in accordance with international standards of human rights to prevent, combat and eliminate all acts of terrorism wherever and by whomever committed; urged the international community to enhance cooperation at regional and international levels in the fight against terrorism, with the aim of its eradication; condemned incitement of ethnic hatred, violence and terrorism; requested the Secretary-General to continue to seek the views of Member States on the possible establishment of a United Nations voluntary fund for victims of terrorism, as well as ways and means to rehabilitate the victims of terrorism and to reintegrate them into society, and to submit to the Assembly at its fifty-second session a report containing comments made by Member States on the subject; encouraged special rapporteurs, special representatives and working groups of the Commission on Human Rights, as well as treaty bodies, to pay appropriate attention, within their mandates, to the consequences of the acts, methods and practices of terrorist groups; and decided to consider the question at its fifty-second session under the item entitled "Human rights questions" (resolution 50/186).

The Commission on Human Rights considered the question at its fifty-third session, in 1997 (Commission resolution 1997/42).

Document: Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 50/186).

Respect for the right to universal freedom of travel and the vital importance of family reunification

At its fifty-first session,[191] the General Assembly once again called upon all States to guarantee the universally recognized freedom of travel to all foreign nationals legally residing in their territory; reaffirmed that all Governments, particularly those of receiving countries, must recognize the vital importance of family reunification and promote its incorporation into national legislation in order to ensure protection of the unity of families of documented migrants; called upon all States to allow, in conformity with international legislation, the free flow of financial remittances by foreign nationals residing in their territory to their relatives in the country of origin; and decided to continue its consideration of the question at its fifty-second session under the item entitled "Human rights questions" (resolution 51/89).

No advance documentation is expected.

Strengthening of the office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights/Centre for Human Rights

At the same session,[191] the General Assembly, *inter alia*, reiterated the need to ensure that all the necessary human, financial, material and personnel resources were provided from the regular budget of the United Nations without delay to the United Nations human rights programme to enable it to carry out its mandates efficiently, effectively and expeditiously; requested the Secretary-General to enhance the capability of the High Commissioner and the Centre to fulfil effectively their mandates and their ability to carry out mandated operational activities and to coordinate efficiently with other relevant departments of the Secretariat, as well as other organs, bodies and specialized agencies of the United Nations system, including on logistical and administrative questions; supported fully the Secretary-General and the High Commissioner in their efforts to strengthen the human rights activities of the United Nations, *inter alia*, through reorganization of the structure of the Centre to improve its efficiency and effectiveness; emphasized the need for full participation of the office of the High Commissioner and the Centre in all mechanisms related to the follow-up to major United Nations conferences; encouraged the High

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[191] References for the fifty-first session (agenda item 110 (b)):

(a) Reports of the Secretary-General: A/51/453 and Add.1, A/51/480, A/51/536, A/51/539, A/51/552, A/51/555, A/51/558, A/51/561 and A/51/641;
(b) Notes by the Secretary-General: A/51/201, A/51/395, A/51/457, A/51/506, A/51/542 and Add.1 and 2, and A/51/650;
(c) Report of the Third Committee: A/51/619/Add.2;
(d) Resolutions 51/89 to 51/105;
(e) Meetings of the Third Committee: A/C.3/51/SR.38-56;
(f) Plenary meeting: A/51/PV.82.

Commissioner, within his mandate as set out in Assembly resolution 48/141, to continue to play an active role in promoting and protecting human rights, including by preventing human rights violations throughout the world, and in that context requested the Secretary-General to support activities proposed by the High Commissioner; and decided to continue its consideration of the question at its fifty-second session under the item entitled "Human rights questions" (resolution 51/90).

The Commission on Human Rights considered the question at its fifty-third session, in 1997 (Commission resolution 1997/76).

No advance documentation is expected.

Effective promotion of the Declaration on the Rights of Persons Belonging to National or Ethnic, Religious and Linguistic Minorities

At its forty-seventh session, in 1992, the General Assembly adopted the Declaration on the Rights of Persons Belonging to National or Ethnic, Religious and Linguistic Minorities (resolution 47/135).

At its fifty-first session,[191] the General Assembly, *inter alia*, urged States and the international community to promote and protect the rights of persons belonging to national or ethnic, religious and linguistic minorities, as set out in the Declaration; urged States to take, as appropriate, all the necessary constitutional, legislative, administrative and other measures to promote and give effect to the principles contained in the Declaration; appealed to States to make bilateral and multilateral efforts in order to protect the rights of persons belonging to minorities; called upon the Secretary-General to make available, at the request of Governments concerned, qualified expertise on minority issues; called upon the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights to promote the implementation of the Declaration and to continue to engage in a dialogue with Governments concerned for that purpose; urged all treaty bodies to give due regard, within their mandates, to the promotion and protection of the rights of persons belonging to minorities; called upon all special representatives, special rapporteurs and working groups of the Commission on Human Rights to continue to give attention, within their mandates, to situations involving minorities; and requested the Secretary-General to report to the Assembly at its fifty-second session on the implementation of the resolution under the item entitled "Human rights questions" (resolution 51/91).

Document: Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 51/91).

Elimination of all forms of religious intolerance

At its fifty-first session,[191] the General Assembly reaffirmed that freedom of thought, conscience, religion and belief was a human right derived from the inherent dignity of the human person and guaranteed to all without discrimination; urged States to ensure that their constitutional and legal systems provided adequate and effective guarantees of freedom of thought, conscience, religion and belief, including the provision of effective remedies in cases where the right to freedom of religion or belief was violated, as well as to ensure that, in the course of their official duties, members of law enforcement bodies, civil servants, educators and other public officials respected different religions and beliefs and did not discriminate against persons professing other religions or beliefs; called upon all States to recognize, as provided in the Declaration on the Elimination of All Forms of Intolerance and of Discrimination Based on Religion or Belief, the right of all persons to worship or assemble in connection with a religion or belief and to establish and maintain places for those purposes; expressed its grave concern at any attack upon religious places, sites and shrines, and called upon all States, in accordance with their national legislation and in conformity with international human rights standards, to exert utmost efforts to ensure that such places, sites and shrines were fully respected and protected; and requested the Special Rapporteur of the Commission on Human Rights to submit an interim report to the Assembly at its fifty-second session (resolution 51/93).

Document: Note by the Secretary-General transmitting the report of the Special Rapporteur (resolution 51/93).

Strengthening of the rule of law

At its fifty-first session,[191] the General Assembly, *inter alia*, took note with interest of the proposals contained in the report of the Secretary-General for strengthening the programme of advisory services and technical assistance of the Centre for Human Rights of the Secretariat in order to comply fully with the recommendations of the World Conference on Human Rights concerning assistance to States in strengthening their institutions which uphold the rule of law; noted that the programme of advisory services and technical assistance did not have assistance funds sufficient to provide any substantial financial assistance to national projects that had a direct impact on the realization of human rights and the maintenance of the rule of law in countries that were committed to those ends but that faced economic hardship; welcomed the consultations and contacts initiated by the High Commissioner with other relevant bodies and programmes of the United Nations system aiming at the enhancement of inter-agency coordination and cooperation in providing assistance for the strengthening of the rule of law and encouraged the High Commissioner to pursue those consultations; requested the High Commissioner to accord high priority to the technical cooperation activities undertaken by the Centre with regard to the rule of law; took note with appreciation of the proposal of the High Commissioner to convene a high-level meeting of relevant United Nations agencies and programmes, in order to analyse means, modalities, financing and allocation of responsibilities for the implementation of a comprehensive United Nations programme of assistance for the rule of law; and requested the Secretary-General to submit a report to the Assembly at its fifty-second session on the results of the contacts established in accordance with the resolution, as well as on any other developments pertaining to the implementation of the above-mentioned recommendation of the World Conference on Human Rights (resolution 51/96).

At its fifty-third session, in 1997, the Commission on Human Rights considered the question of assistance to States in strengthening the rule of law (Commission resolution 1997/48).

Document: Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 51/96).

The situation of human rights in Cambodia

At its fifty-first session,[191] the General Assembly, *inter alia*, requested the Secretary-General to ensure the protection of the human rights of all people in Cambodia; endorsed the recommendations and conclusions of the Special Representative of the Secretary-General for human rights in Cambodia (A/51/453); requested the Special Representative, in collaboration with the Office in Cambodia of the Centre for Human Rights, to continue his evaluation of the extent to which the recommendations made by the Special Representative in his report, and those contained in reports of his predecessor, were followed up and implemented; welcomed the efforts made by the Government of Cambodia to promote and protect human rights, in particular in the essential area of creating a functioning system of justice, and urged that efforts continue in that area; expressed grave concern about the atrocities that continue to be committed by the Khmer Rouge and about the serious violations of human rights as detailed in the reports of the Special Representative and his predecessor; commended the ongoing efforts of the office in Cambodia of the Centre for Human Rights in supporting and assisting the Government of Cambodia, as well as non-governmental organizations and others involved in the promotion and protection of human rights in cooperation with the Government; and requested the Secretary-General to report to the Assembly at its fifty-second session on the role of the Centre in assisting the Government and people of Cambodia in the promotion and protection of human rights and on recommendations made by the Special Representative (resolution 51/98).

Document: Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 51/98).

The Commission on Human Rights considered the question at its fifty-third session, in 1997 (Commission resolution 1997/49).

Right to development

At its fifty-first session,[191] the General Assembly, *inter alia*, reaffirmed the importance of the right to development for every human person and all peoples in all countries, in particular the developing countries, as an integral part of fundamental human rights; urged States to pursue the promotion and protection of economic, social, cultural, civil and political rights and the implementation of comprehensive development programmes, integrating those rights into development activities; reiterated its commitment to implementing the results of the World Conference on Human Rights; reiterated that lasting progress towards the implementation of the right to development required effective development policies at the national level, as well as equitable economic relations and a favourable economic environment at the international level; called upon the Commission on Human Rights to continue to make proposals to the General Assembly through the Economic and Social Council on the future course of action on the question, in particular on practical measures for the implementation and enhancement of the Declaration on the Right to Development; noted the efforts made by the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights within his mandate, and encouraged him to continue the coordination of the various activities with regard to the implementation of the Declaration on the Right to Development; requested the Secretary-General to inform the Commission on Human Rights at its fifty-third session and the Assembly at its fifty-second session of the activities of the organizations, funds, programmes and specialized agencies of the United Nations system for the implementation of the Declaration on the Right to Development, as well as obstacles identified by them to the realization of the right to development; requested the Secretary-General to submit a report on the implementation of the resolution to the Assembly at its fifty-second session; and decided to consider the question at its fifty-second session under the sub-item entitled "Human rights questions, including alternative approaches for improving the effective enjoyment of human rights and fundamental freedoms" (resolution 51/99).

The Commission on Human Rights considered the question at its fifty-third session, in 1997 (Commission resolution 1996/72).

Document: Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 51/99).

Culture of peace

At its fifty-first session,[191] the General Assembly, *inter alia*, called for the promotion of a culture of peace based, *inter alia*, on the principles established in the Charter of the United Nations; welcomed with satisfaction the memorandum of understanding between the Director-General of UNESCO and the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights, signed in Paris on 19 October 1995; welcomed the establishment of the Félix-Houphouët-Boigny Peace Prize by the General Conference of UNESCO at its twenty-fifth session; and requested the Secretary-General, in coordination with the Director-General of UNESCO, to report to the Assembly at its fifty-second session on the implementation of the resolution and on the progress of educational activities within the framework of the transdisciplinary project entitled "Towards a culture of peace", including the preparation of elements for a draft provisional declaration and programme of action on a culture of peace; and decided to continue its consideration of the question at its fifty-second session (resolution 51/101).

Document: Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 51/101).

Human rights and unilateral coercive measures

At its fifty-first session,[191] the General Assembly, *inter alia*, urged all States to refrain from adopting or implementing any unilateral measure not in accordance with international law and the Charter of the United Nations, thus impeding the full realization of the rights set forth in the Universal Declaration of Human Rights and other international human rights instruments; rejected unilateral coercive measures with all their extraterritorial effects as tools for political or economic pressure against any country, in particular against developing countries; called upon Member States that had initiated such measures to commit themselves to their obligations and responsibilities arising from the international human rights instruments to which they were party by revoking such measures at the earliest time possible; urged the Commission on Human Rights to take fully into account the negative impact of unilateral coercive measures, including enactment of national laws and their extraterritorial application, in its task concerning the implementation of the right to development; requested the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights, in discharging his functions relating to the promotion, realization and protection of the right to development, to give urgent consideration to the resolution in his annual report to the Assembly; requested Member States to notify the Secretary-General about the implications and negative effects of such measures on their populations in the various aspects referred to in the resolution; requested the Secretary-General to report to the Assembly at its fifty-second session on the implementation of the resolution; and decided to examine the question, on a priority basis, at its fifty-second session under the sub-item entitled "Human rights questions, including alternative approaches for improving the effective enjoyment of human rights and fundamental freedoms" (resolution 51/103).

Document: Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 51/103).

United Nations Decade for Human Rights Education and public information activities in the field of human rights

The General Assembly considered the question of a decade for human rights education at its forty-eighth session, in 1993, under the item entitled "Human rights questions" (resolution 48/127).

At its forty-ninth session, the General Assembly proclaimed the 10-year period beginning on 1 January 1995 the United Nations Decade for Human Rights Education (1995-2004) and welcomed the Plan of Action as contained in the report of the Secretary-General (resolution 49/184). The Assembly also considered the question at its fiftieth session (resolution 50/177).

At its fifty-first session,[191] the General Assembly, *inter alia*, took note with appreciation of the report of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights on the implementation of the Plan of Action for the United Nations Decade for Human Rights Education and of the report of the Secretary-General on the development of public information activities in the field of human rights, including the World Public Information Campaign for Human Rights; welcomed the steps taken by Governments, intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations to implement the Plan of Action; appealed to Governments, in accordance with their national conditions, to accord priority to the dissemination in their relevant national and local languages of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, the International Covenants on Human Rights and other human rights instruments, human rights materials and training manuals, as well as reports of States parties under the human rights treaties, and to provide information and education in those languages on the practical ways in which national and international institutions and procedures might be utilized to ensure the effective implementation of those instruments; requested the office of the United Nations High Commissioner/Centre for Human Rights to continue to coordinate the implementation of the Plan of Action and to continue to coordinate and harmonize human rights information strategies within the United Nations system; encouraged the High Commissioner/Centre for Human Rights to continue the development of training courses and materials, as well as the dissemination of human rights information materials as a component of technical assistance projects, supplemented by electronic means wherever possible; stressed the need for close collaboration between the High Commissioner/Centre for Human Rights and the Department of Public Information in the implementation of the World Public Information Campaign for Human Rights and the Plan of Action and the need to harmonize their activities with those of other organizations such as UNESCO in the project entitled "Towards a culture of peace" and the International Committee of the Red Cross and relevant non-governmental organizations with regard to the dissemination of information on international humanitarian law; and requested the Secretary-General to bring the resolution to the attention of all members of the international community and to intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations concerned with human rights education and public information and to submit to the Assembly at its fifty-second session a comprehensive report on the implementation of the resolution for consideration under the item entitled "Human rights questions" (resolution 51/104).

At its fifty-third session, in 1997, the Commission on Human Rights considered the development of public information activities in the field of human rights, including the World Public Information Campaign for Human Rights (Commission resolution 1997/41).

Document: Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 51/104).

Strengthening of United Nations action in the field of human rights through the promotion of international cooperation and the importance of non-selectivity, impartiality and objectivity

At its fifty-first session,[191] the General Assembly, *inter alia*, called upon all Member States to base their activities for the promotion and protection of human rights on the Charter of the United Nations, the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights, the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights and other relevant international instruments and to refrain from activities that were inconsistent with that international framework; reaffirmed that the promotion, protection and full realization of all human rights and fundamental freedoms, should be guided by the principles of non-selectivity, impartiality and objectivity and should not be used for political ends; requested all human rights bodies within the United Nations system, as well as the special rapporteurs and representatives, independent experts and working groups, to take duly into account the contents of the resolution in carrying out their mandates; invited Member States to consider adopting the measures that they might deem appropriate to achieve further progress in international cooperation in promoting and encouraging respect for human rights and fundamental freedoms; and decided to consider the matter at its fifty-second session under the item entitled "Human rights questions" (resolution 51/105).

No advance documentation is expected.

(c) Human rights situations and reports of special rapporteurs and representatives

The situation of human rights in Iraq

At its forty-seventh session, in 1991, the Commission on Human Rights requested its Chairman to appoint a Special Rapporteur to make a thorough study of the violations of human rights committed by the Government of Iraq and to submit an interim report thereon to the General Assembly at its forty-sixth session and a report to the Commission at its forty-eighth session (Commission resolution 1991/74). The mandate of the Special Rapporteur has been renewed annually since then.

At its fifty-first session,[192] the General Assembly took note with appreciation of the interim report on the situation of human rights in Iraq submitted by the Special Rapporteur of the Commission on Human Rights and the observations, conclusions and recommendations contained therein (A/51/496 and Add.1); expressed its strong condemnation of the massive and extremely grave violations of human rights for which the Government of Iraq was responsible, resulting in an all-pervasive order of repression and oppression which was sustained by broad-based discrimination and widespread terror; requested the Secretary-General to provide the Special Rapporteur with all necessary assistance in carrying out his mandate and to approve the allocation of sufficient human and material resources for the sending of human rights monitors to such locations as would facilitate improved information flow and assessment and help in the independent verification of reports on the situation of human rights in Iraq; and decided to continue its consideration of the situation of human rights in Iraq during its fifty-second session under the item entitled "Human rights questions", in the light of additional elements provided by the Commission and the Economic and Social Council (resolution 51/106).

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[192] References for the fifty-first session (agenda item 110 (c)):

(a) Reports of the Secretary-General: A/51/556, A/51/557 and A/51/660;

(b) Notes by the Secretary-General: A/51/459, A/51/460, A/51/466, A/51/478, A/51/479 and Add.1, A/51/481, A/51/483 and Add.1 and 2, A/51/490, A/51/496 and Add.1, A/51/507, A/51/538 and Add.1, A/51/651-S/1996/902, A/51/652-S/1996/903, A/51/657, A/51/663-S/1996/927, A/51/665-S/1996/931 and A/51/942;

(c) Report of the Third Committee: A/51/619/Add.3 and Add.3/Corr.1;

(d) Resolutions 51/106 to 51/117 and decisions 51/421 and 51/422;

(e) Meetings of the Third Committee: A/C.3/51/SR.38-56.

(f) Plenary meeting: A/51/PV.82.

At its fifty-third session, in 1997, the Commission on Human Rights decided to extend for a further year the mandate of the Special Rapporteur and requested him to submit an interim report on human rights in Iraq to the General Assembly at its fifty-second session; and requested the Secretary-General to continue to give all necessary assistance to the Special Rapporteur to enable him to discharge his mandate fully and to approve the allocation of sufficient human and material resources for the sending of human rights monitors to such locations as would facilitate improved information on the situation of human rights in Iraq (Commission resolution 1997/60).

Document: Note by the Secretary-General transmitting the report of the Special Rapporteur (Commission resolution 1997/60).

The situation of human rights in the Islamic Republic of Iran

At its fortieth session, in 1984, the Commission on Human Rights requested the Chairman to appoint a Special Representative of the Commission whose mandate would be to establish contacts with the Government of the Islamic Republic of Iran and to make a thorough study of the human rights situation in that country and to submit conclusions and appropriate suggestions to the Commission at its forty-first session (Commission resolution 1984/54). The mandate of the Special Representative has been renewed annually since then.

At its fifty-first session,[192] the General Assembly took note of the interim report of the Special Representative (A/51/479 and Add.1); expressed its concern at the continuing violations of human rights in the Islamic Republic of Iran; requested the Secretary-General to give all necessary assistance to the Special Representative; and decided to continue the examination of the situation of human rights in the Islamic Republic of Iran, including the situation of minority groups such as the Baha'is, during its fifty-second session under the item entitled "Human rights questions" (resolution 51/107).

At its fifty-third session, in 1997, the Commission on Human Rights welcomed the report of the Special Representative (E/CN.4/1997/63); decided to extend the mandate of the Special Representative, as contained in Commission resolution 1984/54, for a further year; requested the Secretary-General to continue to give all necessary assistance to the Special Representative; and requested the Special Representative to submit an interim report to the General Assembly at its fifty-second session on the situation of human rights in the Islamic Republic of Iran, including the situation of minority groups such as the Baha'is (Commission resolution 1997/54).

Document: Note by the Secretary-General transmitting the report of the Special Representative (Commission resolution 1997/54).

The situation of human rights in Afghanistan

Upon the recommendation of the Commission on Human Rights, the Economic and Social Council, at its first regular session of 1984, requested the Chairman of the Commission to appoint a Special Rapporteur with the mandate to examine the human rights situation in Afghanistan, with a view to formulating proposals that could contribute to ensuring full protection of the human rights of all residents of the country before, during and after the withdrawal of all foreign forces; and requested the Special Rapporteur to submit a comprehensive report to the Commission at its forty-first session (resolution 1984/37). Since then the mandate of the Special Rapporteur has been renewed annually with a request to report to the General Assembly and to the Commission.

At its fifty-first session,[192] the General Assembly took note with appreciation of the interim report of the Special Rapporteur (A/51/481, annex) and of the conclusions and recommendations contained therein; requested the Secretary-General to give all necessary assistance to the Special Rapporteur; and decided to keep the situation of human rights in Afghanistan under consideration at its fifty-second session, in the light of additional elements provided by the Commission on Human Rights and the Economic and Social Council (resolution 51/108).

At its fifty-third session, in 1997, the Commission on Human Rights decided to extend the mandate of the Special Rapporteur on the situation of human rights in Afghanistan for one year; and requested the Special Rapporteur to consider submitting a report to the General Assembly at its fifty-second session (Commission resolution 1997/65).

Document: Note by the Secretary-General transmitting the report of the Special Rapporteur (Commission resolution 1997/65).

The situation of human rights in Nigeria

The General Assembly began consideration of the situation of human rights in Nigeria at its fiftieth session. At that session, the Assembly invited the Commission on Human Rights at its fifty-second session to give urgent attention to the situation of human rights in Nigeria; and requested the Secretary-General to undertake discussions with the Government of Nigeria and to report on progress in the implementation of the resolution and on the possibilities for the international community to offer practical assistance to Nigeria in achieving the restoration of democratic rule (resolution 50/199).

At its fifty-first session,[192] the General Assembly urged the Government of Nigeria to cooperate fully with the Special Rapporteur of the Commission on Human Rights on the independence of judges and lawyers, and the Special Rapporteur of the Commission on Human Rights on extrajudicial, summary or arbitrary executions during the joint investigative mission to Nigeria mandated by the Commission on Human Rights and with the relevant mechanisms of the Commission; requested the Secretary-General in the discharge of his good offices mandate and in cooperation with the Commonwealth to continue to undertake further discussion with the Government of Nigeria and to report on progress in the implementation of the resolution and on the possibilities for the international community to offer practical assistance to Nigeria to achieve the restoration of democratic rule and the full enjoyment of human rights in Nigeria; and decided to consider the question at its fifty-second session under the item entitled "Human rights questions" (resolution 51/109).

At its fifty-third session, in 1997, the Commission on Human Rights decided to invite its Chairman to appoint a special rapporteur on the situation of human rights in Nigeria, with a mandate to establish direct contacts with the authorities and the people of Nigeria, and requested the Special Rapporteur to report to the General Assembly at its fifty-second session, on the basis of any information which might be gathered; and requested the Secretary-General, in the discharge of his good offices mandate and in cooperation with the Commonwealth, to continue further discussions with the Government of Nigeria and to report on progress in the implementation of the resolution and possibilities for the international community to lend practical assistance to Nigeria in achieving the restoration of democratic rule and the full enjoyment of human rights and fundamental freedoms (Commission resolution 1997/53).

Documents:

(a) Note by the Secretary-General transmitting the report of the Special Rapporteur (Commission resolution 1997/53);

(b) Report of the Secretary-General (General Assembly resolution 51/109).

The situation of human rights in Haiti

At its fifty-first session,[192] the General Assembly welcomed the satisfactory evolution of the political process in Haiti; took note of the report of the independent expert of the Commission on Human Rights on the situation of human rights in Haiti (E/CN.4/1996/94) and the recommendations contained therein; welcomed the establishment of the programme of technical cooperation prepared by the Centre for Human Rights aimed at strengthening the institutional capacity in the field of human rights, and requested the Secretary-General to submit a report on the implementation of the programme to the Assembly at its fifty-second session; and decided to continue its consideration of the situation of human rights and fundamental freedoms in Haiti at its fifty-second session (resolution 51/110).

At its fifty-third session, in 1997, the Commission on Human Rights requested the General Assembly to study the possibility of extending the mandate of the International Civilian Mission to Haiti, which expires on 31 July 1997; invited the independent expert to inform the Assembly at its fifty-second session about the development of the human rights situation in Haiti; and invited the Special Rapporteur on violence against women to consider favourably the invitation by the Government of Haiti to visit the country (Commission resolution 1997/52).

Documents:

(a) Report of the Secretary-General on the programme of technical cooperation prepared by the Centre for Human Rights aimed at strengthening institutional capacity in the field of human rights in Haiti (resolution 51/110);

(b) Note by the Secretary-General transmitting the report of the independent expert (Commission resolution 1997/52).

Situation of human rights in Kosovo

At its fifty-first session,[192] the General Assembly condemned all violations of human rights in Kosovo, in particular repression of the ethnic Albanian population and discrimination against them, as well as all acts of violence in Kosovo; demanded that the authorities of the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia (Serbia and Montenegro) take all necessary measures to bring to an immediate end all human rights violations against ethnic Albanians in Kosovo, release all political prisoners and cease the persecution of political leaders and members of local human rights organizations, allow the establishment of genuine democratic institutions in Kosovo, allow the reopening of educational, cultural and scientific institutions of the ethnic Albanians and pursue constructive dialogue with the representatives of ethnic Albanians of Kosovo; urged the authorities of the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia (Serbia and Montenegro) to allow the immediate unconditional return of the long-term mission of the Organization for Security and Cooperation in Europe to Kosovo, called for in Security Council resolution 855 (1993); encouraged the Secretary-General to pursue his humanitarian efforts in the former Yugoslavia, in liaison with the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees, the United Nations Children's Fund and other appropriate humanitarian organizations, with a view to taking urgent practical steps to tackle the critical needs of the people in Kosovo and decided to continue examination of the human rights situation in Kosovo at its fifty-second session under the item entitled "Human rights questions" (resolution 51/111).

Document: Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 51/111).

The situation in the Sudan

At its forty-seventh session, in 1992, the General Assembly recommended that the serious human rights situation in the Sudan be monitored, and invited the Commission on Human Rights at its forty-ninth session to give urgent attention to the situation of human rights in the Sudan; and decided to continue its consideration of the question at its forty-eighth session (resolution 47/142).

At its forty-ninth session, in 1993, the Commission on Human Rights requested its Chairman to appoint a Special Rapporteur to establish direct contact with the Government and with the people of the Sudan and to investigate and report to the Commission at its fiftieth session and to the General Assembly at its forty-eighth session (Commission resolution 1993/60).

At its fifty-first session,[192] the General Assembly, welcoming the fourth interim report of the Special Rapporteur on the situation of human rights in the Sudan (A/51/490, annex), recommended the continued monitoring of the serious human rights situation in the Sudan and invited the Commission on Human Rights to give urgent attention to the question at its fifty-third session; requested the Secretary-General to continue to provide the Special Rapporteur with all necessary assistance in the discharge of his mandate; and decided to continue its consideration of the question at its fifty-second session (resolution 51/112).

At its fifty-third session, in 1997, the Commission on Human Rights decided to extend the mandate of the Special Rapporteur on the situation of human rights in the Sudan for an additional year; requested the Secretary-General to give the Special Rapporteur all necessary assistance, from within existing resources, in the discharge of his mandate; recommended that priority be given to the placement of human rights field officers to monitor the situation of human rights in the locations, under the modalities and with the objectives suggested by the Special Rapporteur; and requested the Special Rapporteur to report his findings and recommendations to the General Assembly at its fifty-second session (Commission resolution 1997/59).

Document: Note by the Secretary-General transmitting the report of the Special Rapporteur (Commission resolution 1997/59).

The situation of human rights in Cuba

At its forty-seventh session, in 1991, the Commission on Human Rights requested the Secretary-General to appoint a special representative to maintain direct contact with the Government and citizens of Cuba; and requested the Special Representative to report the results of his endeavours to the Commission at its forty-eighth session (Commission resolution 1991/68). The Economic and Social Council endorsed that resolution in its decision 1991/252.

At its forty-eighth session, the Commission on Human Rights requested its Chairman to designate the Special Representative of the Secretary-General as its Special Rapporteur to review the situation of human rights in Cuba (Commission resolution 1992/61). The Economic and Social Council endorsed that resolution in its decision 1992/236. Subsequently, Mr. Carl-Johan Groth was appointed Special Rapporteur. The mandate of the Special Rapporteur has been renewed annually since then.

At its fifty-first session,[192] the General Assembly expressed its full support for the work of the Special Rapporteur; regretted profoundly the numerous violations of human rights and fundamental freedoms in Cuba, as described in the report of the Special Rapporteur to the Commission on Human Rights (E/CN.4/1996/60) and in his interim report (A/51/460, annex); called upon the Government of Cuba to carry out the recommendations in the interim report of the Special Rapporteur; and decided to continue its consideration of the question at its fifty-second session (resolution 51/113).

At its fifty-third session, in 1997, the Commission on Human Rights extended the mandate of the Special Rapporteur on the situation of human rights in Cuba for one year; and requested him to maintain direct contacts with the Government and citizens of Cuba as specified in past resolutions of the Commission, and to submit an interim report to the General Assembly at its fifty-second session (Commission resolution 1997/62).

Document: Note by the Secretary-General transmitting the interim report of the Special Rapporteur (Commission resolution 1997/62).

The situation of human rights in Rwanda

At its third special session, in 1994, the Commission on Human Rights requested its Chairman to appoint a Special Rapporteur, for an initial period of one year, to investigate at first hand the human rights situation in Rwanda and to receive relevant, credible information on the human rights there; and requested the Special Rapporteur to visit Rwanda forthwith and to report on an urgent basis to the members of the

Commission on the situation of human rights in the country, including his recommendations for bringing violations and abuses to an end and preventing future violations and abuses (Commission resolution S-3/1).

At its fifty-first session,[192] in 1996, the General Assembly welcomed the report of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights on the Human Rights Field Operation in Rwanda (A/51/478, annex) and the report of the Special Rapporteur of the Commission on Human Rights (A/51/657, annex); called upon all States to respond to the appeal of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights and contribute urgently to the costs of the Human Rights Field Operation in Rwanda and to work for lasting solutions to its financing problems, including through the regular budget of the United Nations; and requested the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights to report on the activities of the Human Rights Field Operation in Rwanda to the Assembly at its fifty-second session (resolution 51/114).

At its fifty-third session, in 1997, the Commission on Human Rights took note of the reports of the Special Rapporteur on the situation of human rights in Rwanda and the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights on the activities of the Human Rights Field Operation in Rwanda; expressed its appreciation for the work the Special Rapporteur had carried out in the past three years in the fulfilment of his mandate; requested its Chairman to appoint a special representative with the mandate to make recommendations on how to improve the human rights situation in Rwanda; requested the Special Representative to report to the General Assembly at its fifty-second session; and requested the High Commissioner for Human Rights to continue to report regularly on the activities and findings of the Human Rights Field Operation in Rwanda and to make those reports available to the General Assembly (Commission resolution 1997/66).

Documents: Notes by the Secretary-General transmitting:

(a) Report of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights on the activities of the Human Rights Field Operation in Rwanda (resolution 51/114);

(b) Report of the Special Rapporteur (Commission resolution 1997/66).

Rape and abuse of women in the areas of armed conflict in the former Yugoslavia

At its fifty-first session,[192] the General Assembly strongly condemned the abhorrent practice of rape and abuse of women and children in the areas of armed conflict in the former Yugoslavia, which constitutes a war crime; expressed its outrage that the deliberate and systematic practice of rape had been used as a weapon of war and an instrument of ethnic cleansing against women and children in Bosnia and Herzegovina; reminded all States of their obligation to cooperate with the International Tribunal for the Prosecution of Persons Responsible for Serious Violations of International Humanitarian Law Committed in the Territory of the Former Yugoslavia since 1991 in the investigation and prosecution of persons accused of using rape as a weapon of war; urged all States and relevant organizations to continue to give serious consideration to the recommendations in the reports of the Special Rapporteur of the Commission on Human Rights on the situation of human rights in the former Yugoslavia, in particular the recommendation concerning provision for the continuation of necessary medical and psychological care to victims of rape within the framework of programmes to rehabilitate women and children traumatized by war, as well as the provision of protection, counselling and support to victims and witnesses; demanded that the parties cooperate fully with the International Committee of the Red Cross, the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights, the Special Rapporteur of the Commission on Human Rights and her staff, as well as other mechanisms of the Commission on Human Rights, the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees, the monitoring and other missions of the European Union and the Organization for Security and Cooperation in Europe, including by providing full access; encouraged the Special Rapporteur to continue to pay particular attention to the question, particularly in Bosnia and Herzegovina; and requested the Secretary-General to submit a report to the Assembly at its fifty-second session on the implementation of the resolution (resolution 51/115).

Document: Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 51/115).

The situation of human rights in the territory of the former Yugoslavia

At its substantive session of 1992, the Economic and Social Council endorsed resolution 1992/S-1/1, adopted by the Commission on Human Rights at its first special session, in which it requested its Chairman to appoint a Special Rapporteur to investigate first-hand the human rights situation in the territory of the former Yugoslavia, in particular within Bosnia and Herzegovina, and requested the Special Rapporteur to report on an urgent basis to the members of the Commission and to the General Assembly at its forty-seventh session (Council decision 1992/305). The mandate of the Special Rapporteur has been renewed annually since then.

At its fifty-first session,[192] the General Assembly expressed its serious concern about continuing human rights violations within Bosnia and Herzegovina and the delays in fully implementing the human rights provisions of the Peace Agreement; condemned in the strongest terms the continued forcible expulsion of individuals from their homes in Bosnia and Herzegovina and the practice of destroying the homes of those previously forcibly expelled, and called for the immediate arrest and punishment of individuals engaged in those actions; called upon the participants in the Peace Implementation Meeting held in London in December 1996 to ensure that the promotion of human rights, including the fulfilment of the respective human rights obligations by the parties to the Peace Agreement, as well as the strengthening of national institutions, would be a central element in the new civilian structure implementing the Peace Agreement; called upon the Government of the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia (Serbia and Montenegro) to undertake greater efforts to adhere to democratic norms, especially in regard to the protection of free and independent media, and full respect for human rights and fundamental freedoms; strongly urged the Government of the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia (Serbia and Montenegro) to revoke all discriminatory legislation and to apply all other legislation without discrimination; urgently demanded that the authorities of the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia (Serbia and Montenegro) take immediate action to put an end to the repression of, and to prevent violence against, non-Serb populations in Kosovo, including acts of harassment, beatings, torture, warrantless searches, arbitrary detention and unfair trials, and also to respect the rights of minority groups in the Sandjak region and in Vojvodina; called upon the Government of the Republic of Croatia to cooperate fully with the United Nations Transitional Administration for Eastern Slavonia, Baranja and Western Sirmium to assure that the reintegration of Eastern Slavonia occurs peacefully and with respect for the human rights of all residents and returning displaced persons and refugees; called upon the Government of the Republic of Croatia to allow the expeditious return of all refugees and displaced persons and to use all available means to secure their safety and human rights; strongly condemned the continuing refusal of the authorities of the Republika Srpska, the Government of the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia (Serbia and Montenegro), certain other elements within the Federation of Bosnia and Herzegovina and to some extent the Government of the Republic of Croatia to arrest and surrender indicted war criminals known to be present in their territories, as they had agreed to do under the Peace Agreement; and decided to continue its examination of the question at its fifty-second session under the item entitled "Human rights questions" (resolution 51/116).

At its fifty-third session, in 1997, the Commission on Human Rights stressed the crucial role that human rights questions played in the success of the Peace Agreement, and underlined the obligations of the parties under the Framework Agreement to secure to all persons within their jurisdiction the highest level of international norms and standards of human rights and fundamental freedoms; commended the Special Rapporteur of the Commission on Human Rights and the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights for their efforts; called upon the Governments and authorities in Bosnia and Herzegovina, the Republic of Croatia and the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia (Serbia and Montenegro) to continue to cooperate with and support the work of the Special Rapporteur; expressed its serious concern about continuing human rights violations within the countries of the mandate and the delays in fully implementing the human rights provisions of the Peace Agreement; called upon the countries of the mandate, as well as the authorities of the Federation of Bosnia and Herzegovina and the Republika Srpska to cooperate effectively with the International Tribunal for the Prosecution of Persons Responsible for Serious Violations of International Humanitarian Law Committed in the Territory of the Former Yugoslavia since

1991 (the Tribunal); decided to extend for one year the mandate of the Special Rapporteur as revised in the resolution, and requested that she continue her vital efforts; urged the Secretary-General, from within existing resources, to make all necessary resources available for the Special Rapporteur to carry out her mandate successfully and, in particular, to provide her with adequate staff based in the territories covered by her mandate to ensure effective continuous monitoring of the human rights situation there; and requested the Secretary-General to continue to make the Special Rapporteur's reports available to the Security Council and the Organization for Security and Cooperation in Europe (Commission resolution 1997/57).

Documents: Notes by the Secretary-General transmitting the periodic reports of the Special Rapporteur (resolution 51/116 and Commission resolution 1997/57).

The situation of human rights in Myanmar

At its forty-eighth session, in 1992, the Commission on Human Rights decided to nominate a Special Rapporteur to establish direct contacts with the Government and with the people of Myanmar, including political leaders deprived of their liberty, their families and lawyers, with a view to examining the situation of human rights in Myanmar and following any progress made towards the transfer of power to a civilian government and the drafting of a new constitution, the lifting of restrictions on personal freedoms and the restoration of human rights in Myanmar, and to report to the General Assembly at its forty-seventh session and to the Commission on Human Rights at its forty-ninth session (Commission resolution 1992/58). The mandate of the Special Rapporteur has been renewed annually since then.

At its fifty-first session,[192] the General Assembly expressed its appreciation to the Special Rapporteur of the Commission on Human Rights on the situation of human rights in Myanmar for his interim report (A/51/466); and requested the Secretary-General to continue his discussions with the Government of Myanmar in order to assist in the implementation of the resolution and its efforts for national reconciliation and to report to the Assembly at its fifty-second session; and decided to continue its consideration of the question at its fifty-second session (resolution 51/117).

At its fifty-third session, in 1997, the Commission on Human Rights decided to extend for a further year the mandate of the Special Rapporteur on the situation of human rights in Myanmar to establish or continue direct contacts with the Government and people of Myanmar, including political leaders deprived of their liberty, their families and their lawyers; requested the Secretary-General to continue to give all necessary assistance to the Special Rapporteur to enable him to discharge his mandate fully; and requested the Special Rapporteur to submit an interim report to the General Assembly at its fifty-second session (Commission resolution 1997/64).

Documents:

(a) Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 51/117);

(b) Note by the Secretary-General transmitting the report of the Special Rapporteur (Commission resolution 1997/64).

The situation of human rights in Burundi

At its fifty-first session, in 1995, the Commission on Human Rights called upon its Chairman to appoint a special rapporteur with the task of drawing up a report on the situation of human rights in Burundi for submission to the Commission at its fifty-second session; and requested the Secretary-General to provide the Special Rapporteur with all the assistance needed to carry out the mandate (Commission resolution 1995/90).

At its fifty-third session, the Commission on Human Rights took note of the interim report of the Special Rapporteur on the situation of human rights in Burundi (A/51/459, annex) and his second report and the addendum thereto (E/CN.4/1997/12 and Corr.1 and Add.1); decided to extend the mandate of the Special

Rapporteur for an additional year; and requested him to submit an interim report on human rights in Burundi to the General Assembly at its fifty-second session (Commission resolution 1997/77).

Document: Note by the Secretary-General transmitting the report of the Special Rapporteur (Commission resolution 1997/77).

The situation of human rights in southern Lebanon and West Bekaa

At its fifty-third session, in 1997, the Commission on Human Rights called upon Israel to put an immediate end to practices such as air raids and the use of prohibited weapons such as fragmentation bombs, and to implement Security Council resolutions 425 (1978) and 509 (1982), requiring Israel's immediate, total and unconditional withdrawal from all Lebanese territories and respect for the sovereignty, independence and territorial integrity of Lebanon; also called upon the Government of Israel, the occupying Power of territories in southern Lebanon and West Bekaa, to comply with the Geneva Conventions of 1949, in particular the Geneva Convention relative to the Protection of Civilian Persons in Time of War; further called upon the Government of Israel, the occupying Power of territories in southern Lebanon and West Bekaa, to release immediately all the Lebanese who had been abducted and imprisoned and other persons detained in prisons and detention centres in the occupied territories in Lebanon in violation of all the Geneva Conventions and international law; and requested the Secretary-General: (a) to bring the resolution to the attention of the Government of Israel and to invite it to provide information concerning the extent of its implementation thereof, and (b) to report to the General Assembly at its fifty-second session on the results of his efforts in that regard (Commission resolution 1997/55).

Document: Report of the Secretary-General (Commission resolution 1997/55).

The situation of human rights in the Democratic Republic of the Congo[193]

At its fiftieth session, in 1994, the Commission on Human Rights invited its Chairman to appoint a special rapporteur mandated to establish direct contact with the authorities and the people of the Democratic Republic of the Congo, and to gather information on the situation of human rights in the Democratic Republic of the Congo, including information supplied by non-governmental organizations. This mandate was renewed by Commission on Human Rights resolutions 1995/69 and 1996/77.

At its fifty-third session, the Commission on Human Rights welcomed the reports of the Special Rapporteur on the situation of human rights in the Democratic Republic of the Congo (E/CN.4/1997/6 and Add.1 and 2); decided to extend his mandate for a further year; and requested the Special Rapporteur to submit an interim report to the General Assembly at its fifty-second session (Commission resolution 1997/58).

Document: Note by the Secretary-General transmitting the report of the Special Rapporteur (Commission resolution 1997/58).

The situation of human rights in the eastern region of the Democratic Republic of the Congo[193]

At its fifty-third session, in 1997, the Commission on Human Rights expressed its concern at the armed conflict in the eastern region of the Democratic Republic of the Congo, and at the high number of civilian casualties, as well as at the widespread lack of respect for human rights and international humanitarian law by all parties; called upon the Government of the Democratic Republic of the Congo and all other parties to accept with immediate effect investigations by the joint mission appointed by the Commission into allegations of massacres and other issues affecting human rights and to ensure the security of the members of the joint mission and their free access to all areas they wished to visit; and decided to request the Special Rapporteurs on the situation of human rights in the Democratic Republic of the Congo and on extrajudicial, summary or arbitrary executions and a member of the Working Group on Enforced or Involuntary Disappearances to carry out a joint mission to investigate allegations of massacres and other issues affecting human rights which arose from the situation that had prevailed in the eastern region of the Democratic Republic of the Congo since September 1996 and to report to the General Assembly by 30 June 1997 (see A/51/942) (Commission resolution 1997/58).

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[193] By a communication dated 20 May 1997, the Secretariat was informed by the Member State known formerly as "Zaire" that the name of the State had been changed on 17 May to "Democratic Republic of the Congo".

Document: Note by the Secretary-General transmitting the report of the Joint Investigative Mission in the eastern region of the Democratic Republic of the Congo (Commission resolution 1997/58).

Internally displaced persons

At its substantive session of 1995, the Economic and Social Council, taking note of Commission on Human Rights resolution 1995/57, approved the Commission's decision to extend for a further three years the mandate of the representative of the Secretary-General on internally displaced persons, and also approved the Commission's request to the representative to continue to submit annual reports on his activities to the Commission on Human Rights and the General Assembly and the Commission's request to the Secretary-General to provide, within existing resources, all the necessary human and financial assistance to his representative to fulfil his mandate effectively (Economic and Social Council decision 1995/273).

At its fifty-third session, in 1997, the Commission on Human Rights requested the Secretary-General to provide his representative, from within existing resources, with all necessary assistance to carry out his mandate effectively, and encouraged the representative of the Secretary-General to continue to seek the contribution of local, national and regional institutions (Commission resolution 1997/39).

Document: Note by the Secretary-General transmitting the report of the representative of the Secretary-General (Commission resolution 1997/39).

(d) Comprehensive implementation of and follow-up to the Vienna Declaration and Programme of Action[1]

The World Conference on Human Rights, which was held at Vienna from 14 to 25 June 1993, adopted the Vienna Declaration and Programme of Action (A/CONF.157/24 (Part I), chap. III).

At its forty-eighth session, the General Assembly endorsed the Vienna Declaration and Programme of Action and requested the Secretary-General to report annually to the Assembly on the measures taken and the progress achieved in the implementation of the recommendations of the Conference (resolution 48/121). At the same session, the Assembly created the post of United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights (resolution 48/141). The Assembly also considered the question at its forty-ninth and fiftieth sessions (resolutions 49/208 and 50/201).

At its fifty-first session,[194] the General Assembly, *inter alia*, requested the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights, the General Assembly and the Commission on Human Rights and other organs and bodies of the United Nations system related to human rights to take further action with a view to the full implementation of all the recommendations of the World Conference on Human Rights; took note of the intention of the High Commissioner to invite all States and all organs and agencies of the

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[194] References for the fifty-first session (agenda item 110 (d)):
(a) Report of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights: Supplement No. 36 (A/51/36/Rev.1);
(b) Report of the Third Committee: A/51/619/Add.4;
(c) Resolution 51/118 and decision 51/423;
(d) Meetings of the Third Committee: A/C.3/51/SR.38-49, 52 and 54;
(e) Plenary meeting: A/51/PV.82.

United Nations system related to human rights to carry out a thorough evaluation of the implementation of the Vienna Declaration and Programme of Action, as part of the 1998 five-year review foreseen in part II, paragraph 100, of the Vienna Declaration and Programme of Action; requested the High Commissioner to continue to report on the measures taken and the progress achieved in the comprehensive implementation of the Vienna Declaration and Programme of Action; and decided to consider the question at its fifty-second session under the sub-item entitled "Comprehensive implementation of and follow-up to the Vienna Declaration and Programme of Action" (resolution 51/118).

The Commission on Human Rights considered the question at its fifty-third session, in 1997 (Commission resolution 1997/69).

Document: Report of the Secretary-General on the implementation of the recommendations of the World Conference on Human Rights (resolution 48/121).

(e) Report of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights

At its forty-eighth session, the General Assembly decided to create the post of United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights and requested the High Commissioner to report annually on his/her activities, in accordance with his/her mandate, to the Commission on Human Rights and, through the Economic and Social Council, to the Assembly (resolution 48/141).

At its fiftieth session, the General Assembly decided to include in the agenda of its fiftieth session, as sub-item (e) of item 112, the following: "Report of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights" (see A/50/PV.41). At the same session, the Assembly, on the recommendation of the Third Committee in its consideration of the item entitled "Report of the Economic and Social Council", decided to include in the provisional agenda of its fifty-first session and subsequent sessions a sub-item entitled "Report of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights" under the item entitled "Human rights questions" (decision 50/464).

At its fifty-first session,[195] the General Assembly encouraged the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights to continue his activities in discharging his responsibilities under resolution 48/141; expressed its appreciation for the constructive manner in which the High Commissioner was carrying out his functions; and decided to consider the question at its fifty-second session under the sub-item entitled "Report of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights" (resolution 51/119).

At its fifty-third session, in 1997, the Commission on Human Rights took note with appreciation of the report of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights entitled "Building a partnership for human rights" (E/CN.4/1997/98 and Add.1); and expressed its satisfaction at the constructive manner in which the High Commissioner had carried out his functions (Commission resolution 1997/68).

At its resumed fifty-first session, in June 1997,[195] the General Assembly approved the appointment by the Secretary-General of Mrs. Mary Robinson (Ireland) as United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights for a four-year term (decision 51/322).

Document: Report of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights, Supplement No. 36 (A/51/36).

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[195] References for the fifty-first session (agenda item 110 (e)):
- (a) Report of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights: Supplement No. 36 (A/51/36/Rev.1);
- (b) Note by the Secretary-General: A/51/924 and Add.1;
- (c) Report of the Third Committee: A/51/619/Add.5;
- (d) Resolution 51/119 and decision 51/322;
- (e) Meetings of the Third Committee: A/C.3/51/SR.38-53;
- (f) Plenary meetings: A/51/PV.82 and 102.

115. Financial reports and audited financial statements, and reports of the Board of Auditors[5]

(a) United Nations peacekeeping operations

At its forty-ninth session, in 1994, the General Assembly, *inter alia*, endorsed the recommendations of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions contained in paragraph 30 of its report (A/49/664) relating to financial periods for each peacekeeping operation; and decided in that regard that the financial period for each peacekeeping operation should be from 1 July to 30 June, and requested the Secretary-General to submit the necessary draft amendments to the Financial Regulations of the United Nations for approval by the Assembly at its resumed forty-ninth session (resolution 49/233 A, sect. I).

At its fiftieth session,[196] under the item entitled "Administrative and budgetary aspects of the financing of the United Nations peacekeeping operations: (a) Financing of the United Nations peacekeeping operations", the General Assembly, having considered the report of the Secretary-General on the draft amendments to the Financial Regulations to change the budget cycle of peacekeeping operations, decided to amend financial regulations 2.1 and 11.4 to read as follows:

> "*Regulation 2.1*: The financial period shall consist of two consecutive calendar years, the first of which shall be an even year, except for peacekeeping operations with special accounts, whose financial periods shall be one year from 1 July to 30 June."
>
> "*Regulation 11.4*: The accounts for the financial period, except those for peacekeeping operations with special accounts, shall be submitted by the Secretary-General to the Board of Auditors no later than 31 March following the end of the financial period. The annual accounts for peacekeeping operations with special accounts shall be submitted by the Secretary-General to the Board of Auditors no later than 30 September each year." (decision 50/472)

Document: Financial reports of the United Nations, Supplement No. 5 (A/52/5), vol. II, United Nations peacekeeping operations.

(b) United Nations Institute for Training and Research

(c) Voluntary funds administered by the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees

The Board of Auditors (see also item 17 (c)) transmits to the General Assembly the audited financial statements for the previous financial period of the various accounts of the United Nations and other programmes for which the Board has audit responsibilities. Under the provisions of article XII of the Financial Regulations of the United Nations and the annex thereto, the Board submits reports to the Assembly on the results of its audits and issues opinions as to whether the financial statements properly reflect the recorded transactions and whether these transactions were in accordance with the Financial Regulations and legislative authority and present fairly the financial position as at the end of the financial period of each of the activities reported on. The reports of the Board are commented upon by the Advisory Committee, which also submits a report thereon to the Assembly.

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[196] References for the fiftieth session (agenda item 138 (a)):
- (a) Report of the Secretary-General: A/50/787;
- (b) Report of the Fifth Committee: A/50/850;
- (c) Decision 50/472;
- (d) Meetings of the Fifth Committee: A/C.5/50/SR.32 and 44;
- (e) Plenary meeting: A/50/PV.100.

At its fifty-first session,[197] the General Assembly accepted the financial reports and audited financial statements and the audit opinions and reports of the Board of Auditors for the period ended 31 December 1995 regarding the United Nations, including United Nations peacekeeping operations, the International Trade Centre, the United Nations University, UNDP, UNICEF, UNRWA, UNITAR, the voluntary funds administered by the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees, UNEP, UNFPA, the United Nations Habitat and Human Settlements Foundation, the Fund of the United Nations International Drug Control Programme and the United Nations Office for Project Services and approved the recommendations and conclusions of the Board and the comments thereon contained in the report of ACABQ; noted with serious concern that the Board had qualified its audit opinion on the financial statements of some funds and programmes and requested the Secretary-General and their executive heads to rectify the situation; requested the Board to indicate more clearly in its future reports those recommendations which had not been fully implemented and to point out incidences of malpractice and violations of rules and regulations; also requested the Board to submit to the Assembly at its fifty-second session proposals for improving the implementation, by the Secretary-General and the executive heads of funds and programmes, of the Board's recommendations, as approved by the Assembly, and for possible changes in reporting on the progress of such implementation; noted with deep concern the incidents of fraud and presumed fraud reported by the Board; requested the Secretary-General and the executive heads of the organizations concerned to take the disciplinary measures necessary in cases of proven fraud and to enhance the individual accountability of United Nations personnel; requested the Secretary-General to report to the Assembly at its fifty-second session on measures taken to enhance accountability; noted with satisfaction the improvement in internal audit functions and structures in the United Nations; emphasized the need for greater transparency and stricter controls for trust funds; welcomed the efforts made by organizations in the biennium 1994-1995 generally to comply with the United Nations common accounting standards; noted that further work needed to be done in the biennium 1996-1997 to bring the financial statements fully in line with the United Nations common accounting standards; stressed the importance of the timely completion of the self-evaluation of subprogrammes; regretted that there was a steady decline in net income from revenue-producing activities and that the United Nations Postal Administration and the services to visitors incurred net losses during the biennium 1994-1995, and requested the Secretary-General to take all necessary measures to redress the situation and to report thereon to the Assembly; and also decided to consider the other substantive findings and recommendations of the Board of Auditors under the relevant agenda items and to consider in future, where appropriate, the substantive findings and recommendations of the Board under the relevant agenda items (resolution 51/225, sect. A).

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[197] References for the fifty-first session (agenda item 111):

(a) Reports of the Secretary-General:
    (i) Implementation of the recommendations of the Board of Auditors (A/51/488 and Add.1 and 2);
    (ii) Accounting standards (A/51/523);
(b) Notes by the Secretary-General transmitting:
    (i) Concise summary of principal findings, conclusions and recommendations contained in the reports prepared by the Board of Auditors (A/51/283);
    (ii) Report of the Joint Inspection Unit entitled "Feasibility study on the relocation of UNITAR to the Turin Centre" (A/51/642 and Add.1);
(c) Financial reports:
    (i) United Nations: Supplement No. 5 (A/51/5, vol. I);
    (ii) United Nations peacekeeping operations: Supplement No. 5 (A/51/5, vol. II);
    (iii) International Trade Centre: Supplement No. 5 (A/51/5, vol. III);
    (iv) United Nations University: Supplement No. 5 (A/51/5, vol. IV);
    (v) United Nations Development Programme: Supplement No. 5A (A/51/5/Add.1);
    (vi) United Nations Children's Fund: Supplement No. 5B (A/51/5/Add.2);
    (vii) United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East: Supplement No. 5C (A/51/5/Add.3);
    (viii) United Nations Institute for Training and Research: Supplement No. 5D (A/51/5/Add.4);
    (ix) Voluntary funds administered by the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees: Supplement No. 5E (A/51/5/Add.5);
    (x) Fund of the United Nations Environment Programme: Supplement No. 5F (A/51/5/Add.6);
    (xi) United Nations Population Fund: Supplement No. 5G (A/51/5/Add.7);
    (xii) United Nations Habitat and Human Settlements Foundation: Supplement No. 5H (A/51/5/Add.8);
    (xiii) Fund of the United Nations International Drug Control Programme: Supplement No. 5I (A/51/5/Add.9);
    (xiv) United Nations Office for Project Services: Supplement No. 5J (A/51/5/Add.10);
(d) Report of the Advisory Committee: A/51/533;
(e) Report of the Fifth Committee: A/51/849;
(f) Resolution 51/225;
(g) Meetings of the Fifth Committee: A/C.5/51/SR.21, 23, 27, 29-31 and 55;
(h) Plenary meeting: A/51/PV.95.

At the same session, the General Assembly noted with deep concern the serious irregular financial practices in the Centre for Human Settlements; noted the actions taken by UNHCR with regard to the implementation of the Board's recommendations; welcomed initiatives by UNHCR to improve the procedure for selecting implementing partners and auditing their activities; noted with grave concern the serious problems identified with regard to the UNDP reserve for field accommodation; and noted the actions taken by the Administrator and the Executive Board of UNDP in that regard; and noted also the actions taken by the executive heads of UNICEF, UNEP and UNFPA with regard to the implementation of the recommendations of the Board of Auditors (resolution 51/225, sect. B).

Documents:

(a) Financial reports:
   (i) United Nations Institute for Training and Research: Supplement No. 5D (A/52/5/Add.4);
   (ii) Voluntary funds administered by the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees: Supplement No. 5E (A/52/5/Add.5);

(b) Note by the Secretary-General transmitting the concise summary of principal findings, conclusions and recommendations contained in the reports prepared by the Board of Auditors for the General Assembly at its fifty-second session (resolution 47/211), A/52/261.

(c) Reports of the Advisory Committee.

116. Review of the efficiency of the administrative and financial functioning of the United Nations[6]

At its fortieth session, in 1985, the General Assembly decided to establish a Group of High-level Intergovernmental Experts, with a term of one year, to conduct, in full accordance with the principles and provisions of the Charter, a thorough review of the administrative and financial matters of the United Nations with a view to identifying measures for further improving the efficiency of its administrative and financial functioning, which would contribute to strengthening its effectiveness in dealing with political, economic and social issues (resolution 40/237).

At its forty-first session, the General Assembly decided that the recommendations as agreed upon and as contained in the report of the Group should be implemented by the Secretary-General and the relevant organs and bodies of the United Nations in the light of the findings of the Fifth Committee (resolution 41/213).

The General Assembly also considered this question at its forty-second to fiftieth sessions (resolutions 42/211, 43/174, 44/103, 45/177, 45/254 C, 45/255, 46/220 and 46/232, decision 46/467, resolutions 47/212 A and B and 47/213, decision 47/455, resolutions 48/217 and 48/218 and decisions 48/458, 48/459, 48/493 A and B, 49/489 and 50/479).

At its fifty-first session, during its consideration of the item entitled "Programme planning", the General Assembly adopted the proposed medium-term plan for the period 1998-2001 (A/51/6 (Progs.1-25)); approved the programme structure of the medium-term plan; decided to maintain disarmament as an independent programme; requested the Secretary-General to implement the medium-term plan in accordance with the agreed overall priorities; took note of the report of the Secretary-General on the programme performance of the United Nations for the biennium 1994-1995; and endorsed the conclusions and recommendations of the Committee for Programme and Coordination at its thirty-sixth session that had not otherwise been approved by the Assembly at its fifty-first session (resolution 51/219).

Also at its fifty-first session,[198] the General Assembly expressed concern that over the last two years eight procurement-related arbitration claims have been instituted against the United Nations, totalling more than 90 million United States dollars, and requests the Secretary-General to submit to the General Assembly at its fifty-second session a comprehensive report on procurement-related arbitration cases, taking into account the obligations of the United Nations under the Arbitration Rules of the United Nations Commission on International Trade Law; requested the Secretary-General to include in future reports on procurement also information on arbitration cases and the related costs; requested the Secretary-General to report through the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions to the General Assembly at its fifty-second session on the establishment of a standard procedure for the preparation of performance evaluation reports on vendors, in particular those with major contracts; expressed its concern about the insufficient use of expertise in procurement planning in eight peacekeeping missions, including the United Nations Protection Force and the United Nations Operation in Somalia, which led to payments for aircraft services not utilized, assessed at 2.4 million dollars in the United Nations Angola Verification Mission and 0.4 million dollars in the United Nations Observer Mission in Liberia; regretted that, owing to deficiencies in procurement planning and failure to indicate specifications clearly, the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees suffered a financial loss of about 3 million dollars; requested the Secretary-General to entrust the Office of Internal Oversight Services with the investigation of the situation mentioned in paragraphs 16 and 17 above and to report thereon through the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions to the General Assembly at its fifty-second session; requested the Secretary-General to expedite the steps being taken to establish a supplier roster on as wide a geographical basis as possible and to submit a report thereon, including a revised list of suppliers, through the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions to the General Assembly at its fifty-second session; requested the Secretary-General to review the possibility of consolidating the procurement functions at Headquarters and to report thereon to the Assembly as soon as possible and no later than September 1997; also requested the Secretary-General to develop an intensified training programme for all procurement personnel of the Secretariat and all its offices, including field offices of peacekeeping operations, to develop the capacity to dispatch in a timely manner qualified and trained procurement personnel to new or expanded missions and to report to the Assembly at its fifty-second session on measures taken to enhance the training programme; also requested the Board of Auditors to report in the next audit report on peacekeeping operations, in January 1998, on the status of the implementation by the Secretary-General of its recommendations concerning the administration of letters of assist; and noted with concern the observations of the Office of Internal Oversight Services in paragraphs 37 to 42 of its report (A/51/432, annex), and requested the Secretary-General to report on the precise action taken in that regard to the Assembly at its fifty-second session (resolution 51/231).

Documents:

(a) Reports of the Advisory Committee, Supplement No. 7 (A/52/7) and addenda;

(b) Report of the Committee for Programme and Coordination on the work of its thirty-seventh session, Supplement No. 16 (A/52/16);

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[198] References for the fifty-first session (agenda item 112):

(a) Reports of the Secretary-General: A/51/289 and A/C.5/51/9;

(b) Report of the Committee for Programme and Coordination on the work of its thirty-sixth session, Supplement No. 16 (A/51/16);

(c) Notes by the Secretary-General: A/51/124-E/1996/44, A/51/289, A/51/522, A/51/559 and Corr.1, A/51/674, A/51/686 and Add.1, A/51/688 and Corr.1 and Add.1-3, A/51/810, A/51/884 and A/51/897;

(d) Reports of the Advisory Committee: A/51/7/Add.3 and A/51/720;

(e) Reports of the Fifth Committee: A/51/751, A/51/752 and A/51/922;

(f) Resolutions 51/220 and 51/231 and decisions 51/460, 461, 468 and 469;

(g) Meetings of the Fifth Committee: A/C.5/51/SR.12, 15, 42, 43, 46, 47, 57-60, 63, 65, 66 and 70;

(h) Plenary meetings: A/51/PV.89 and 101.

(c) Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 51/231).

117. Programme budget for the biennium 1996-1997[6]

Unforeseen and extraordinary expenses for the biennium 1996-1997

At its fiftieth session, the General Assembly, *inter alia*, resolved that the Secretary-General should report to the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions and to the Assembly at its fifty-first and fifty-second sessions all commitments made under the provisions of the resolution, together with the circumstances relating thereto, and should submit supplementary estimates to the Assembly in respect of such commitments (resolution 50/217).

Document: Report of the Secretary-General on the second performance report (resolution 50/217).

Revised budget appropriations for the biennium 1996-1997

At its fifty-first session,[199] the General Assembly approved a revised budget appropriation for the biennium 1996-1997 in the amount of $2,603,280,900 (resolution 51/222 A).

Second performance report for the biennium 1996-1997

At its fifty-first session,[199] the General Assembly took note of the first performance report of the Secretary-General on the programme budget for the biennium 1996-1997 (A/C.5/51/38) (resolution 51/221 A, sect. IV). The Assembly will have before it the report of the Secretary-General on the second performance report for the biennium 1996-1997 and the report of ACABQ thereon.

Documents:

(a) Report of the Secretary-General on the second performance report (resolution 50/217);

(b) Report of the Advisory Committee.

118. Proposed programme budget for the biennium 1998-1999

Proposed programme budget for the biennium 1998-1999

At its fiftieth session, the General Assembly, *inter alia*, requested the Secretary-General to keep under review the level of the post of the Executive Secretary of the Board of Auditors, taking into account the increased workload of the Board and Assembly resolutions 48/218 A and B on the strengthening of the external oversight bodies, and to report thereon in the context of the proposed programme budget for 1998-1999 (resolution 50/214, sect. III).

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[199] References for the fifty-first session (agenda item 116):
- (a) Medium-term plan for the period 1998-2001: Supplement No. 6 (A/51/6/Rev.1 and Rev.1/Corr.1);
- (b) Reports of the Secretary-General: A/51/484, A/51/688 and Corr.1 and Add.1-3, A/C.5/51/18, A/C.5/51/20, A/C.5/51/23, A/C.5/51/35, A/C.5/51/37 and Add.1, A/C.5/51/38, A/C.5/51/44 and A/C.5/51/46;
- (c) Notes by the Secretary-General transmitting reports of OIOS (see also item 145):
  - (i) Audit of Headquarters catering operations (A/51/802);
  - (ii) Review of outsourcing practices at the United Nations (A/51/804);
- (d) Notes by the Secretary-General: A/C.5/51/21, A/C.5/51/22 and Add.1 and 2, A/C.5/51/33;
- (e) Reports of the Advisory Committee: A/51/7/Add.1-6 and A/51/813;
- (f) Report of the Fifth Committee: A/51/750 and Add.1 and 2;
- (g) Resolutions 51/221 A and B and 51/222 A to C and decisions 51/464 to 51/466 and 51/470;
- (h) Meetings of the Fifth Committee: A/C.5/51/SR.7-9, 11-15, 17, 20, 23, 25, 32, 33, 39, 40, 42-46, 48-51, 55 and 70;
- (i) Plenary meetings: A/51/PV.89, 95 and 101.

At its fifty-first session, during its consideration of the item entitled "Review of the efficiency of the administrative and financial functioning of the United Nations", the General Assembly invited the Secretary-General to prepare his proposed programme budget for the biennium 1998-1999 on the basis of a total preliminary estimate of $2,512 million at initial 1996-1997 rates, recosted to $2,480 million at revised 1996-1997 rates; decided that the contingency fund should be set at the level of 0.75 per cent of the preliminary estimate at 1998-1999 rates, namely at $19 million; also decided that the proposed programme budget for the biennium 1998-1999 should contain provisions for recosting on the basis of the existing methodology; further decided that the preliminary estimate of resources for the proposed programme budget for the biennium 1998-1999 did not include a provision for special missions for which there were no legislative mandates; decided on the priorities for the biennium 1998-1999; requested the Secretary-General to submit information on outputs deferred, postponed or curtailed in 1996-1997 and their disposition in the proposed programme budget for the biennium 1998-1999, number of posts for the biennium by section and by category, and proposed vacancy rate for the Professional and the General Service categories for budgetary purposes; and also requested the Secretary-General to prepare a comprehensive policy paper which would examine all issues related to the question of all additional expenditures referred to in paragraphs 10 and 11 of annex I to Assembly resolution 41/213, including those relating to the maintenance of peace and security, inflation and currency fluctuation, and to submit that report to the Assembly, through ACABQ, no later than 31 May 1997 with a view to finding a comprehensive solution to such questions (resolution 51/220).

Also at its fifty-first session,[200] the General Assembly, *inter alia*, requested the Secretary-General to review the effect of vacant posts on programme delivery and to recommend, if appropriate, restoration of the funding of those posts in the context of the budget for the biennium 1998-1999 (resolution 51/221 B).

In accordance with regulation 3.4 of the Financial Regulations and Rules of the United Nations, the Secretary-General, in the second year of a financial period, submits to the General Assembly at its regular session his proposed programme budget for the following financial period.

Documents:

(a) Proposed programme budget for the biennium 1998-1999, Supplement No. 6 (A/52/6/Rev.1);

(b) Report of the Advisory Committee, Supplement No. 7 (A/52/7);

(c) Report of the Committee for Programme and Coordination on its thirty-seventh session, Supplement No. 16 (A/52/16).

119. Improving the financial situation of the United Nations[4]

At its thirtieth session, in 1975, the General Assembly decided to include in the provisional agenda of its thirty-first session an item entitled "Financial emergency of the United Nations" (resolution 3538 (XXX)). The Assembly considered this question at its thirty-first to forty-fifth and forty-seventh sessions (resolutions 31/191 and 32/104, decisions 33/430 and 34/435, resolutions 35/113, 36/116, 37/13,

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[200] References for the fifty-first session (agenda item 116):

(a) Report of the Committee for Programme and Coordination: Supplement No. 16 (A/51/16);
(b) Reports of the Secretary-General: A/C.5/50/57/Add.1, A/51/289 and A/C.5/51/46;
(c) Reports of the Advisory Committee: A/51/7 and Add.1, 2, 4 and 6 and A/51/720;
(d) Reports of the Fifth Committee: A/51/750 and Add.1 and 2 and A/51/751 and A/51/848;
(e) Resolutions 51/221 A and B and 51/222 A to C and decisions 51/464 to 51/466 and 51/470;
(f) Meetings of the Fifth Committee: A/C.5/51/SR.7-9, 11-15, 17, 20, 23, 25, 32, 33, 39, 40, 42-47 and 70;
(g) Plenary meeting: A/51/PV.89, 95 and 101.

38/228 B, 39/239, 40/241 A and B, 40/242, 41/204 A and B, 42/216 A and B, 43/220, 44/195 B, 45/236 B and 47/215).

An item entitled "Current financial crisis of the United Nations" was included as an additional item in the agenda of the fortieth session of the General Assembly, at the request of the Secretary-General (A/40/247). The Assembly considered this item at its fortieth and forty-second to forty-fifth and forty-seventh sessions (decision 40/472 and resolutions 42/212, 43/215, 44/195 A, 45/236 A and 47/215). At its forty-seventh session, the Assembly decided to consider in the future the agenda items entitled "Current financial crisis of the United Nations" and "Financial emergency of the United Nations" under one agenda item entitled "Improving the financial situation of the United Nations" (resolution 47/215).

At its forty-eighth session, the General Assembly reaffirmed the obligation of Member States to pay assessed contributions promptly and in full; and recognized that non-payment of assessed contributions in full and on time had damaged and continued to damage the ability of the Organization to implement its activities effectively (resolution 48/220).

At its forty-ninth session, the General Assembly decided to defer consideration of the item to the fiftieth session (decision 49/490). The Assembly decided to retain the item on the agenda of its fiftieth session (decision 50/469).

The General Assembly, at its fifty-first session,[201] decided that the Fifth Committee should continue its consideration of the item and relevant reports at that session (decision 51/460).

Document: Report of the Secretary-General.

120. Joint Inspection Unit

At its twenty-first session, in 1966, the General Assembly established the Joint Inspection Unit (JIU) for an initial period of four years (resolution 2150 (XXI)), and subsequently decided to continue the Unit until 31 December 1973 (resolution 2735 A (XXV)) and then for a further period of four years beyond that date (resolution 2924 B (XXVII)).

At its thirty-first session, the General Assembly approved the statute of the JIU as a subsidiary organ of the Assembly and of the legislative bodies of the specialized agencies that accepted the new statute (resolution 31/192). The membership of the Unit was increased from 8 to not more than 11 Inspectors, with effect from 1 January 1978. For the composition of the Unit, see item 17 (j).

At its fiftieth session,[202] the General Assembly decided to consider the appropriate periodicity of the JIU agenda item in the context of the review called for in its decision 47/454; requested the JIU to seek a more reader-friendly and uniform format of reports; invited the legislative organs of other participating organizations to take concrete action on the recommendations of the Unit; requested the JIU to identify concrete managerial, administrative and programming questions and undertake comparative analysis of trends and problems faced by various organizations with a view to providing practical and action-oriented recommendations on precisely defined issues; requested the Secretary-General and the other executive heads of participating organizations to provide timely information requested by the Unit; encouraged the Unit to achieve a punctual and systematic follow-up of its recommendations; and urged Member States to pay special attention to the selection of qualified inspectors (resolution 50/233).

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[201] References for the fifty-first session (agenda item 115):
(a) Report of the Secretary-General: A/51/515 and Add.1-3;
(b) Decision 51/460;
(c) Plenary meeting: A/51/PV.89.

[202] References for the fiftieth session (agenda item 118):
(a) Report of the Joint Inspection Unit: Supplement No. 34 (A/50/34);
(b) Reports of the Secretary-General: A/49/632 and A/50/784;
(c) Notes by the Secretary-General: A/49/111, A/49/560, A/49/629, A/50/113 and Add.1, A/50/125-E/1995/19 and Add.1, A/50/126-E/1995/20 and Add.1, A/50/140, A/50/459/Add.1, A/50/503 and Add.1 and 2, A/50/507, A/50/509, A/50/571, A/50/572, A/50/576 and Add.1, A/50/686, A/50/687, A/50/692 and Add.1 and 2, A/50/721, A/50/753, A/50/853, A/50/885 and Add.1 and E/1993/119 and Add.1;
(d) Report of the Fifth Committee: A/50/971;
(e) Resolution 50/233;
(f) Meetings of the Fifth Committee: A/C.5/50/SR.32, 36, 37 and 64;
(g) Plenary meeting: A/50/PV.120.

By its decision 50/470 of 23 December 1995 on the biennial programme of work of the Fifth Committee for 1996-1997, the General Assembly included the JIU item in its programme of work for 1997.

At the fifty-first session, the following notes by the Secretary-General transmitted to the General Assembly reports of the JIU and comments on them by the Secretary-General or by the Administrative Committee on Coordination (ACC): A/51/152 and Add.1, A/51/636-E/1996/104, A/51/642 and Add.1, A/51/655-E/1996/105, A/51/656 and Add.1, A/51/686 and Add.1 and 2 and A/51/705 and Add.1. At the same session, the Secretary-General submitted to the Assembly the following comments on previously transmitted reports of the Unit: A/51/180, A/51/422 and A/51/522.

Documents:

(a) Report of the Joint Inspection Unit: Supplement No. 34 (A/52/34);

(b) Report of the Secretary-General on the implementation of the recommendations of the JIU (A/52/206);

(c) Notes by the Secretary-General transmitting the following reports of the JIU:

   (i) "Accountability, management improvement, and oversight in the United Nations system" (A/50/503 and Add.1) and the comments of the Secretary-General (A/50/503/Add.2) and ACC (A/51/522);

   (ii) "Management in the United Nations: work in progress" and the comments of the Secretary-General (A/50/507 and Add.1);

   (iii) "The advancement of women through and in the programmes of the United Nations system: what happens after the Fourth World Conference on Women?" (A/50/509) and the comments of ACC (A/51/180);

   (iv) "Sharing responsibilities in peacekeeping: the United Nations and regional organizations" and the comments of the Secretary-General (A/50/571 and Add.1);

   (v) "Investigation of the relationship between humanitarian assistance and peacekeeping operations" and the comments of the Secretary-General (A/50/572 and Add.1);

   (vi) "Military component of United Nations peacekeeping operations" and the comments of the Secretary-General (A/50/576 and Add.1);

   (vii) "The involvement of the United Nations system in providing and coordinating humanitarian assistance" and the comments of ACC (A/50/687 and A/51/442);

   (viii) "Travel in the United Nations: issues of efficiency and cost savings" and the comments of the Secretary-General and ACC (A/50/692 and Add.1 and 2);

   (ix) "Strengthening of the United Nations system capacity for conflict prevention" (A/50/853) and the comments of the Secretary-General and ACC (A/52/184);

   (x) "The United Nations Conference on Trade and Development: review of institutional and programme issues" and the comments of the Secretary-General (A/51/152 and Add.1);

   (xi) "Coordination of policy and programming frameworks for more effective development cooperation" (A/51/636-E/1996/104) and the comments of ACC (A/52/115-E/1997/47);

   (xii) "Feasibility study on the relocation of UNITAR to the Turin Centre" and the comments of the Secretary-General (A/51/642 and Add.1);

(xiii) "Review of financial resources allocated by the United Nations system to activities by non-governmental organizations" (A/51/655-E/1996/105) and the comments of ACC (A/52/114-E/1997/46);

(xiv) "Inspection of the application of United Nations recruitment, placement and promotion policies (Part II - Placement and promotions)" and the comments of the Secretary-General (A/51/656 and Add.1);

(xv) "Common services at United Nations Headquarters" and the comments of the Secretary-General and observations by the JIU (A/51/686 and Add.1 and 2);

(xvi) "Comparison of methods of calculating equitable geographical distribution within the United Nations common system" and the comments of the Secretary-General (A/51/705 and Add.1);

(xvii) "United Nations publications: enhancing cost-effectiveness in implementing legislative mandates" (A/51/946) and the comments of the Secretary-General;

(xviii) "Execution of humanitarian assistance programmes through implementing partners" (A/52/270) and the comments of the Secretary-General;

(xix) "Use of information technology in the United Nations system" and the comments of ACC;

(xx) "The challenge of outsourcing for the United Nations system" and the comments of ACC;

(xxi) "Strengthening field representation of the United Nations system" and the comments of ACC;

(xxii) "More coherence for enhanced oversight in the United Nations system" and the comments of the Secretary-General;

(xxiii) "Common services at Geneva" and the comments of ACC;

(xxiv) "Training institution programmes and activities in the United Nations system" and the comments of ACC;

(xxv) "Fellowships in the United Nations system" and the comments of ACC;

(xxvi) "The use of information technologies and information systems in support of the United Nations System-wide Special Initiative on Africa" and the comments of ACC;

(xxvii) "Review of management and administration in the International Labour Organization" and the comments of ACC;

(xxviii) "United Nations system support for science and technology in Latin America and the Caribbean" and the comments of ACC;

(xxix) Work programme of JIU for 1997-1998 and preliminary programme of work for 1998-1999 (A/52/267).

121. Pattern of conferences[1]

A resolution entitled "Pattern of conferences" was adopted by the General Assembly at its twelfth session, in 1957, under the agenda item entitled "Budget estimates for the financial year 1958" (resolution 1202 (XII)). Previously the Assembly had considered the question at its sixth and seventh sessions under the item entitled "Coordination between the United Nations and the specialized agencies" (resolutions 534 (VI), 694 (VII) and 698 (VII)). At its eighth session, it adopted a resolution entitled "Programme of conferences at Headquarters and Geneva" (resolution 790 (VIII)). Since 1962, the item has been included in the agenda of the Assembly at its seventeenth, eighteenth, twentieth to twenty-seventh, and twenty-ninth to fiftieth sessions (resolutions 1851 (XVII), 1987 (XVIII), 2116 (XX), 2239 (XXI), 2361 (XXII), 2478 (XXIII), 2609 (XXIV), 2693 (XXV), 2834 (XXVI), 2960 (XXVII), 3350 (XXIX), 3351 (XXIX), 3491 (XXX), 3529 (XXX), 31/140, 32/71, 32/72, 33/55, 34/50, 35/10, 36/117, 37/14, 38/32 C, 39/68 C, 40/243, 41/177, 42/207, 43/222, 44/196 and 45/238, decision 45/451 and resolutions 46/190, 47/202, 48/222, 49/221 and 50/206.

At its twenty-ninth session, in 1974, the General Assembly established the Committee on Conferences, composed of 22 Member States, whose terms of reference included submitting to the Assembly a pattern of conferences, proposing the annual calendar of conferences in accordance with that pattern, acting on behalf of the Assembly between sessions in dealing with requested changes from the calendar and making recommendations concerning the organization of and requirements for conference services (resolution 3351 (XXIX)).

At its forty-third session, the General Assembly decided to retain the Committee on Conferences as a permanent subsidiary organ composed of 21 members to be appointed by the President of the Assembly, after consultations with the chairmen of the regional groups, for a period of three years (resolution 43/222 B) (see also item 17 (i) above).

At its fifty-first session,[203] the General Assembly approved the draft revised calendar of conferences and meetings of the United Nations for 1997; requested the Secretary-General to include in the list of official holidays of the United Nations Id al-Fitr and Id al-Adha; decided that no United Nations meetings should be held on Id al-Fitr and Id al-Adha, and requested the Secretary-General to make the necessary arrangements to ensure strict implementation of that decision when preparing all future draft calendars of conferences and meetings of the United Nations; also requested the Secretary-General to ensure closer cooperation between Headquarters, the United Nations Office at Geneva, the United Nations Office at Vienna and the United Nations Office at Nairobi in order to improve the coordination of conference services; and requested the Secretariat to engage on a regular basis in an active dialogue with Member States as a permanent feature at Headquarters, as well as at the aforementioned United Nations offices, in order to improve the coordination of conference services (resolution 51/211 A). The Assembly also took measures for limiting documentation and improving the timeliness and quality of documents (resolution 51/211 B). In addition, the Assembly strongly urged the Secretary-General to develop the cost-accounting system for conference services no later than the following substantive session of the Committee on Conferences; decided that, in the absence of an Assembly decision to the contrary, the use of such technologies as the optical disk system and the Internet should not constitute an alternative to traditional documents; strongly urged the Secretary-General to provide proposals to the Fifth Committee at the first part of the resumed fifty-first session, in accordance with paragraph 3 of resolution 50/206 D, on facilitating access by developing countries to the optical disk system in all six official languages, taking into account the possible savings from reduced reproduction and distribution costs; and requested the Secretary-General to ensure that the texts of all new public documents, in all six official languages, and information materials of the United Nations were made available through the United Nations Web site daily and were accessible to Member States without delay; and also requested the Secretary-General to complete the task of uploading all important older United Nations documents on the United Nations Web site on a priority basis, so that those archives were also available to Member States through that medium (resolution 51/211 C). Furthermore, the Assembly requested the Secretary-General to pay due attention to the rules of management in translation-related matters (resolution 51/211 D). Lastly, the Assembly expressed its appreciation once again to the Secretary-General and the Secretariat for the proper and timely implementation of resolutions 49/221 D and 50/206 F (resolution 51/211 E).

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[203] References for the fifty-first session (agenda item 118):
(a) Report of the Committee on Conferences: Supplement No. 32 (A/51/32 and Corr.1 and Add.1);
(b) Reports of the Secretary-General: A/51/253 and A/51/268;
(c) Note by the Secretary-General transmitting the report of the Joint Inspection Unit entitled "United Nations publications: enhancing cost-effectiveness in implementing legislative mandates" (A/51/946);
(d) Report of the Fifth Committee: A/51/742;
(e) Resolutions 51/211 A to E;
(f) Meetings of the Fifth Committee: A/C.5/51/SR.7, 8, 10, 13, 15, 17 and 46;
(g) Plenary meeting: A/51/PV.89.

Documents:

(a) Report of the Committee on Conferences, Supplement No. 32 (A/52/32);

(b) Reports of the Secretary-General:

  (i) Subsidiary bodies authorized to meet away from their established headquarters in accordance with section I, paragraph 4, of General Assembly resolution 40/243 (A/52/216 and Add.1);

  (ii) Results of the review of entitlements carried out by subsidiary bodies that have not fully utilized their meeting entitlements, including the duration of their sessions (A/52/215);

  (iii) Measures taken by intergovernmental bodies to implement resolution 50/206 C;

  (iv) Cost of conference services utilized in the year concluded by subsidiary organs of the General Assembly and of the Economic and Social Council.

122. Scale of assessments for the apportionment of the expenses of the United Nations[5]

The regular budget of the United Nations is apportioned among its Member States in accordance with a scale of assessments approved by the General Assembly on the recommendation of the Committee on Contributions (see item 17 (b)). This scale, as modified by resolution 3101 (XXVIII) and other resolutions concerning the financing of peacekeeping operations, has also been used to apportion the cost of peacekeeping operations among Member States.

At its resumed fiftieth session in April 1996, the General Assembly requested the Committee on Contributions to review the procedural aspects of consideration of requests for exemption under Article 19 of the Charter and to convey its observations thereon to the Assembly not later than the end of its fifty-first session (resolution 50/207 B). At its fifty-sixth session, the Committee on Contributions considered that request and decided to continue its review of the question at its fifty-seventh session and to report to the Assembly thereon before the end of the Assembly's fifty-first session, as requested.

At its resumed fifty-first session in April 1997,[204] the General Assembly requested the Committee on Contributions to submit to the Assembly at its fifty-second session eight proposals for a scale of assessments for the period 1998-2000 on the basis of elements and criteria specified and to make appropriate recommendations thereon; and to keep a number of issues relating to the scale methodology under review (resolution 51/212 B).

Document: Report of the Committee on Contributions, Supplement No. 11 (A/52/11).

123. United Nations common system[1]

The General Assembly, by its resolution 3042 (XXVII) of 19 December 1972, decided in principle to establish an international civil service commission. By its resolution 3357 (XXIX) of 18 December 1974, the General Assembly approved the statute of the International Civil Service Commission (ICSC). The purpose of the Commission is to regulate and coordinate the conditions of service of the United Nations common system, comprising 13 organizations which have accepted the Commission's statute and which participate in the United Nations common system of salaries and allowances. Two other organizations have

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[204] References for the fifty-first session (agenda item 119):
(a) Report of the Committee on Contributions: Supplement No. 11A (A/50/11/Add.2);
(b) Report of the Fifth Committee: A/51/747 and Add.1;
(c) Resolutions 51/212 A and B and decision 51/454;
(d) Meetings of the Fifth Committee: A/C.5/51/SR.3, 5-9, 44, 46, 51, 53 and 55;
(e) Plenary meetings: A/51/PV.89 and 95.

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not formally accepted the statute but fully participate in the Commission's work. Under its statute, the Commission is required to submit an annual report to the General Assembly, which is also to be transmitted to the governing organs of the other organizations of the common system, through their executive heads.

The Commission's annual report for 1997 (A/52/30) will respond to a number of requests from the General Assembly at its forty-ninth to fifty-first sessions,[205] including detailed reports on the following substantive issues:

Subject	*General Assembly resolution*
Conditions of service of the General Service and other locally-recruited categories: review of the methodology for surveys of best prevailing conditions of employment	49/223, 50/208, 51/216
Post adjustment matters	50/208, 51/216
Review of the methodology for determining the level of the education grant	—
Travel and related expenses	Decision 51/465
Appointments of limited duration	49/223, 51/216
Performance management	51/216
Implementation of ICSC decisions and recommendations	—

124. Financing of the United Nations peacekeeping forces in the Middle East[6]

(a) United Nations Disengagement Observer Force

The United Nations Disengagement Observer Force (UNDOF) was established by the Security Council on 31 May 1974 (resolution 350 (1974)). Its mandate has been extended periodically by subsequent Council resolutions, the latest of which was resolution 1109 (1997) of 23 May 1997, which extended the mandate until 30 November 1997.

At its fifty-first session,[206] the General Assembly, having considered the reports of the Secretary-General on the financing of UNDOF (A/51/405/Add.1 and 2) and the related report of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions (ACABQ) (A/51/684/Add.1), decided, for Member States that had fulfilled their financial obligations to UNDOF, to set off against their future apportionments their respective share in the unencumbered balance of $1,202,700 gross ($973,100 net) for the period from 1 December 1994 to 30 November 1995; and decided that, for Member States that had not fulfilled their financial obligations to UNDOF, their share of the unencumbered balance of $1,202,700 gross ($973,100 net) for the period from 1 December 1994 to 30 November 1995 should be set off against their outstanding obligations (decision 51/438).

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[205] References for the fifty-first session (agenda item 121):
  (a) Report of the International Civil Service Commission for 1996: Supplement No. 30 (A/51/30);
  (b) Note by the Secretary-General: A/C.5/51/25 and Corr.1;
  (c) Report of the Fifth Committee: A/51/745;
  (d) Resolution 51/216;
  (e) Meetings of the Fifth Committee: A/C.5/51/SR.32-34, 36, 37, 39 and 46;
  (f) Plenary meeting: A/51/PV.89.

[206] References for the fifty-first session (agenda item 123):
  (a) Reports of the Secretary-General:
    (i) United Nations Disengagement Observer Force (A/51/405 and Add.1 and 2);
    (ii) United Nations Interim Force in Lebanon (A/51/535 and Add.1 and 2);
  (b) Report of the Advisory Committee: A/51/684 and Add.1;
  (c) Reports of the Fifth Committee: A/51/724 and Add.1 and A/51/725 and Add.1;
  (d) Resolutions 51/232 and 51/233 and decisions 51/438 and 51/439;
  (e) Meetings of the Fifth Committee: A/C.5/51/SR.35, 39, 56, 57, 69 and 70;
  (f) Plenary meetings: A/51/PV.85 and 101.

At its resumed fifty-first session in June 1997,[206] the General Assembly decided to appropriate to the Special Account for UNDOF the amount of $33,616,400 gross ($32,714,400 net) for the maintenance of UNDOF for the period from 1 July 1997 to 30 June 1998, inclusive of the amount of $1,248,400 for the support account for peacekeeping operations, to be assessed on Member States in accordance with the composition of groups set out in paragraphs 3 and 4 of Assembly resolution 43/232, subject to the decision of the Security Council to extend the mandate of UNDOF beyond 31 May 1997; decided that, for Member States that had fulfilled their financial obligations to UNDOF, there should be set off against the assessment, as provided for in paragraph 7 of the resolution, their respective share in the unencumbered balance of $1,129,300 gross ($1,066,700 net) for the period ending 30 June 1996; decided that, for Member States that had not fulfilled their financial obligations to UNDOF, their share of the unencumbered balance of $1,129,300 gross ($1,066,700 net) for the period ending 30 June 1996 should be set off against their outstanding obligations; decided that, for Member States that had fulfilled their financial obligations to UNDOF, there should be set off against the assessment, as provided for in paragraph 7 of the resolution, their respective share in the surplus balance of $2,358,000 for the period from 1 December 1993 to 30 November 1994; and decided that, for Member States that had not fulfilled their financial obligations to UNDOF, their share of the surplus balance of $2,358,000 for the period from 1 December 1993 to 30 November 1994 should be set off against their outstanding obligations (resolution 51/232).

(b) United Nations Interim Force in Lebanon

The United Nations Interim Force in Lebanon (UNIFIL) was established by the Security Council on 19 March 1978 (resolution 425 (1978)) for an initial period of six months. Its mandate has been extended periodically by the Council in subsequent resolutions, the latest of which was resolution 1095 (1997) of 28 January 1997, which extended the mandate until 31 July 1997.

At its fifty-first session,[206] the General Assembly, having considered the report of the Secretary-General on the financing of UNIFIL (A/51/535/Add.1 and 2) and the related report of ACABQ (A/51/684/Add.1), decided that, for Member States that had fulfilled their financial obligations to UNIFIL, there should be set off against their future apportionments their respective share in the unencumbered balance of $10,556,600 gross ($8,783,400 net) for the period from 1 February 1995 to 31 January 1996; and decided that, for Member States that had not fulfilled their financial obligations to UNIFIL, their share of the unencumbered balance of $10,556,600 gross ($8,783,400 net) for the period from 1 February 1995 to 31 January 1996 should be set off against their outstanding obligations (decision 51/439).

At its resumed fifty-first session in June 1997,[206] the General Assembly decided to appropriate to the Special Account for UNIFIL the amount of $124,969,700 gross ($120,860,700 net) for the maintenance of UNIFIL for the period from 1 July 1997 to 30 June 1998, inclusive of the amount of $4,708,300 for the support account for peacekeeping operations, to be assessed on Member States in accordance with the composition of groups set out in paragraphs 3 and 4 of Assembly resolution 43/232, as amended, subject to the decision of the Security Council to extend the mandate of UNIFIL beyond 31 July 1997; authorized the Secretary-General to enter into commitments for UNIFIL in the amount of $1,773,618 to cover the costs resulting from the incident at the headquarters of UNIFIL at Qana on 18 April 1996; decided that the above-mentioned amount, namely $1,773,618, should be borne by Israel; decided that, for Member States that had fulfilled their financial obligations to UNIFIL, there should be set off against their apportionment their respective share in the unencumbered balance of $2,863,500 gross ($2,679,700 net) for the period ending on 30 June 1996; and decided that, for Member States that had not fulfilled their financial obligations to UNIFIL, their share of the unencumbered balance of $2,863,500 gross ($2,679,700 net) for the period ending on 30 June 1996 should be set off against their outstanding obligations (resolution 51/233).

Documents:

(a) Reports of the Secretary-General:

  (i) United Nations Disengagement Observer Force (resolution 51/232 and decision 51/438);

  (ii) United Nations Interim Force in Lebanon (resolution 51/233 and decision 51/439);

(b) Reports of the Advisory Committee.

125. Financing of the United Nations Angola Verification Mission[1]

The Security Council, by its resolution 626 (1988) of 20 December 1988, established under its authority the United Nations Angola Verification Mission (UNAVEM) for a period of 31 months beginning 3 January 1989. On 30 May 1991, by its resolution 696 (1991), the Council entrusted a new mandate to UNAVEM (UNAVEM II) for a period of 17 months from 1 June 1991 to 31 October 1992, as proposed by the Secretary-General in line with the "Acordos de Paz para Angola". By its resolution 976 (1995), the Council decided to authorize the establishment of a peacekeeping operation, UNAVEM III, with an initial mandate of six months until 8 August 1995. The mandate of UNAVEM III was extended by subsequent Council resolutions, the latest of which was resolution 1106 (1997), by which the mandate was extended until 30 June 1997. By resolution 1118 (1997) of 30 June 1997, the Council decided to establish, as of 1 July, the United Nations Observer Mission in Angola (MONUA) and to extend the initial mandate of MONUA until 31 October 1997.

At its fifty-first session,[207] the General Assembly decided to appropriate for the maintenance of UNAVEM the amount of $137,978,400 gross ($134,980,800 net) for the period from 1 July 1996 to 30 June 1997, inclusive of the amount of $4,048,400 for the support account for peacekeeping operations, in addition to the amount of $170,118,500 gross ($166,984,100 net) already appropriated for the period from 1 July to 31 December 1996 under the provisions of Assembly resolution 50/209 B; decided also, as an ad hoc arrangement, to apportion the amount of $137,978,400 gross ($134,980,800 net) for the period from 1 July 1996 to 30 June 1997 among Member States at a monthly rate of $22,996,400 gross ($22,496,800 net) beginning 1 January 1997; decided, for Member States that had fulfilled their financial obligations to UNAVEM, to set off against their apportionment, their respective share in the unencumbered balance of $20,790,900 gross ($20,639,700 net) for the period from 9 February to 31 December 1995; and decided that, for those Member States that had not fulfilled their financial obligations to UNAVEM, their share of the unencumbered balance should be set off against their outstanding obligations for the same period (resolution 51/213).

Documents:

(a) Report of the Secretary-General on the financing of UNAVEM (resolution 51/213);

(b) Report of the Advisory Committee.

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[207] References for the fifty-first session (agenda item 124):

(a) Report of the Secretary-General: A/51/494 and Add.1 and 2;
(b) Report of the Advisory Committee: A/51/700 and Corr.1;
(c) Report of the Fifth Committee: A/51/740;
(d) Resolution 51/213;
(e) Meetings of the Fifth Committee: A/C.5/51/SR.40 and 44;
(f) Plenary meeting: A/51/PV.89.

126. Financing of the activities arising from Security Council resolution 687 (1991)

(a) United Nations Iraq-Kuwait Observation Mission[6]

The Security Council, by its resolution 687 (1991) of 3 April 1991, decided to set up the United Nations Iraq-Kuwait Observation Mission (UNIKOM). In its resolution 689 (1991) it noted that the observer unit could only be terminated by a decision of the Council and that the Council should therefore review the question of termination or continuation of UNIKOM, as well as its modalities of operation, every six months.

The Security Council, having subsequently reviewed the question of termination or continuation, on 7 April 1997, concurred with the recommendation of the Secretary-General that UNIKOM be maintained; and decided to review the question once again by 6 October 1997 (see S/1997/286).

At its fifty-first session,[208] the General Assembly, having considered the report of the Secretary-General on the financing of UNIKOM (A/51/658), the related report of ACABQ (A/51/683) and the report of the Office of Internal Oversight Services (OIOS) for the period from 1 July 1995 to 30 June 1996 (A/51/432, annex), decided that, taking into consideration the funding through voluntary contributions from the Government of Kuwait of two thirds of the cost of UNIKOM, for Member States that had fulfilled their financial obligations to UNIKOM, there should be set off against their future apportionment their respective share in the unencumbered balance of $2,436,433 gross ($1,633,633 net), representing one third of the unencumbered balance of $5,703,700 gross ($4,900,900 net) for the period from 1 November 1994 to 31 December 1995; decided also that, for Member States that had not fulfilled their financial obligations to the Mission, their share of the unencumbered balance of $2,436,433 gross ($1,633,633 net), representing one third of the unencumbered balance of $5,703,700 gross ($4,900,900 net) for the period from 1 November 1994 to 31 December 1995, should be set off against their outstanding obligations; decided further that two thirds of the net unencumbered balance of $4,900,900, equivalent to $3,267,267, should be returned to the Government of Kuwait; and requested the Secretary-General to take immediate action to recover the overpayment relating to mission subsistence allowance, which was estimated at over $844,000, and to report to the Assembly, no later than 31 May 1997, on the results of activities taken for its recovery, as well as the comprehensive review of the policies of the Organization in respect of compensatory time off and mission subsistence allowance (decision 51/440).

At its resumed fifty-first session in June 1997,[208] the General Assembly, having considered the reports of the Secretary-General on the financing of UNIKOM (A/51/658/Add.1 and 2), the related report of ACABQ (A/51/683/Add.1) and the report of OIOS (A/51/422, annex), decided to appropriate $51,487,500 gross ($49,599,300 net) for UNIKOM for the period from 1 July 1997 to 31 June 1998, inclusive of an amount of $1,952,100 for the support account for peacekeeping operations, a two-thirds share of that amount, equivalent to $33,066,200, to be funded through voluntary contributions from the Government of Kuwait, subject to review by the Security Council with regard to the question of termination or continuation of UNIKOM; decided, as an ad hoc arrangement, taking into consideration the funding through voluntary contributions from the Government of Kuwait of the two-thirds share of the cost of UNIKOM, equivalent to $33,066,200, to apportion among Member States the amount of $18,421,300 gross ($16,533,100 net), representing one third of the cost of the maintenance of UNIKOM for the period from 1 July 1997 to 30 June 1998, to be assessed at a monthly rate of $1,535,108 gross ($1,377,758 net); decided that, taking into consideration the funding through voluntary contributions from the Government of Kuwait of the two-thirds share of the cost of UNIKOM, for Member States that had fulfilled their financial obligations to UNIKOM, there should be set off against the apportionment their respective share in the unencumbered balance of $1,723,200 gross ($1,440,000 net), representing one third of the unencumbered balance of $4,603,200 gross ($4,320,000 net) in respect of the period from 1 January to 30 June 1996; decided that, for Member States that had not fulfilled their financial obligations to UNIKOM, their share of the unencumbered balance of $1,723,200 gross ($1,440,000 net) for the period from 1 January to 30 June 1996 should be set off against their outstanding obligations: decided that two thirds of the net unencumbered balance of $4,320,000, equivalent to $2,880,000, should be returned to the Government of Kuwait; and requested the Secretary-General to continue his efforts to recover the overpayment of mission subsistence allowance in the estimated amount of $988,443.5 and to report to the Assembly at its fifty-second session on the results of action taken for its recovery, including measures taken with respect to those responsible for the overpayment (resolution 51/234).

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[208] References for the fifty-first session (agenda item 125):
- (a) Report of the Secretary-General: A/51/658 and Add.1 and 2;
- (b) Report of the Advisory Committee: A/51/683 and Add.1;
- (c) Report of the Fifth Committee: A/51/726 and Add.1;
- (d) Resolution 51/234 and decision 51/440;
- (e) Meetings of the Fifth Committee: A/C.5/51/SR.35, 39, 56, 57 and 70;
- (f) Plenary meetings: A/51/PV.85 and 101.

Documents:

(a) Report of the Secretary-General on the financing of UNIKOM (resolution 51/234);

(b) Report of the Advisory Committee.

(b) Other activities

By its resolution 687 (1991) of 3 April 1991, the Security Council affirmed all 13 preceding resolutions regarding the situation between Iraq and Kuwait, except as expressly changed under sections A through I to achieve the goals of resolution 687 (1991), including a formal ceasefire. By its resolution 706 (1991) of 15 August 1991, the Council created a separate funding mechanism to finance the activities arising from resolution 687 (1991).

No advance documentation is expected.

127. Financing of the United Nations Mission for the Referendum in Western Sahara[6]

By its resolution 690 (1991) of 29 April 1991, the Security Council established, under its authority, the United Nations Mission for the Referendum in Western Sahara (MINURSO), in accordance with the timetable outlined in the Secretary-General's report (S/22464). The mandate of MINURSO was extended by subsequent Council resolutions, the latest of which was resolution 1108 (1997) of 22 May 1997, by which the mandate was extended until 30 September 1997.

At its fifty-first session,[209] the General Assembly decided to appropriate to the Special Account for MINURSO the amount of $27,962,500 gross ($25,480,500 net) already authorized and assessed for the period from 1 February to 30 June 1996 under the terms of Assembly resolution 49/247; also decided to appropriate the amount of $13,292,500 gross ($12,555,000 net) for the operation of MINURSO for the period from 1 July to 30 November 1996, inclusive of the amount of $526,835 for the support account for peacekeeping operations, taking into account the amount of $7,816,100 gross ($6,846,350 net) already authorized and assessed for the period from 1 July to 30 September 1996 under the terms of Assembly decision 50/446 B and the amount of $2,600,000 gross ($2,500,000 net) already authorized for the period from 1 to 31 October 1996 by the Assembly in its decision 50/446 C; decided further, as an ad hoc arrangement, to apportion the additional amount of $5,476,400 gross ($5,708,650 net) for the period from 1 July to 30 November 1996 among Member States, taking into account the amount of $7,816,100 gross ($6,846,350 net) already apportioned under the terms of Assembly decision 50/446 B; and decided to appropriate the amount of $18,609,500 gross ($17,577,000 net) for the period from 1 December 1996 to 30 June 1997, inclusive of the amount of $737,565 for the support account for peacekeeping operations, to be assessed on Member States at a monthly rate not to exceed $2,658,500 gross ($2,511,000 net), in accordance with the scheme set out in the same resolution, subject to the decision of the Security Council to extend the mandate of MINURSO beyond 30 November 1996 (resolution 51/2 A).

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[209] References for the fifty-first session (agenda item 126):
(a) Reports of the Secretary-General: A/50/655/Add.2 and A/51/763 and Add.1;
(b) Reports of the Advisory Committee: A/51/440 and A/51/847;
(c) Report of the Fifth Committee: A/51/502 and Add.1;
(d) Resolutions 51/2 A and B;
(e) Meetings of the Fifth Committee: A/C.5/51/SR.3, 6, 56, 57 and 70;
(f) Plenary meetings: A/51/PV.38 and 101.

At its resumed fifty-first session in June 1997,[209] the General Assembly decided to appropriate to the Special Account for MINURSO the amount of $7,557,450 gross ($7,107,600 net) for the maintenance of MINURSO for the period from 1 July to 30 September 1997, inclusive of the amount of $280,500 for the support account for peacekeeping operations, to be apportioned among Member States in accordance with the terms of the relevant resolutions; decided to appropriate the amount of $22,672,350 gross ($21,322,800 net) for the maintenance of MINURSO for the period from 1 October 1997 to 30 June 1998, inclusive of the amount of $841,500 for the support account for peacekeeping operations, to be assessed on Member States at a monthly rate of $2,519,150 gross ($2,369,200 net), subject to the decision of the Security Council to extend the mandate of MINURSO beyond 30 September 1997; decided that, for Member States that had fulfilled their financial obligations to MINURSO for the period ending 30 November 1996, their respective share in the unencumbered balance of $19,392,900 gross ($16,687,100 net) in respect of the period ending 30 June 1996 should be set off against the assessment for the period beyond 30 November 1996; and decided that, for Member States that had not fulfilled their financial obligations to MINURSO, their share of the unencumbered balance of $19,392,900 gross ($16,687,100 net) for the period ending 30 June 1996 should be set off against their outstanding obligations (resolution 51/2 B).

Documents:

(a) Report of the Secretary-General on the financing of MINURSO (resolutions 51/2 A and B);

(b) Report of the Advisory Committee.

128. Financing and liquidation of the United Nations Transitional Authority in Cambodia[4]

By its resolution 745 (1992) of 28 February 1992, the Security Council decided to establish the United Nations Transitional Authority in Cambodia (UNTAC) under its authority for a period not to exceed 18 months. By its resolution 840 (1993) of 15 June 1993, the Council endorsed the results of the election in Cambodia, which had been certified free and fair by the United Nations.

In view of the importance and size of UNTAC, the General Assembly, at its forty-eighth session, requested the Secretary-General, *inter alia*, to provide to the Assembly at its forty-ninth session, no later than 31 March 1995, a comprehensive evaluation of all aspects of the administration and management of UNTAC, with a view to utilizing that experience in other peacekeeping operations (resolution 48/255).

The report of the Secretary-General on the comprehensive evaluation of all aspects of the administration and management of UNTAC was submitted to the General Assembly for its consideration during its fifty-first session (A/51/890).[210]

Documents:

(a) Reports of the Secretary-General;

(b) Report of the Advisory Committee.

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[210] References for the fifty-first session (agenda item 128): Reports of the Secretary-General: A/51/777 and A/51/890.

129. Financing of the United Nations Protection Force, the United Nations Confidence Restoration Operation in Croatia, the United Nations Preventive Deployment Force and the United Nations Peace Forces Headquarters[6]

The United Nations Protection Force (UNPROFOR) was established by the Security Council on 21 February 1992 for an initial period of 12 months (resolution 743 (1992)). The mandate and strength of UNPROFOR were increased by subsequent Security Council resolutions. In response to the wishes of the host Governments of Croatia, Bosnia and Herzegovina and the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, the Council decided on 31 March 1995 to establish three separate but interlinked peacekeeping operations: by resolution 981 (1995) it established the United Nations Confidence Restoration Operation in Croatia (UNCRO); by resolution 982 (1995) it extended the mandate of UNPROFOR in the Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina; and by resolution 983 (1995) it decided that UNPROFOR within the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia should be known as the United Nations Preventive Deployment Force (UNPREDEP).

By its resolution 1025 (1995) of 30 November 1995, the Security Council decided to terminate the mandate of UNCRO on 15 January 1996. By its resolution 1031 (1995) of 15 December 1995, it decided to terminate the mandate of UNPROFOR on the date on which the Secretary-General reported that the transfer of authority from UNPROFOR to the Implementation Force had taken place. That occurred on 20 December 1995. In a letter dated 1 February 1996 (S/1996/76), the President of the Security Council informed the Secretary-General of the Council's concurrence in principle with his recommendation that UNPREDEP become an independent mission.

At its fifty-first session,[211] the General Assembly endorsed the recommendations made by the Office of Internal Oversight Services in its report on the management structure in the civilian staff component of the United Nations Peace Forces (A/51/305) and requested the Secretary-General to ensure that those recommendations were fully taken into account in the future planning of United Nations peacekeeping missions; requested the Secretary-General to issue no later than 8 December 1996 the performance report for the period from 1 January to 30 June 1996; requested the Secretary-General to include in his next report on the financing of the combined Forces updated information on the status of liquidation of UNPROFOR and UNCRO, including costs, staffing levels, a description of the difficulties that had been encountered, the Secretary-General's assessment of the progress of liquidation and projections regarding its completion; expressed its concern about payment by the combined Forces of charges for items that should have been provided without cost under the status-of-forces agreements; urged the Secretary-General to convey the concerns of the General Assembly to the Governments concerned, as well as the request by the Assembly that the Governments reimburse the combined Forces for those expenditures, and requested the Secretary-General to withhold settlement of claims submitted by the Governments concerned until the matter of the expenditures was resolved and to include information on efforts to obtain reimbursement in the next report on the financing of the combined Forces; reminded all Member States that were host to a United Nations peacekeeping mission of the importance of concluding a status-of-forces agreement with the United Nations when a mission had been authorized and of their obligation to comply fully with the terms of such agreements, when concluded; decided, as an ad hoc arrangement, to apportion among Member States the amount of $115,373,000 gross ($113,866,300 net) for the period from 1 to 31 December 1995, already appropriated in its resolution 50/235, taking into account the scale of assessments for the year 1995; decided to set off against the apportionment among Member States, as provided for in paragraph 13 of the resolution, their respective share in the Tax Equalization Fund of the estimated staff assessment income of $1,506,700 for the period from 1 to 31 December 1995; decided to set off against the apportionment of Member States that had fulfilled their financial obligations to the combined Forces, as provided for in paragraph 13 of the resolution, their respective share in the amount of $115,373,000 gross ($113,866,300 net) from the unencumbered balance of $227,406,878 gross ($227,911,279 net) in respect of the period ending 31 December 1995; decided for Member States that had not fulfilled their financial obligations to the combined Forces, to set off against their outstanding obligations their respective share in the amount of $115,373,000 gross ($113,866,300 net) from the unencumbered balance of $227,406,878 gross ($227,911,279 net) in respect of the period ending 31 December 1995; and authorized the Secretary-General to enter into commitments for the liquidation of the combined Forces and the provision of common support for the period from 1 November to 31 December 1996 in the amount of $12,462,300 gross ($11,574,400 net) (resolution 51/12 A).

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[211] References for the fifty-first session (agenda item 129):

(a) Reports of the Secretary-General: A/50/696/Add.4 and Corr.1 and Add.5-7, A/51/389 and A/51/701;
(b) Reports of the Advisory Committee: A/50/903/Add.1, A/51/491, A/51/497 and A/51/872;
(c) Reports of the Fifth Committee: A/51/639 and Add.1 and 2 and A/51/640;
(d) Resolutions 51/12 A and B and 51/13 and decision 51/457;
(e) Meetings of the Fifth Committee: A/C.5/51/SR.14, 17, 41, 46, 64 and 70;
(f) Plenary meetings: A/51/PV.50, 89 and 101.

At the same session, the General Assembly requested the Secretary-General to develop specific measures, including criteria and guidelines for implementing the principles outlined in his report, on, in particular the finance of UNPROFOR, UNCRO, UNPREDEP and the United Nations Peace Forces headquarters the settlement of third-party liability claims (A/51/389), and to report thereon to the Assembly through the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions (ACABQ) (resolution 51/13).

At the same session, the General Assembly authorized the Secretary-General to enter into additional commitments for the liquidation of the combined Forces and the provision of common support for the period from 1 July 1996 to 30 June 1997 in the amount of $12,860,300 gross ($12,227,800 net); and requested the Secretary-General to take all necessary action to address the relevant findings and recommendations of ACABQ, the Office of Internal Oversight Services and the Board of Auditors in respect of the combined Forces (decision 51/457).

At its resumed fifty-first session in June 1997,[211] the General Assembly decided to appropriate the amount of $240,562,100 gross ($236,351,600 net) for the combined Forces for the period from 1 January to 30 June 1996, already authorized under the terms of its decisions 50/410 B and 50/481 and resolution 50/235; decided, as an ad hoc arrangement, taking into account the amount of $89,484,800 gross ($87,915,500 net) already apportioned in accordance with its decision 50/410 B, to apportion the additional amount of $151,077,300 gross ($148,436,100 net) for the period from 1 January to 30 June 1996, taking into account the scale of assessments for the year 1996; decided to set off against the apportionment among Member States, as provided for in paragraph 9 of the resolution, their respective share in the Tax Equalization Fund of the estimated additional staff assessment income of $2,641,200 approved for the period from 1 January to 30 June 1996; decided for Member States that had fulfilled their financial obligations to the combined Forces, to set off against the apportionment, as provided for in paragraph 9 of the resolution, their respective share in the unencumbered balance of $87,793,328 gross ($92,251,479 net) for the period ending 30 June 1996; decided to appropriate the amount of $50,247,200 gross ($46,951,000 net) for the liquidation of the combined Forces and common support for the period from 1 July 1996 to 30 June 1997, already authorized under the terms of its resolution 50/235, decision 50/410 C, resolution 51/12 A and decision 51/457; decided, as an ad hoc arrangement, to apportion among Member States the amount of $50,247,200 gross ($46,951,000 net) for the period from 1 July 1996 to 30 June 1997, taking into account the scale of assessments for the years 1996 and 1997; and decided to set off against the apportionment among Member States, as provided for in paragraph 14 of the resolution, their respective share in the Tax Equalization Fund of the estimated staff assessment income of $3,296,200 approved for the period from 1 July 1996 to 30 June 1997 (resolution 51/12 B).

Documents:

(a) Report of the Secretary-General on the financing of UNPROFOR, UNCRO, UNPREDEP and United Nations Peace Forces headquarters (resolutions 51/12 A and B and 51/13 and decision 51/457);

(b) Report of the Advisory Committee.

130. Financing of the United Nations Operation in Somalia II[4]

By its resolution 751 (1992) of 24 April 1992, the Security Council decided to establish the United Nations Operation in Somalia (UNOSOM). The mandate and strength of UNOSOM were subsequently increased by the Council in resolutions 767 (1992) and 775 (1992). Owing to conditions on the ground, of the total authorized strength of up to 4,219, all ranks, only some 700, including 50 United Nations observers, were deployed by the end of November 1992.

On 3 December 1992, in order to establish a secure environment for humanitarian relief operations in Somalia, the Security Council, acting under Chapter VII of the Charter of the United Nations, adopted resolution 794 (1992), which resulted in the deployment of the Unified Task Force (UNITAF) and of approximately 37,000 troops in southern and central Somalia.

In its resolution 814 (1993), the Security Council acknowledged the need for a smooth transition from UNITAF to the expanded UNOSOM II; and decided to expand the size of the UNOSOM force and its mandate (UNOSOM II), which would require the deployment of a military component of up to 28,000, all ranks. The Council took further action in 1993 regarding UNOSOM II (resolutions 837 (1993), 865 (1993), 878 (1993) and 886 (1993)).

By its resolution 897 (1994), the Security Council authorized the gradual reduction of UNOSOM II to a force level of up to 22,000, and necessary support elements. By its resolutions 923 (1994) and 946 (1994), the Council renewed the mandate of UNOSOM II for additional periods expiring on 30 September and 31 October 1994, respectively. In its presidential statement of 25 August 1994, the Council endorsed the proposal contained in the report of the Secretary-General of 17 August 1994 (S/1994/977) to reduce the force level of UNOSOM II to 15,000, all ranks, by the end of October 1994. By its resolution 954 (1994), the Council extended the mandate of the Operation for a final period until 31 March 1995.

At its fiftieth session, the General Assembly decided to retain the item in the agenda of that session (decision 50/475).

At its fifty-first session,[212] the General Assembly decided to continue its consideration of the item at its resumed fifty-first session (decision 51/460).

No advance documentation is expected.

131. Financing of the United Nations Operation in Mozambique[4]

By its resolution 797 (1992) of 16 December 1992, the Security Council established the United Nations Operation in Mozambique (ONUMOZ) for a period until 31 October 1993. By its resolutions 882 (1993) and 916 (1994), the Council extended the mandate of ONUMOZ until 30 April 1994 and 15 November 1994, respectively. By resolution 957 (1994), the Council extended the mandate of ONUMOZ until the new Government of Mozambique was to take office, but not later than 15 December 1994, and authorized ONUMOZ to complete its residual operations prior to its withdrawal on or before 31 January 1995. In its resolution 960 (1994), the Council, *inter alia*, welcomed the elections that had taken place in Mozambique from 27 to 29 October 1994 and endorsed their results.

At its forty-ninth session, the General Assembly decided to appropriate a total amount of $40 million gross ($39,053,300 net) for the liquidation of ONUMOZ for the period from 16 November 1994 to 31 March 1995 (resolution 49/235).

At its fiftieth session, the General Assembly decided to retain the item on the agenda of that session (decision 50/475).

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[212] References for the fifty-first session (agenda item 130):
(a) Decision 51/460;
(b) Plenary meeting: A/51/PV.89.

At its fifty-first session,[213] the General Assembly decided to continue its consideration of the item at its resumed fifty-first session (decision 51/460).

No advance documentation is expected.

132. Financing of the United Nations Peacekeeping Force in Cyprus[6]

By its resolution 186 (1964) of 4 March 1964, the Security Council recommended that a United Nations Peacekeeping Force in Cyprus (UNFICYP) be established and that the Force be stationed for three months with a mandate to use its best efforts to prevent a recurrence of fighting, and, as necessary, to contribute to the maintenance and restoration of law and order and a return to normal conditions. Since then, the Council has periodically extended UNFICYP's mandate, usually for periods of six months at a time, the latest extension of which was by resolution 1117 (1997) of 27 June 1997 for a further period ending on 31 December 1997.

Until recently, UNFICYP was the only United Nations peacekeeping operation that was not financed from assessed contributions by States Members of the Organization. In its resolution 831 (1993), the Security Council decided that those costs of UNFICYP which were not covered by voluntary contributions should be treated as expenses of the Organization with effect from the next extension of the mandate of UNFICYP on or before 15 June 1993.

At its resumed fifty-first session in May 1997,[214] the General Assembly, having considered the report of the Secretary-General on the financing of UNFICYP (A/51/755 and Corr.1 and Add.1) and the related report of ACABQ (A/51/851 and Corr.1), decided to appropriate to the Special Account for UNFICYP an amount of $48,000,800 gross ($45,877,800 net) for the period from 1 July 1997 to 30 June 1998, inclusive of an amount of $1,939,100 for the support account for peacekeeping operations and an amount of $1,131,000 for the cost of termination benefits for locally employed civilians relating to the period of employment after 15 June 1993; decided, taking into consideration the funding through voluntary contributions of one third of the cost of UNFICYP, equivalent to $15,292,600, by the Government of Cyprus and of $3,731,333 by the Government of Greece, to apportion among Member States the amount of $28,976,867 gross ($26,853,867 net), including an amount of $2,768,667, for the period from 1 July 1997 to 30 June 1998, to be assessed at a monthly rate of $2,414,738 gross ($2,237,822 net), subject to the decision of the Council to extend the mandate of UNFICYP (resolution 51/235).

Documents:

(a) Report of the Secretary-General on the financing of UNFICYP (resolution 50/236);

(b) Note by the Secretary-General transmitting the report of the Office of Internal Oversight Services;

(c) Report of the Advisory Committee.

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[213] References for the fifty-first session (agenda item 131):
  (a) Report of the Secretary-General: A/51/807;
  (b) Decision 51/460;
  (c) Plenary meeting: A/51/PV.89.

[214] References for the fifty-first session (agenda item 132):
  (a) Report of the Secretary-General: A/51/755 and Corr.1 and Add.1;
  (b) Report of the Advisory Committee: A/51/851 and Corr.1;
  (c) Report of the Fifth Committee: A/51/921;
  (d) Resolution 51/235;
  (e) Meetings of the Fifth Committee: A/C.5/51/SR.56, 57 and 70;
  (f) Plenary meeting: A/51/PV.101.

133. Financing of the United Nations Observer Mission in Georgia[6]

The Security Council by its resolution 858 (1993) of 24 August 1993, decided to set up the United Nations Observer Mission in Georgia (UNOMIG) for a period of six months. The mandate of UNOMIG was extended by subsequent Security Council resolutions, the last of which was resolution 1096 (1997) of 30 January 1997, which extended the mandate for an additional period terminating on 31 July 1997.

At its fifty-first session,[215] the General Assembly decided to set off against the future apportionment of Member States that had fulfilled their financial obligations to UNOMIG their respective share in the unencumbered balance of $1,970,718 gross ($1,718,168 net) for the period from 16 May 1995 to 12 January 1996 and also decided that, for those Member States that had not fulfilled their financial obligations to UNOMIG, their share of the unencumbered balance of $1,970,718 gross ($1,718,168 net) for the same period should be set off against their outstanding obligations (decision 51/406).

At its resumed fifty-first session in June 1997,[215] the General Assembly decided to appropriate to the Special Account for UNOMIG the amount of $18,580,500 gross ($17,582,100 net) for the period from 1 July 1997 to 30 June 1998, inclusive of the amount of $765,300 for the support account for peacekeeping operations, to be assessed on Member States at a monthly rate of $1,548,375 gross ($1,465,175 net), taking into account the scale of assessments for the years 1997 and 1998, subject to the extension by the Security Council of the mandate of UNOMIG beyond 31 July 1997; decided to set off against the apportionment among Member States, as provided for in paragraph 7 of the resolution, their respective share in the Tax Equalization Fund of the estimated staff assessment income of $998,400 approved for UNOMIG for the period from 1 July 1997 to 30 June 1998; decided that, for Member States that had fulfilled their financial obligations to UNOMIG, to set off against the apportionment, as provided for in paragraph 7 of the resolution, their respective share in the unencumbered balance of $1,056,950 gross ($831,900 net) for the period ending 30 June 1996; and decided that, for Member States that had not fulfilled their financial obligations to UNOMIG, their share of the unencumbered balance of $1,056,950 gross ($831,900 net) for the period ending 30 June 1996 should be set off against their outstanding obligations (resolution 51/236).

Documents:

(a) Report of the Secretary-General on the financing of UNOMIG (decision 51/406 and resolution 51/236);

(b) Report of the Advisory Committee.

134. Financing of the United Nations Mission in Haiti[6]

The United Nations Mission in Haiti (UNMIH) was established for an initial period of six months by the Security Council on 23 September 1993 (resolution 867 (1993)). By its resolution 940 (1994), the Council expanded the Mission's mandate to form a multinational force to establish and maintain a secure environment. The full deployment of personnel and extension of the mandate were authorized by subsequent resolutions. In its resolution 1048 (1996), the Council decided to extend the mandate of UNMIH for a final period of four months, until 30 June 1996, to decrease the troop level of UNMIH to no more than 1,200 and to reduce the level of civilian police personnel to no more than 300; and requested the Secretary-General to initiate planning no later than 1 June 1996 for the complete withdrawal of UNMIH.

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[215] References to the fifty-first session (agenda item 133):
(a) Reports of the Secretary-General: A/50/731/Add.2 and A/51/793 and Add.1;
(b) Reports of the Advisory Committee: A/51/448 and A/51/855;
(c) Report of the Fifth Committee: A/51/503 and Add.1;
(d) Decision 51/406 and resolution 51/236;
(e) Meetings of the Fifth Committee: A/C.5/51/SR.4, 6, 56, 57 and 70;
(f) Plenary meetings: A/51/PV.38 and 101.

At its fifty-first session,[216] the General Assembly shared the concern expressed by the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions (ACABQ) in paragraph 9 of its report (A/51/44) and requested the Secretary-General to submit detailed explanations to the Assembly on the circumstances that had led to the overexpenditures of approximately $6.7 million with respect to the original estimates; decided to reduce the appropriation and apportionment provided by the Assembly in its resolution 50/90 B in the amount of $15,897,900 gross ($15,440,300 net), for the liquidation of UNMIH for the period beginning 1 July 1996, to the amount of $1,197,100 gross ($1,185,800 net), inclusive of the amount of $377,400 for the support account for peacekeeping operations; decided also that, for Member States that had fulfilled their financial obligations to UNMIH, their respective share in the amount of $1,197,100 gross ($1,185,800 net) from the unencumbered balance of $17,390,100 gross ($16,715,100 net) for the period from 1 August 1995 to 29 February 1996 should be set off against the apportionment provided for in paragraph 8 of the resolution; decided further that, for Member States that had not fulfilled their financial obligations to UNMIH, their share in the unencumbered balance should be set off against their outstanding obligations for the same period; and decided further that the remaining unencumbered balance of $16,193,000 gross ($15,529,300 net) for the same period should be credited to Member States (resolution 51/14 A).

At its resumed fifty-first session in June 1997,[216] the General Assembly decided that, for Member States that had fulfilled their financial obligations to UNMIH, their share of the unencumbered balance of $7,022,800 gross ($6,840,300 net) for the period from 1 March to 30 June 1996 should be credited to those Member States; decided also that, for Member States that had not fulfilled their financial obligations to UNMIH, their share of the unencumbered balance for the same period should be set off against their outstanding obligations; and requested the Secretary-General to report to the Assembly at its fifty-second session on the measures taken to address the problems with procurement practices and assets management in UNMIH that were raised in the reports of the Board of Auditors (A/51/5, vol. II, sect. II) and the Office of Internal Oversight Services (A/51/432, annex) and in the report of ACABQ (see A/51/861) (resolution 51/14 B).

Documents:

(a) Report of the Secretary-General on the financing of UNMIH (resolutions 51/14 A and B);

(b) Report of the Advisory Committee.

135. Financing of the United Nations Observer Mission in Liberia[6]

The Security Council, by its resolution 866 (1993) of 22 September 1993, established the United Nations Observer Mission in Liberia (UNOMIL) under its authority and under the direction of the Secretary-General through his Special Representative for an initial period of seven months in support of the implementation of the Cotonou Agreement on Liberia.

The mandate of UNOMIL was subsequently extended by the Security Council in its resolutions 911 (1994), 950 (1994), 972 (1995), 985 (1995), 1001 (1995), 1014 (1995), 1041 (1996), 1059 (1996), 1071 (1996), 1083 (1996) and 1100 (1997). By its resolution 1020 (1995), the Council decided to adjust the mandate of UNOMIL and welcomed the recommendations of the Secretary-General (S/1995/881) concerning the new concept of operations of UNOMIL.

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[216] References for the fifty-first session (agenda item 134):
(a) Reports of the Secretary-General: A/50/363/Add.3 and 4 and A/51/764 and Add.1;
(b) Reports of the Advisory Committee: A/51/444 and A/51/861;
(c) Report of the Fifth Committee: A/51/637 and Add.1;
(d) Resolutions 51/14 A and B;
(e) Meetings of the Fifth Committee: A/C.5/51/SR.4, 17, 56, 57 and 70;
(f) Plenary meetings: A/51/PV.50 and 101.

By its resolution 1116 (1997) the Security Council extended the mandate of UNOMIL until 30 September 1997, in the expectation that it would terminate on that date.

The General Assembly, at its fifty-first session,[217] decided to appropriate the amount of $14,016,000 gross ($13,186,800 net) to the Special Account for UNOMIL for the maintenance of UNOMIL for the period from 1 July 1996 to 30 June 1997, inclusive of the amount of $791,800 for the support account for peacekeeping operations; decided that, for the period from 1 July to 30 November 1996, the amount of $5,840,000 gross ($5,494,500 net) would be apportioned following the review of the financial performance report of UNOMIL for the period from 1 July 1995 to 30 June 1996; and decided that the amount of $8,176,000 gross ($7,692,300 net) would be apportioned at the monthly rate of $1,168,000 gross ($1,098,900 net) for the period from 1 December 1996 to 30 June 1997, should the Security Council decide to extend the mandate of UNOMIL beyond 30 November 1996 (resolution 51/3 A).

At its resumed fifty-first session in March 1997,[217] the General Assembly decided to appropriate the amount of $12,169,600 gross ($11,838,800 net), already authorized and apportioned under the terms of its resolution 50/210, for the maintenance of UNOMIL for the period from 1 February to 31 March 1996 and to extend the period covered by the appropriation to 30 June 1996; decided also to appropriate an additional amount of $17,899,000 gross ($17,544,100 net) for the operation of UNOMIL for the period from 1 July 1996 to 30 June 1997; decided further to apportion among Member States the amount of $5,840,000 gross ($5,494,500 net) for the period from 1 July to 30 November 1996 and the additional amount of $13,192,345 gross ($12,989,545 net) for the period from 1 December 1996 to 31 March 1997; further decided that, for the period from 1 April to 30 June 1997, the amount of $4,706,655 gross ($4,554,555 net) should be apportioned among Member States at a monthly rate of $1,568,885 gross ($1,518,185 net) in addition to the amount of $1,168,000 gross ($1,098,900 net) per month already authorized under the terms of Assembly resolution 51/3 A; and decided, for Member States that had fulfilled their financial obligations to UNOMIL, to set off against the apportionment their respective share in the unencumbered balance of $13,466,400 gross ($13,443,900 net) for the period from 1 July 1995 to 30 June 1996 and, for Member States that had not fulfilled their financial obligations to UNOMIL, to set off their share of the unencumbered balance against their outstanding obligations (resolution 51/3 B).

In addition, the General Assembly, at its resumed fifty-first session in June 1997,[217] decided to appropriate the amount of $20,447,100 gross ($18,918,300 net) for the maintenance of UNOMIL for the period from 1 July 1997 to 30 June 1998, inclusive of the amount of $758,700 for the support account for peacekeeping operations, to be assessed on Member States at a monthly rate of $1,703,925 gross ($1,576,525 net), subject to the decision of the Security Council to extend the mandate of UNOMIL beyond 30 June 1997 (resolution 51/3 C).

Documents:

(a) Report of the Secretary-General on the financing of UNOMIL (resolutions 51/3 A to C);

(b) Report of the Advisory Committee.

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[217] References for the fifty-first session (agenda item 135):

(a) Reports of the Secretary-General: A/50/650/Add.4 and A/51/756 and Add.1 and 2;
(b) Report of the Advisory Committee: A/51/423 and Add.1 and 2;
(c) Report of the Fifth Committee: A/51/504 and Add.1 and 2;
(d) Resolutions 51/3 A to C;
(e) Meetings of the Fifth Committee: A/C.5/51/SR.3, 6, 49, 51, 64 and 70;
(f) Plenary meetings: A/51/PV.38, 94 and 101.

136. Financing of the United Nations Assistance Mission for Rwanda[6]

By its resolution 872 (1993) of 5 October 1993, the Security Council established the United Nations Assistance Mission for Rwanda (UNAMIR) for a period of six months until 4 April 1994 and approved the Secretary-General's proposal that the United Nations Observer Mission Uganda-Rwanda (UNOMUR) should be integrated within UNAMIR.

The mandate of UNAMIR was subsequently adjusted and/or extended by the Security Council in its resolutions 909 (1994), 912 (1994), 918 (1994), 925 (1994), 965 (1994) and 997 (1995). By its resolution 1029 (1995), the Council decided, *inter alia*, to extend the mandate of UNAMIR for a final period until 8 March 1996 and to adjust the mandate of UNAMIR and requested the Secretary-General to initiate planning for the complete withdrawal of UNAMIR after the expiry of its present mandate, that withdrawal to take place within a period of six weeks after the expiry of the mandate. In its resolution 1050 (1995), the Council took note of the arrangements made by the Secretary-General for the withdrawal, starting on 9 March 1996, of UNAMIR, pursuant to Council resolution 1029 (1995).

At its fifty-first session,[218] the General Assembly decided to continue its consideration of the item at its resumed fifty-first session (decision 51/460).

At its resumed fifty-first session in June 1997,[218] the General Assembly took note of the additional requirements in the amount of $5,046,900 gross ($5,011,600 net) for the operation of the UNAMIR for the period from 1 January to 30 June 1996; decided to authorize the Secretary-General to utilize credits arising from the liquidation of obligations pertaining to prior periods in an amount equal to the additional requirements; and decided to reduce the appropriation for the period from 10 June to 31 December 1995 authorized under the terms of its resolution 49/20 B from $109,951,900 gross ($107,584,300 net) to $99,628,200 gross ($97,508,000 net) to reflect the amount apportioned under the terms of that resolution (decision 51/472).

Documents:

(a) Report of the Secretary-General on the financing of UNAMIR (decision 51/472);

(b) Report of the Advisory Committee.

137. Financing of the International Tribunal for the Prosecution of Persons Responsible for Serious Violations of International Humanitarian Law Committed in the Territory of the Former Yugoslavia since 1991[6]

This item was included in the agenda of the forty-seventh session of the General Assembly, in 1993, on the proposal of the Secretary-General (A/47/955). At that session, the Assembly adopted resolution 47/235.

At its forty-eighth to fiftieth sessions, the General Assembly continued its consideration of the item (resolutions 48/251, 49/242 A and B and 50/212 B and C and decisions 48/461 and 49/471 A and B).

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[218] References for the fifty-first session (agenda item 136):
(a) Reports of the Secretary-General: A/50/712/Add.3 and A/51/830;
(b) Reports of the Advisory Committee: A/51/474 and A/51/891;
(c) Report of the Fifth Committee: A/51/918;
(d) Decision 51/472;
(e) Meetings of the Fifth Committee: A/C.5/51/SR.12, 15, 64 and 70;
(f) Plenary meeting: A/51/PV.101.

At its fifty-first session,[219] the General Assembly decided to appropriate a total amount of $23,655,600 gross ($21,146,900 net) to the Special Account for the International Tribunal for the period from 1 January to 30 June 1997; decided that the appropriation for that period should be financed according to the methodology established by the Assembly in its resolution 49/242 B, taking into account the anticipated availability of an unencumbered balance of $5 million for 1996; decided that Member States should waive their respective shares in the remaining credits arising from previous budgets of the United Nations Protection Force in the amount of $9,327,800 gross ($8,073,450 net), to be transferred to the Special Account for the International Tribunal from the Special Account for the United Nations Protection Force; decided to apportion the amount of $9,327,800 gross among Member States in accordance with the scale of assessments for the year 1997; and decided to revert to the consideration of the financing of the International Tribunal for the year 1997 at the first part of its resumed fifty-first session on the basis of the revised budget proposals to be submitted by the Secretary-General and the report of the Office of Internal Oversight Services (resolution 51/214 A).

At its resumed fifty-first session in May 1997,[219] the General Assembly decided to appropriate to the Special Account for the International Tribunal a total amount of $29,825,500 gross ($27,440,100 net) for the period from 1 July to 31 December 1997; decided that the appropriation for that period should be financed according to the methodology established by the Assembly in its resolution 49/242 B; decided that Member States should waive their respective shares in the remaining credits arising from previous budgets of the United Nations Protection Force in the amount of $14,912,750 gross ($13,720,050 net); and decided to apportion $14,912,750 gross ($13,720,050 net) in accordance with the scale of assessments for the year 1997 (resolution 51/214 B).

Documents:

(a) Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 51/214 B);

(b) Report of the Advisory Committee.

138. Financing of the United Nations Mission of Observers in Tajikistan[6]

The Security Council, by its resolution 968 (1994) of 16 December 1994, established the United Nations Mission of Observers in Tajikistan (UNMOT) for a period of up to six months, subject to the proviso that it would continue beyond 6 February 1995 only if the Secretary-General reported to the Council by that date that the parties had agreed to extend the Agreement of 17 September 1994. The mandate of UNMOT has been extended by the Council in subsequent resolutions, the latest of which was 1113 (1997) of 12 June 1997, which extended the mandate until 15 September 1997.

At its resumed fifty-first session in June 1997,[220] the General Assembly, having considered the report of the Secretary-General on the financing of UNMOT (A/51/784 and Add.1 and 2), the related report of

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[219] References for the fifty-first session (agenda item 137):
(a) Reports of the Secretary-General: A/51/688 and Corr.1, A/C.5/51/30 and Add.1 and A/C.5/51/50;
(b) Note by the Secretary-General: A/51/824;
(c) Reports of the Advisory Committee: A/51/7/Add.5 and Add.7 and Corr.2 and A/51/813;
(d) Reports of the Fifth Committee: A/51/743 and Add.1 and A/51/848;
(e) Resolutions 51/214 A and B and decision 51/466;
(f) Meetings of the Fifth Committee: A/C.5/51/SR.39, 41, 46, 49-51, 55, 67, 68 and 70;
(g) Plenary meetings: A/51/PV.89, 95 and 101.

[220] References for the fifty-first session (agenda item 138):
(a) Report of the Secretary-General: A/51/784 and Add.1 and 2;
(b) Report of the Advisory Committee: A/51/850;
(c) Report of the Fifth Committee: A/51/920;
(d) Resolution 51/237;
(e) Meetings of the Fifth Committee: A/C.5/51/SR.56, 57 and 70;
(f) Plenary meeting: A/51/PV.101.

ACABQ (A/51/850) and the report of the Office of Internal Oversight Services (A/51/432, annex), decided to appropriate $8,275,700 gross ($7,721,300 net) for the maintenance of UNMOT for the period from 1 July 1997 to 30 June 1998, inclusive of the amount of $308,000 for the support account for peacekeeping operations, to be assessed on Member States at a monthly rate of $689,442 gross ($643,442 net), subject to the decision of the Security Council to extend the mandate of UNMOT beyond 15 June 1997; also decided that, for Member States that had fulfilled their financial obligations to UNMOT, there should be set off against the apportionment their respective share in the unencumbered balance of $1,548,000 gross ($1,402,800 net) in respect of the period from 17 June to 15 December 1995; decided that, for Member States that had not fulfilled their financial obligations to UNMOT, their share of the unencumbered balance of $1,548,000 gross ($1,402,800 net) for the period from 17 June to 15 December 1995 should be set off against their outstanding obligations; decided that, for Member States that had fulfilled their financial obligations to UNMOT, there should be set off against the apportionment their respective share in the unencumbered balance of $1,312,200 gross ($1,260,800 net) in respect of the period from 16 December 1995 to 30 June 1996; and decided that, for Member States that had not fulfilled their financial obligations to UNMOT, their share of the unencumbered balance of $1,312,200 gross ($1,260,800 net) for the period from 16 December 1995 to 30 June 1996 should be set off against their outstanding obligations (resolution 51/237).

Documents:

(a) Report of the Secretary-General on the financing of UNMOT (resolution 51/237);

(b) Report of the Advisory Committee.

139. Financing of the International Criminal Tribunal for the Prosecution of Persons Responsible for Genocide and Other Serious Violations of International Humanitarian Law Committed in the Territory of Rwanda and Rwandan Citizens Responsible for Genocide and Other Such Violations Committed in the Territory of Neighbouring States between 1 January and 31 December 1994[6]

This item was included in the agenda of the fiftieth session of the General Assembly, in 1995, pursuant to Assembly resolution 49/251.

At its fifty-first session,[221] the General Assembly decided to appropriate to the Special Account for the International Criminal Tribunal a total amount of $23,114,950 ($20,871,000 net) for the period from 1 January to 30 June 1997; decided that the appropriation should be financed according to the methodology established by the Assembly in its resolution 49/251, after taking into account the anticipated availability of an unencumbered balance of $12 million for 1996; decided that Member States should waive their respective shares in the remaining credits arising from previous budgets of the United Nations Assistance Mission for Rwanda in the total amount of $5,557,475 gross ($4,435,500 net), to be transferred to the Special Account for the International Criminal Tribunal; decided to apportion the amount of $5,557,475 gross ($4,435,500 net) among Member States in accordance with the scale of assessments for the year 1997; and decided to revert to the consideration of the financing of the International Criminal Tribunal for the year 1997 at the first part of its resumed fifty-first session on the basis of the revised budgetary estimates to be proposed by the Secretary-General and the report of the Office of Internal Oversight Services (resolution 51/215 A).

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[221] References for the fifty-first session (agenda item 139):
(a) Reports of the Secretary-General: A/51/688 and Corr.1, A/C.5/51/29 and Corr.1 and Add.1 and A/C.5/51/51;
(b) Note by the Secretary-General: A/51/789;
(c) Reports of the Advisory Committee: A/51/7/Add.5 and 8 and Corr.1 and A/51/813;
(d) Reports of the Fifth Committee: A/51/744 and Add.1 and A/51/848;
(e) Resolutions 51/215 A and B and decision 51/466;
(f) Meetings of the Fifth Committee: A/C.5/51/SR.39, 41, 46, 49-51, 55, 67, 68 and 70;
(g) Plenary meetings: A/51/PV.89, 95 and 101.

At its resumed fifty-first session,[221] the General Assembly decided to appropriate to the Special Account for the International Criminal Tribunal a total amount of $18,402,500 gross ($15,103,700 net) for the period from 1 July to 31 December 1997; decided that the appropriation should be financed according to the methodology established by the Assembly in its resolution 49/251; decided that Member States should waive their respective shares in the remaining credits arising from previous budgets of the United Nations Assistance Mission for Rwanda in the amount of $9,201,250 gross ($7,551,850 net), to be transferred to the Special Account for the International Criminal Tribunal; and decided to apportion the amount of $9,201,250 gross ($7,551,850 net) among Member States in accordance with the scale of assessments for the year 1997 (resolution 215 B).

Documents:

(a) Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 51/215 B);

(b) Report of the Advisory Committee.

140. Financing of the United Nations Mission in Bosnia and Herzegovina[6]

The Security Council, by its resolution 1035 (1995) of 21 December 1995, established, for a period of one year, a United Nations civilian police force to be known as the International Police Task Force (IPTF). The Mission is known as the United Nations Mission in Bosnia and Herzegovina (UNMIBH). By its resolution 1088 (1996) of 12 December 1996, the Council extended the mandate of UNMIBH for an additional period terminating on 21 December 1997.

The Security Council authorized the deployment of United Nations military observers to monitor the demilitarization of the Prevlaka peninsula in its resolution 779 (1992) of 6 October 1992. By its resolution 1119 (1997) of 14 July 1997, the Council authorized the United Nations Mission of Observers in Prevlaka (UNMOP) to continue monitoring the demilitarization of the Prevlaka peninsula until 15 January 1998. Although an independent mission, for administrative and budgetary purposes, UNMOP is treated as part of UNMIBH.

At its fifty-first session,[222] the General Assembly decided to appropriate for the maintenance of UNMIBH the amount of $75,619,800 gross ($72,225,600 net) for the period from 1 July 1996 to 30 June 1997, inclusive of the amount of $1,918,300 for the support account for peacekeeping operations, in addition to the amount of $75,619,800 gross ($72,225,600 net) already appropriated for the period from 1 July to 31 December 1996 under the provisions of its resolution 50/241; decided, as an ad hoc arrangement, taking into account the amount of $75,619,800 gross ($72,225,600) already apportioned in accordance with its resolution 50/241, to apportion among Member States the additional amount of $75,619,800 gross ($72,225,600 net) for the period from 1 July 1996 to 30 June 1997 at a monthly rate of $12,603,300 gross ($12,037,600 net), taking into account the scale of assessments for the year 1997; and decided to set off against the apportionment among Member States, as provided for in paragraph 8 of the resolution, their respective share in the Tax Equalization Fund of the estimated additional staff assessment income of $3,394,200 approved for the period from 1 July 1996 to 30 June 1997 (resolution 51/152 A).

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[222] References for the fifty-first session (agenda item 153):

(a) Reports of the Secretary-General: A/51/519 and Corr.1 and Add.1-4;
(b) Reports of the Advisory Committee: A/51/681, A/51/872 and A/51/910;
(c) Report of the Fifth Committee: A/51/710 and Add.1;
(d) Resolutions 51/152 A and B;
(e) Meetings of the Fifth Committee: A/C.5/51/SR.35, 37, 64, 66 and 70;
(f) Plenary meetings: A/51/PV.85 and 101.

At its resumed fifty-first session, in June 1997,[222] the General Assembly approved, on an exceptional basis, the special arrangements for UNMIBH with regard to the application of article IV of the Financial Regulations of the United Nations; decided to appropriate to the Special Account for UNMIBH the amount of $178,880,900 gross ($170,269,700 net) for the maintenance of UNMIBH for the period from 1 July 1997 to 30 June 1998, inclusive of the amount of $6,880,900 for the support account for peacekeeping operations, to be apportioned among Member States at a monthly rate of $14,906,742 gross ($14,189,142 net), taking into account the scale of assessments for the years 1997 and 1998, subject to the decision of the Security Council to extend the mandate of UNMIBH beyond 21 December 1997; decided to set off against the apportionment among Member States, as provided for in paragraph 8 of the resolution, their respective share in the Tax Equalization Fund of the estimated staff assessment income of $8,611,200 approved for UNMIBH for the period from 1 July 1997 to 30 June 1998; decided that, for Member States that had fulfilled their financial obligations to UNMIBH, their respective share in the unencumbered balance of $6,516,800 gross ($6,500,800 net) for the period ending 30 June 1996 should be set off against the apportionment, as provided for in paragraph 8 of the resolution; and decided that, for Member States that had not fulfilled their financial obligations to UNMIBH, their share in the unencumbered balance of $6,516,800 gross ($6,500,800 net) for the period ending 30 June 1996 should be set off against their outstanding obligations.

Documents:

(a) Report of the Secretary-General on the financing of UNMIBH (resolutions 51/152 A and B);

(b) Reports of the Advisory Committee.

141. Financing of the United Nations Transitional Administration for Eastern Slavonia, Baranja and Western Sirmium[6]

The Security Council, by its resolution 1037 (1996) of 15 January 1996, decided to set up the United Nations Transitional Administration for Eastern Slavonia, Baranja and Western Sirmium (UNTAES) for an initial period of 12 months. The mandate of UNTAES was extended by Council resolution 1120 (1997) of 14 July 1997 for an additional period terminating on 15 January 1998.

At its fifty-first session,[223] the General Assembly decided to appropriate for the maintenance of UNTAES the amount of $140,484,350 gross ($136,087,550 net) for the period from 1 July 1996 to 30 June 1997, inclusive of the amount of $3,440,050 for the support account for peacekeeping operations, in addition to the amount of $140,484,350 gross ($136,087,550 net) already appropriated for the period from 1 July to 31 December 1996 under the provisions of its resolution 50/242; decided, as an ad hoc arrangement, taking into account the amount of $140,484,350 gross ($136,087,550 net) already apportioned in accordance with its resolution 50/242, to apportion among Member States the additional amount of $140,484,350 gross ($136,087,550 net) for the period from 1 July 1996 to 30 June 1997, taking into account the scale of assessments for the year 1997; and decided to set off against the apportionment among Member States, as provided for in paragraph 8 of the resolution, their respective share in the Tax Equalization Fund of the estimated additional staff assessment income of $4,396,800 approved for the period from 1 July 1996 to 30 June 1997 (resolution 51/153 A).

At its resumed fifty-first session in June 1997,[223] the General Assembly approved, on an exceptional basis, the special arrangements for UNTAES with regard to the application of article IV of the Financial

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[223] References for the fifty-first session (agenda item 154):
(a) Reports of the Secretary-General: A/51/520 and Add.1-3;
(b) Reports of the Advisory Committee: A/51/681 and A/51/872;
(c) Report of the Fifth Committee: A/51/711 and Add.1;
(d) Resolutions 51/153 A and B;
(e) Meetings of the Fifth Committee: A/C.5/51/SR.35, 37, 56, 57 and 70;
(f) Plenary meetings: A/51/PV.85 and 101.

Regulations of the United Nations; decided to appropriate to the Special Account for UNTAES the amount of $275,344,900 gross ($266,226,000 net) for the period from 1 July 1997 to 30 June 1998, inclusive of the amount of $10,276,000 for the support account for peacekeeping operations to be assessed on Member States at a monthly rate of $22,945,408 gross ($22,185,500 net), taking into account the scale of assessments for the years 1997 and 1998, subject to the decision of the Security Council to extend the mandate of UNTAES beyond 15 July 1997; decided to set off against the apportionment among Member States, as provided for in paragraph 8 of the resolution, their respective share in the Tax Equalization Fund of the estimated staff assessment income of $9,118,900 approved for the period from 1 July 1997 to 30 June 1998; decided, for Member States that had fulfilled their financial obligations to UNTAES, to set off against the apportionment, as provided for in paragraph 8 of the resolution, their respective share in the unencumbered balance of $18,826,400 gross ($18,800,000 net) for the period ending 30 June 1996; and decided that, for Member States that had not fulfilled their financial obligations to UNTAES, their share of the unencumbered balance of $18,826,400 gross ($18,800,000 net) for the period ending 30 June 1996 should be set off against their outstanding obligations (resolution 51/153 B).

Documents:

(a) Reports of the Secretary-General on the financing of UNTAES (resolutions 51/153 A and B);

(b) Reports of the Advisory Committee.

142. Financing of the United Nations Preventive Deployment Force[6]

By its resolution 983 (1995) of 31 March 1995, the Security Council decided that the United Nations Protection Force within the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia should be known as the United Nations Preventive Deployment Force (UNPREDEP). In a letter dated 1 February 1996 (S/1996/76), the President of the Council informed the Secretary-General of the Council's concurrence in principle with his recommendation that UNPREDEP become an independent mission. By its resolution 1110 (1997) of 28 May 1997, the Council extended the mandate of UNPREDEP for a period terminating on 30 November 1997.

At its fifty-first session,[224] the General Assembly decided to appropriate for the maintenance of UNPREDEP the amount of $4,237,100 gross ($4,132,500 net) already authorized and apportioned under the terms of its resolution 50/243, for the period from 31 May to 30 June 1996; decided to appropriate the amount of $25,373,400 gross ($24,615,600 net) for the maintenance of UNPREDEP for the period from 1 July 1996 to 30 June 1997, inclusive of the amount of $632,400 for the support account for peacekeeping operations, in addition to the amount of $26,296,200 gross ($25,538,400 net) already appropriated for the period from 1 July to 31 December 1996 under the provisions of its resolution 50/243; decided, as an ad hoc arrangement, taking into account the amount of $26,296,200 gross ($25,538,400 net) already apportioned in accordance with its resolution 50/243, to apportion among Member States the additional amount of $25,373,400 gross ($24,615,600 net) for the period from 1 July 1996 to 30 June 1997 at a monthly rate of $4,228,900 gross ($4,102,600 net), taking into account the scale of assessments for the year 1997; and decided to set off against the apportionment among Member States, as provided for in paragraph 9 of the resolution, their respective share in the Tax Equalization Fund of the estimated additional staff assessment income of $757,800 approved for the period from 1 July 1996 to 30 June 1997 (resolution 51/154 A).

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[224] References for the fifty-first session (agenda item 155):

(a) Reports of the Secretary-General: A/51/508 and Corr.1 and Add.1-3;
(b) Reports of the Advisory Committee: A/51/681, A/51/872 and A/51/910;
(c) Report of the Fifth Committee: A/51/712 and Add.1;
(d) Resolutions 51/154 A and B;
(e) Meetings of the Fifth Committee: A/C.5/51/SR.35, 37, 64, 66 and 70;
(f) Plenary meetings: A/51/PV.85 and 101.

At its resumed fifty-first session in June 1997,[224] the General Assembly approved, on an exceptional basis, the special arrangements for UNPREDEP with regard to the application of article IV of the Financial Regulations of the United Nations; decided to appropriate to the Special Account for UNPREDEP the amount of $46,506,700 gross ($44,969,500 net) for the period from 1 July 1997 to 30 June 1998, inclusive of the amount of $1,906,700 for the support account for peacekeeping operations, to be apportioned among Member States at a monthly rate of $4,283,892 gross ($4,142,192 net) for the period from 1 July to 31 October 1997 and at a monthly rate of $3,671,392 gross ($3,550,092 net) thereafter taking into account the scale of assessments for the years 1997 and 1998, subject to the Security Council's extension of the mandate of UNPREDEP beyond 30 November 1997; decided to set off against the apportionment among Member States, as provided for in paragraph 8 of the resolution, their respective share in the Tax Equalization Fund of the estimated staff assessment income of $1,537,200 approved for the period from 1 July 1997 to 30 June 1998; decided that for Member States that had fulfilled their financial obligations to UNPREDEP, to set off against the apportionment, as provided for in paragraph 8 of the resolution, their respective share in the unencumbered balance of $5,259,700 gross ($5,070,300 net) for the period ending 30 June 1996; decided that for Member States that had not fulfilled their financial obligations to UNPREDEP, their share of the unencumbered balance of $5,259,700 gross ($5,070,300 net) for the period ending 30 June 1996 should be set off against their outstanding obligations (resolution 51/154 B).

Documents:

(a) Report of the Secretary-General on the financing of UNPREDEP (resolutions 51/154 A and B);

(b) Report of the Advisory Committee.

143. Financing of the United Nations Support Mission in Haiti[6]

The United Nations Support Mission in Haiti (UNSMIH) was established by the Security Council on 28 June 1996 (resolution 867 (1993) until 30 November 1996. By its resolution 1086 (1996) of 5 December 1996, the Council extended the mandate of UNSMIH until 31 May 1997, which could be further extended to 31 July 1997 following a review of the Secretary-General's report that was to be provided to the Council by 31 March 1997. The report was issued on 24 March 1997 (S/1997/244).

At its fifty-first session,[225] the General Assembly requested the Secretary-General to establish a special account for UNSMIH; decided to appropriate the amount of $28,704,200 gross ($27,506,000 net) for the maintenance of UNSMIH for the period from 1 July to 31 December 1996, inclusive of the amount of $31,447,000 gross and net remaining from the appropriation provided under its resolution 50/90 B for the liquidation of the United Nations Mission in Haiti, with which the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions (ACABQ) had concurred, for the period from 1 July to 15 September 1996 and the amount of $5,762,800 gross ($5,420,700 net) authorized by ACABQ under the terms of section IV of Assembly resolution 49/233 A for the period from 16 September to 15 October 1996; decided also, as an ad hoc arrangement, to apportion the amount of $23,957,000 gross ($22,958,500 net) for the period from 1 July to 30 November 1996 among Member States, taking into account the scale of assessments for 1996; decided further to set off against the apportionment among Member States, as provided for in paragraph 7 of the resolution, their respective share in the Tax Equalization Fund of the estimated staff assessment income of $998,500 approved for UNSMIH for the period from 1 July to 30 November 1996; decided, as an ad hoc arrangement, to apportion among Member States the amount of $4,747,200 gross ($4,547,500 net) for the period from 1 to 31 December 1996, subject to the decision of the Security Council to extend the mandate of UNSMIH beyond 30 November 1996; and decided to set off against the apportionment among Member States, as provided for in paragraph 9 of the resolution, their respective share in the Tax Equalization Fund of the estimated staff assessment income of $199,700 approved for UNSMIH for the period from 1 to 31 December 1996 (resolution 51/15 A).

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[225] References for the fifty-first session (agenda item 157):
(a) Reports of the Secretary-General: A/51/191/Add.1 and A/51/825;
(b) Reports of the Advisory Committee: A/51/444 and A/51/861;
(c) Report of the Fifth Committee: A/51/638 and Add.1 and 2;
(d) Resolutions 51/15 A and B and decision 51/459;
(e) Meetings of the Fifth Committee: A/C.5/51/SR.4, 17, 41, 46, 56, 57 and 70;
(f) Plenary meetings: A/51/PV.50, 89 and 101.

At the same session,[225] the General Assembly decided to appropriate an additional amount of $27,400,800 gross ($26,202,600 net) for the maintenance of UNSMIH for the period from 1 July 1996 to 30 June 1997; decided, as an ad hoc arrangement, to apportion an additional amount of $27,400,800 gross ($26,202,600 net) for the period from 1 July 1996 to 30 June 1997 among Member States at a monthly rate of $4,566,800 gross ($4,367,100 net), taking into account the scale of assessments for 1997, subject to the decision of the Security Council to extend the mandate of UNSMIH beyond 31 May 1997; and decided to set off against the apportionment among Member States, as provided for in paragraph (b) of the decision, their respective share in the Tax Equalization Fund of the additional estimated staff assessment income of $1,198,200 approved for UNSMIH for the period from 1 July 1996 to 30 June 1997 (decision 51/459).

At its resumed fifty-first session in June 1997,[225] the General Assembly approved, on an exceptional basis, the special arrangements for UNSMIH with regard to the application of article IV of the Financial Regulations of the United Nations; decided to appropriate the amount of $15,091,000 gross ($14,478,400 net) for the maintenance of UNSMIH for the period from 1 July 1997 to 15 March 1998, inclusive of the amount of $561,000 for the support account for peacekeeping operations, to be apportioned among Member States taking into account the scale of assessments for the years 1997 and 1998, subject to the decision of the Security Council to extend the mandate of UNSMIH beyond 31 May 1997; and decided to set off against the apportionment among Member States, as provided for in paragraph 8 of the resolution, their respective share in the Tax Equalization Fund of the estimated staff assessment income of $612,600 approved for UNSMIH for the period from 1 July 1997 to 15 March 1998 (resolution 51/15 B).

Documents:

(a) Report of the Secretary-General on the financing of UNSMIH (resolutions 51/15 A and B and decision 51/459);

(b) Report of the Advisory Committee.

144. Administrative and budgetary aspects of the financing of the United Nations peacekeeping operations

(a) Financing of the United Nations peacekeeping operations[7]

This item was included in the agenda of the forty-fourth session of the General Assembly, in 1989, pursuant to Assembly decision 43/455, and was also considered at the forty-fifth to forty-ninth and fifty-first sessions (resolutions 44/192, 45/258, 47/218, 48/227, 49/233 A and B, 49/249 A and B and 51/218 and decision 46/480).

Support account for peacekeeping operations

The General Assembly, in its resolution 45/258, approved the establishment, effective 1 January 1990, of the support account for peacekeeping operations. Its purpose was to meet the needs of departments and offices at Headquarters providing direct support to peacekeeping operations. It became operational on 1 May 1990 by the incorporation of resources relating to the overload posts that were funded from the separate budgets of the then existing five peacekeeping operations financed at the time outside the scope of the regular budget: the United Nations Disengagement Observer Force (UNDOF), the United Nations Peacekeeping Force in Cyprus (UNFICYP), the United Nations Interim Force in Lebanon (UNIFIL), the United Nations Iran-Iraq Military Observer Group (UNIMOG) and the United Nations Observer Group for Central America (ONUCA).

At its resumed fiftieth session in June 1996, the General Assembly approved, on a provisional basis and for the period from 1 July 1996 to 30 June 1997, the Secretary-General's proposals with regard to the proposed funding mechanism for the support account as amended by the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions (ACABQ) (A/50/897, paras. 35-37 and annex II); requested the Secretary-General to submit a performance report on the operation of the support account in the context of its annual consideration of his proposals for the support account; and requested the Secretary-General, in preparing his report on the support for the period from 1 July 1997 to 30 June 1998, to submit a comprehensive proposal on the total requirement for human resources from all sources of funding for the backstopping of peacekeeping operations, including posts financed from the regular budget and trust funds, officers on loan from Member States and other voluntary contributions during the period from 1 July 1996 to 30 June 1997 (resolution 50/221 B).

Pursuant to General Assembly resolution 50/221 B, the report of the Secretary-General on the support account for peacekeeping operations (A/51/890) was submitted for the consideration of the Assembly during its resumed fifty-first session in May 1997.

At its resumed fifty-first session in June 1997,[226] the General Assembly decided to maintain for the period from 1 July 1997 to 30 June 1998 the funding mechanism for the support account provisionally approved in paragraph 3 of its resolution 50/221 B; reiterated its requests to the Secretary-General in paragraphs 7, 8 and 9 of its resolution 50/221 B, in preparing his annual proposals for the support account, taking into consideration the temporary nature of the current level of resources, to review and substantiate comprehensively the entire post and non-post requirements for the support account; in preparing his report on the support account for the period from 1 July 1998 to 30 June 1999, to submit a comprehensive proposal on the total requirement for human resources from all sources of funding for the backstopping of peacekeeping operations, including posts financed from the regular budget and trust funds, officers on loan from Member States and other voluntary contributions during the period, to enable the Assembly to decide on the level of human resources required and to submit proposals that reflected as closely as possible the overall evolution of peacekeeping budgets and any additional relevant observations and recommendations regarding the lessons learned from the previous year of operation of the support account; requested the Secretary-General to submit an in-depth evaluation and subsequent budgetary proposals that reflected as closely as possible the overall evolution of peacekeeping trends, including any relevant restructuring of the various divisions and units involved in backstopping activities, taking into account the lessons learned from previous years' experience of operating the support account and the workload relating to closed and completed missions; also requested the Secretary-General to submit to the Assembly at its fifty-second session the evaluation portion of the above-mentioned report; further requested the Secretary-General to submit a performance report, including information on redeployments between units, covering the period from 1 July 1996 to 30 June 1997 and the period from 1 July to 31 December 1997; approved, for the period from 1 July 1997 to 30 June 1998, the proposals of the Secretary-General with regard to post and non-post resource requirements (A/51/890), as amended by ACABQ (A/51/906 and Corr.1), subject to the provisions of the resolution; approved an appropriation in the amount of $158,500 under general temporary assistance for the sole purpose of processing the backlog of 564 death and disability claims; endorsed the recommendation of ACABQ to create one P-4 post and one General Service post in the Claims and Information Management Section of the Department of Peacekeeping Operations (A/51/906 and Corr.1, para. 22) and requested the Secretary-General to utilize the P-2 post proposed for redeployment to the Personnel Management and Support Service (see A/51/890, annex I.A, para. 35) for processing claims in the Claims and Information Management Section; requested the Secretary-General to submit to the Assembly quarterly written reports on the progress made in clearing the backlog; also requested the Secretary-General to submit, no later than 31 August 1997, proposals on resources and structure to strengthen the functions and to ensure the sharing and application of experience gained in peacekeeping operations; approved an appropriation of $1 million for the rental of premises; authorized the Secretary-General to enter into additional commitments not exceeding $808,500 for the rental of premises; requested the Secretary-General to include in the performance report information on the use of resources provided for the rental of premises since 1992; decided that officers in the Office of Operations of the Department of Peacekeeping Operations whose workload had been reduced owing to the ending of some peacekeeping operations should be detailed to assist in eliminating the backlog; decided that posts funded from the support account should be filled and managed in compliance with the Charter of the United Nations, the Financial Regulations and Rules of the United Nations, the Staff Rules and Regulations of the United Nations and the relevant resolutions of the Assembly; called upon the Secretary-General to stop immediately the practice of giving personnel on short-term appointments consultant contracts for a short period and then rehiring them on short-term appointments in violation of the spirit of open and transparent recruiting practices; and requested the Secretary-General to assign the functions referred to in paragraphs 16, 17 and 22 of the report of ACABQ (A/51/906 and Corr.1) to personnel occupying approved posts and to report thereon to the Assembly at its fifty-second session, no later than 31 March 1998 (resolution 51/239).

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[226] References for the fifty-first session (agenda items 129 and 140):
(a) Reports of the Secretary-General: A/50/807, A/51/389, A/51/778, A/51/890, A/51/905 and A/C.5/51/52;
(b) Notes by the Secretary-General: A/50/995 and A/C.5/51/52;
(c) Reports of the Advisory Committee: A/50/684, A/50/887, A/50/1012, A/51/491, A/51/497, A/51/646, A/51/845, A/51/892 and A/51/906 and Corr.1;
(d) Reports of the Fifth Committee: A/51/640 and A/51/753 and Add.1 and 2;
(e) Resolutions 51/13, 51/218 A to E and 51/239 and decision 51/466;
(f) Meetings of the Fifth Committee: A/C.5/51/SR.14, 17, 23, 27, 31, 33, 47, 56, 57, 60-62, 64, 65, 67 and 70;
(g) Plenary meetings: A/51/PV.50, 89, 95 and 102.

Death and disability benefits

At its fifty-first session,[226] the General Assembly commenced its consideration of the reports of the Secretary-General on death and disability benefits (A/49/906 and Corr.1 and A/50/1009) and the related reports of ACABQ (A/50/684 and A/51/646). At its resumed fiftieth session, the Assembly had requested the Secretary-General to examine the possibility of an insurance scheme to cover all troops, on the basis of a request for proposals from the global insurance market, and to present the results of that action and to respond to issues raised in the report of ACABQ (A/50/684) (resolution 50/223).

The elements of the proposal to establish a global commercial insurance scheme were described in the recent report of the Secretary-General. Upon reviewing the report, the Advisory Committee concluded that, over time, self-insurance would be more cost-effective for the Organization (A/51/646, para. 33).

At its resumed fifty-first session in June 1997,[226] the General Assembly decided to adopt a system of self-insurance and to establish uniform and standardized rates for payment of awards in cases of death or disability sustained by troops in the service of United Nations peacekeeping operations, involving a one-time lump-sum award of $50,000 for service-incurred death and a one-time lump-sum award for service-incurred disability, calculated as a percentage of the award for death according to the degree of loss of function, based on the schedule contained in annex 1 of the report of the Secretary-General (A/49/906 and Corr.1); also decided that the uniform and standardized rates should apply to cases of death and disability sustained by troops after 30 June 1997; further decided to continue the present system of budgeting and financing for death and disability compensation and to keep its functioning and use under review, taking into account actual experience in the implementation of the new uniform and standardized rates; requested the Secretary-General to seek assurances from Member States that amounts payable to beneficiaries for incidents referred to in section I, paragraph 1, of the resolution should be not less than the amounts paid or reimbursed to Member States for that purpose under section I, paragraph 1, of the resolution, so as to avoid unequal treatment of contingent troops by Member States; also requested the Secretary-General to submit a report to the Assembly no later than 31 October 1997 containing detailed implementation proposals, including administrative and payment arrangements and procedures, as well as proposals for administrative resource reductions resulting from the new, simplified system; and further requested the Secretary-General to continue processing all claims for death and disability compensation as expeditiously as possible for their speedy settlement (resolution 51/218 E, sect. II).

Contingent-owned equipment

At its fifty-first session,[226] the General Assembly continued its consideration of the report of the Secretary-General on reform of the procedures for determining reimbursement to Member States for contingent-owned equipment (A/50/807) and the related reports of ACABQ (A/50/887 and A/51/646).

At its resumed fifty-first session in June 1997,[226] the General Assembly decided to request the Secretary-General to issue an appropriate corrigendum to the Contribution Agreement between the United Nations and participating States contributing resources to United Nations peacekeeping operations (A/50/995, annex); to convene the Phase IV Working Group on Reimbursement of Contingent-owned Equipment; and to include in future cost estimates and performance reports of peacekeeping operations information on the factors mentioned in paragraph 49 of the report of the Phase III Working Group on Reimbursement of Contingent-owned Equipment (A/C.5/49/70, annex) (resolution 51/218 E, sect. I).

Management review officers and roving finance officers

At its fifty-first session,[226] the General Assembly commenced its consideration of the report of the Secretary-General on management review officers and roving finance officers (A/50/983) and the related report of ACABQ (A/51/646). The report of the Secretary-General was submitted in accordance with the request of the Assembly for further clarification of the concepts outlined in section X of its resolution 49/233 A.

At its resumed fifty-first session in June 1997,[226] the General Assembly called upon the Secretary-General to establish procedures whereby the position descriptions of Secretariat personnel responsible for such financial operations in field missions as financial planning, financial management, operational support and review and control would include oversight for those specific missions; called upon the Secretary-General to include the function of "trouble shooter", as outlined in paragraph 10 of his report (A/50/983), in the position description of staff members at Headquarters overseeing the functional area, so as to provide that service as needed by the various field missions; and requested the Secretary-General to include in the budgets of specific peacekeeping operations information on those functions, to be examined by ACABQ and the Assembly on a case-by-case basis (resolution 51/218 E, sect. II).

Mission subsistence allowance

At its fifty-first session,[226] the General Assembly commenced its consideration of the report of the Secretary-General on entitlements of staff assigned to peacekeeping missions, including mission subsistence allowance (MSA) (A/50/797), and the oral report of ACABQ (see A/C.5/51/SR.23). The report of the Secretary-General was submitted in accordance with the request of the Assembly for a review of the entitlements of staff assigned to peacekeeping missions, including the purpose of and basis for the establishment of MSA (resolution 49/233 A, sect. VIII).

At its resumed fifty-first session in June 1997,[226] the General Assembly requested a number of changes with respect to the administration and implementation of mission subsistence allowance. The Assembly requested the Secretary-General, pending a review of mission subsistence allowance criteria, to administer the allowance on the basis of a seven-day week, rather than a five-day week, and to phase out over a period of six months the supplement to mission subsistence allowance paid to senior level officials; and requested the International Civil Service Commission to develop a proposal, to be submitted to the Assembly at its fifty-second session, for the provision of post allowance and associated entitlements for personnel leaving their families at their home duty station while serving on a mission assignment (resolution 51/218 E, sect. IV).

Rates of reimbursement

At its resumed fifty-first session in June 1997,[226] the General Assembly, following its consideration of the report of the Secretary-General (A/48/912) and the related report of ACABQ (A/50/1012), requested the Secretary-General to carry out a new survey of troop-contributing States (resolution 51/218 E, sect. V).

Peacekeeping Reserve Fund

At its resumed fifty-first session in June 1997,[226] the General Assembly, following its consideration of the report of the Secretary-General (A/51/778) and the related report of ACABQ (A/51/845), decided to extend the application of resolution 47/217, by which the Assembly established the Peacekeeping Reserve Fund, to all current States Members of the United Nations; decided on the shares in the Fund for the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, the Marshall Islands, the Federated States of Micronesia, the Republic of Korea and San Marino and for Estonia, Latvia and Lithuania; and decided that interests accrued in the Fund should not be credited to Member States holding shares in the Fund prior to the full capitalization of the Fund (resolution 51/218 E, sect. VI).

Voluntary contributions

At its resumed fifty-first session in June 1997,[226] the General Assembly welcomed the intention of ACABQ to address issues related to the administration of voluntary contributions to peacekeeping operations in a later report and requested ACABQ to prepare the report before 31 December 1997 (resolution 51/218 E, sect. VII).

United Nations Logistics Base at Brindisi, Italy

At its resumed fifty-first session in June 1997,[226] the General Assembly, pending its consideration of the reports of the Secretary-General on the financing of the United Nations Logistics Base at Brindisi, Italy (A/50/907 and A/51/905), decided to undertake a detailed review of the reports of the Secretary-General and the related reports of ACABQ on the Logistics Base at its fifty-second session, no later than 15 October 1997; authorized the Secretary-General, in the interim period, from 1 July to 15 October 1997, to commit funds not exceeding the current level of expenditures for the last three months for the maintenance of the Logistics Base; and requested the Secretary-General to finalize, in that context, the proposals on the management of United Nations peacekeeping assets and on the role of the Logistics Base (resolution 51/218 E, sect. VIII).

Documents:

(a) Reports of the Secretary-General;

(b) Reports of the Advisory Committee.

(b) Relocation of Ukraine to the group of Member States set out in paragraph 3 (c) of General Assembly resolution 43/232

At its resumed fiftieth session in April 1996,[227] the General Assembly, *inter alia*, decided, as an ad hoc arrangement: (a) to note the voluntary decision made by the Government of Greece and to place Greece among the Member States referred to in paragraph 3 (b) of resolution 43/232; and (b) to begin the transition of Ukraine to the group of Member States referred to in paragraph 3 (c) of resolution 43/232, on the understanding that the reduction in the United States dollar amounts to be assessed on Ukraine beginning on 1 July 1996 should be equal to the additional United States dollar amounts assessed on Greece in accordance with paragraph 2 (a) of the resolution (resolution 50/224).

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[227] References for the fiftieth session (agenda item 138 (b)):
(a) Report of the Fifth Committee: A/50/851 and Add.1;
(b) Resolution 50/224;
(c) Meetings of the Fifth Committee: A/C.5/50/SR.32, 39, 44, 51 and 55;
(d) Plenary meeting: A/50/PV.104.

No advance documentation is expected.

145. Report of the Secretary-General on the activities of the Office of Internal Oversight Services[1]

The Office for Inspections and Investigations was established effective 1 September 1993 to provide comprehensive audit, inspection and investigation services to the Organization. The Office incorporated the Central Evaluation Unit, the Central Monitoring Unit, the Internal Audit Division and the Management Advisory Services, which had previously been part of the Department of Administration and Management.

At its resumed forty-eighth session, the General Assembly decided to establish, under the authority of the Secretary-General, an Office of Internal Oversight Services (OIOS), which would assume the functions prescribed for the Office for Inspections and Investigations in the note by the Secretary-General (A/48/640), as amended by resolution 48/218 B and subject to the modalities defined therein, with a view to strengthening the executive capabilities of the Secretary-General. The purpose of OIOS is to assist the Secretary-General in fulfilling his internal oversight responsibilities in respect of the resources and staff of the Organization by means of: (a) monitoring; (b) internal audit; (c) inspection and evaluation; and (d) investigation of reports of violations of United Nations regulations, rules and pertinent administrative issuances and transmittal to the Secretary-General of the results of such investigations, together with appropriate recommendations to guide him, in deciding on jurisdictional or disciplinary action to be taken. The Assembly indicated that the Office should submit to the Secretary-General, for transmittal to the Assembly as submitted by the Office, together with any separate comments he might deem appropriate, reports providing insight into the effective utilization and management of resources and the protection of assets as well as an analytical and summary report on its activities for the year; and that the Board of Auditors and the Joint Inspection Unit should be provided with copies of all final reports produced by the Office as well as the comments of the Secretary-General on them, and that those bodies should provide the Assembly with their comments as appropriate; and decided to include in the provisional agenda of its fiftieth session an item entitled "Report of the Secretary-General on the activities of the Office of Internal Oversight Services" (resolution 48/218 B).

The General Assembly continued its consideration of this question at its forty-ninth session, under the item entitled "Financing of the United Nations Protection Force" (resolution 49/228), and at its fiftieth session under the items "Report of the Secretary-General on the activities of the Office of Internal Oversight Services" (resolution 50/239) and "Programme budget for the biennium 1996-1997" (resolution 50/214).

At its fifty-first session,[228] the General Assembly decided to continue consideration of the annual report on the activities of the Office of Internal Oversight Services during its resumed fifty-first session; and reaffirmed its decision in paragraph 2 of its resolution 50/239 that the reports of OIOS should be considered under the relevant agenda items (decision 51/458).

At the same session, under the item entitled "Financing of the International Tribunal for the Prosecution of Persons Responsible for Serious Violations of International Humanitarian Law Committed in the Territory of the Former Yugoslavia since 1991", the General Assembly decided to revert to the consideration of the financing of the International Tribunal for 1997 at the first part of its resumed fifty-first session on the basis of the revised budget proposals to be submitted by the Secretary-General and the report of OIOS, which was requested with a view to identifying problems and recommending measures to enhance the efficient utilization of resources, to be submitted to the Assembly (resolution 51/214).

Also at the fifty-first session, under the item entitled "Financing of the International Criminal Tribunal for the Prosecution of Persons Responsible for Genocide and Other Serious Violations of International Humanitarian Law Committed in the Territory of Rwanda and Rwandan Citizens Responsible for Genocide and Other Such Violations Committed in the Territory of Neighbouring States between 1 January and 31 December 1994", the General Assembly decided to revert to the consideration of the financing of the International Tribunal for 1997 at the first part of its resumed fifty-first session on the basis of the revised budgetary estimates to be proposed by the Secretary-General and the report of OIOS to be submitted to the Assembly, which was requested with a view to identifying problems and recommending measures to enhance the efficient utilization of resources (resolution 51/215).

At the same session, under the item entitled "Programme budget for the biennium 1996-1997", the General Assembly requested the Secretary-General to report, through OIOS, no later than 1 March 1997, on the use of consultants and associated contractual procedures in the United Nations during the calendar year 1996 (resolution 51/221 B).

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[228] References for the fifty-first session (agenda item 141):

- (a) Report of the Secretary-General: A/51/801;
- (b) Notes by the Secretary-General transmitting reports of the Office of Internal Oversight Services:
  - (i) Audit of procurement handled by the Contracts and Procurement Service of the Department for Development Support and Management Services (A/50/945);
  - (ii) Investigation of the alleged misappropriation of United Nations assets at the United Nations Gift Centre (A/50/1004);
  - (iii) Management audit of electronic mail at the United Nations Secretariat (A/50/1005);
  - (iv) Management audit of United Nations global cargo and motor vehicle insurance programmes (A/51/302);
  - (v) Review of the management structure in the civilian staff component of the United Nations Peace Forces (A/51/305);
  - (vi) Annual report of OIOS (A/51/432, annex);
  - (vii) Investigation of the United Nations Access Control System (A/51/467);
  - (viii) Investigation into seminars of the Special Committee on the Situation with regard to the Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples (A/51/486);
  - (ix) Comments of the Joint Inspection Unit on final reports produced by OIOS (A/51/531 and Corr.1);
  - (x) Audit and investigation of the International Criminal Tribunal for Rwanda (A/51/789);
  - (xi) Audit of Headquarters catering operations (A/51/802);
  - (xii) Audit of the United Nations Logistics Base at Brindisi (A/51/803);
  - (xiii) Review of outsourcing practices at the United Nations (A/51/804);
  - (xiv) Review of the United Nations Environment Programme and the administrative practices of its secretariat, including the United Nations Office at Nairobi (A/51/810);
  - (xv) Review of the 1997 resource requirements for the International Tribunal for the Former Yugoslavia (A/51/824);
  - (xvi) Review of the programme and administrative practices of the United Nations Centre for Human Settlements (Habitat) (A/51/884);
  - (xvii) Audit of the United Nations Postal Administration (A/51/897);
  - (xviii) Review of the programme and administrative practices of the secretariat of the International Trade Centre UNCTAD/WTO (ITC) (A/51/933);
- (c) Report of the Fifth Committee: A/51/741;
- (d) Decision 51/458;
- (e) Meetings of the Fifth Committee: A/C.5/51/SR.26, 27, 29-31, 34, 35 and 45;
- (f) Plenary meeting: A/51/PV.89.

At its resumed fifty-first session, in June 1997, under the item entitled "Review of the efficiency of the administrative and financial functioning of the United Nations", the General Assembly, *inter alia*, requested the Secretary-General to entrust OIOS with the investigation of the situation mentioned in paragraphs 16 and 17 or resolution 51/235, concerning the insufficient use of expertise in procurement planning in eight peacekeeping missions, and to report thereon through the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions to the Assembly at its fifty-second session; welcomed the reports of OIOS (A/51/432, annex, sect. II.C; A/50/945, annex; A/50/1004; and A/51/802, annex); noted that the Secretary-General concurred with the recommendations of the Office, and requested him to ensure their full implementation; and endorsed the recommendations contained in the report of OIOS on Headquarters catering operations, and requested the Secretary-General to take action to achieve consistency in policy and practice with regard to catering operations at United Nations Headquarters and Geneva (resolution 51/231).

Also at its resumed fifty-first session, in June 1997, under the same item, the General Assembly, *inter alia*, requested the Secretary-General to entrust OIOS with the conduct of an audit similar to the management audit of United Nations global cargo and motor vehicle insurance programmes, which would cover all United Nations insurance programmes, including the question of insurance contracts based on international bidding; decided to revert, at its fifty-second session, to the consideration of the report of OIOS on the review of outsourcing practices at the United Nations in the light of the forthcoming report of the Joint Inspection Unit on outsourcing in the United Nations system; and requested the Secretary-General to ensure prompt implementation of the recommendations contained in the report of OIOS on the audit of the United Nations Postal Administration (decision 51/468).

Documents:

Notes by the Secretary-General transmitting reports of the Office of Internal Oversight Services:

(i) Annual report of OIOS (resolution 48/218 B);

(ii) Audit of the use of consultants in 1996 (resolution 51/221 B);

(iii) Audit of the implementation of procurement reform (resolution 48/218 B);

(iv) Audit of the regional commissions (ECE, ECLAC, ESCAP, ESCWA) (resolution 48/218 B);

(v) Review of the programme and administrative practices of the secretariat of the International Trade Centre UNCTAD/WTO (ITC) (resolution 48/218 B), A/51/933;

(vi) Review of the programme and administrative practices of the Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice Branch (resolution 48/218 B);

(vii) Follow-up on the audit and investigation of the International Criminal Tribunal for Rwanda (resolutions 48/218 B, 50/213 C and 51/215);

(viii) Investigation of aviation contracting (resolution 48/218 B);

(ix) Evaluation of United Nations responsibility for termination pay to the locally employed civilians in UNFICYP (resolution 51/235);

(x) Audit of United Nations insurance programmes (decision 51/468 B);

(xi) Review of procurement planning in peacekeeping missions (resolution 51/231).

146. Convention on jurisdictional immunities of States and their property

At its forty-sixth session, in 1991, the General Assembly, noting that the International Law Commission had completed the second reading of the draft articles on jurisdictional immunities of States and their property, and recognizing the desirability of the conclusion of a convention on the subject, decided to establish an open-ended Working Group of the Sixth Committee to examine issues of substance arising out of the draft articles, in order to facilitate a successful conclusion of a convention through the promotion of general agreement, as well as the question of the convening of an international conference, to be held in 1994 or subsequently, to conclude a convention on the subject (resolution 46/55).

The General Assembly continued its consideration of the item at its forty-seventh and forty-eighth sessions (decisions 47/414 and 48/413).

At its forty-ninth session,[229] the General Assembly: (a) accepted the recommendation of the International Law Commission that an international conference of plenipotentiaries be convened to consider the articles on jurisdictional immunities of States and their property and to conclude a convention on the subject; (b) invited States to submit to the Secretary-General their comments on the conclusions of the chairman of the informal consultations held pursuant to its decision 48/413, and on the reports of the Working Group established under its resolution 46/55 and reconvened pursuant to its decision 47/414; and (c) decided to resume consideration, at its fifty-second session, of the issues of substance, in the light of the above-mentioned reports and the comments submitted by States thereon, and to determine, at its fifty-second session or fifty-third session, the arrangements for the conference, including the date and place, due consideration being given to ensuring the widest possible agreement at the conference (resolution 49/61).

Document: Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 49/61).

147. United Nations Programme of Assistance in the Teaching, Study, Dissemination and Wider Appreciation of International Law

The United Nations Programme of Assistance in the Teaching, Study, Dissemination and Wider Appreciation of International Law was established by the General Assembly at its twentieth session, in 1965 (resolution 2099 (XX)). Its continuation was subsequently authorized by the Assembly at its annual sessions until its twenty-sixth session, and thereafter biennially (resolutions 2204 (XXI), 2313 (XXII), 2464 (XXIII), 2550 (XXIV), 2698 (XXV), 2838 (XXVI), 3106 (XXVIII), 3502 (XXX), 32/146, 34/144, 36/108, 38/129, 40/66, 42/148, 44/28 and 46/50).

In the performance of the functions entrusted to him by the General Assembly, the Secretary-General is assisted by the Advisory Committee on the United Nations Programme of Assistance in the Teaching, Study, Dissemination and Wider Appreciation of International Law, the members of which are appointed by the Assembly.

At its fiftieth session,[230] the General Assembly appointed the following 25 Member States as members of the Advisory Committee for a period of four years beginning on 1 January 1996: Canada, Colombia, Cyprus, Czech Republic, Ethiopia, France, Germany, Ghana, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Italy, Jamaica, Kenya, Lebanon, Malaysia, Mexico, Nigeria, Pakistan, Portugal, Russian Federation, Sudan, Trinidad and Tobago, Ukraine, United Republic of Tanzania, United States of America and Uruguay (resolution 50/43).

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[229] References for the forty-ninth session (agenda item 143):
(a) Report of the International Law Commission: Supplement No. 10 (A/46/10);
(b) Report of the Secretary-General: A/47/326 and Add.1-5;
(c) Report of the Sixth Committee: A/49/744;
(d) Resolution 49/61;
(e) Meetings of the Sixth Committee: A/C.6/49/SR.32, 33, 37, 38, 40 and 41;
(f) Plenary meeting: A/49/PV.84.

[230] References for the fiftieth session (agenda item 139):
(a) Report of the Secretary-General: A/50/726;
(b) Report of the Sixth Committee: A/50/636;
(c) Resolution 50/43;
(d) Meetings of the Sixth Committee: A/C.6/50/SR.41, 42 and 45;
(e) Plenary meeting: A/50/PV.87.

At the same session, the General Assembly authorized the Secretary-General to carry out in 1996 and 1997 the activities specified in his report, including the provision of: (a) a number of fellowships in 1996 and 1997, to be awarded at the request of Governments of developing countries; (b) a minimum of one scholarship in both 1996 and 1997 under the Hamilton Shirley Amerasinghe Memorial Fellowship on the Law of the Sea, subject to the availability of new voluntary contributions made specifically to the fellowship fund; and (c) subject to the overall resources for the Programme, assistance in the form of a travel grant for one participant from each developing country, who would be invited to possible regional courses to be organized in 1996 and 1997; requested the Secretary-General to invite Member States and interested organizations, as well as individuals, to make voluntary contributions towards the financing of the Programme or otherwise to assist in its implementation and possible expansion; and also requested the Secretary-General to report to the Assembly at its fifty-second session on the implementation of the Programme during 1996 and 1997 and, following consultations with the Advisory Committee, to submit recommendations regarding the execution of the Programme in subsequent years (resolution 50/43).

Document: Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 50/43).

148. United Nations Decade of International Law

(a) United Nations Decade of International Law

(b) Action to be taken in 1999 dedicated to the centennial of the first International Peace Conference and to the closing of the United Nations Decade of International Law

This item was included in the agenda of the forty-fourth session of the General Assembly, in 1989, at the request of Zimbabwe as the then chairman of the Coordinating Bureau of the Movement of Non-Aligned Countries. At that session, the Assembly declared the period 1990-1999 as the United Nations Decade of International Law; considered that the main purposes of the Decade should be, *inter alia*: (a) to promote acceptance of and respect for the principles of international law; (b) to promote means and methods for the peaceful settlement of disputes between States, including resort to and full respect for the International Court of Justice; (c) to encourage the progressive development of international law and its codification; and (d) to encourage the teaching, study, dissemination and wider appreciation of international law (resolution 44/23).

The General Assembly considered the question at its forty-fifth to fiftieth sessions (resolutions 45/40, 46/53, 47/32, 48/30, 49/50 and 50/44). At its forty-fifth, forty-seventh and forty-ninth sessions, the Assembly adopted the programmes for the activities to be commenced during the first term (1990-1992), the second term (1993-1994) and the third term (1995-1996) of the Decade (resolutions 45/40, 47/32 and 49/50).

At its fifty-first session,[231] the General Assembly adopted the programme for the activities for the final term (1997-1999) of the Decade, annexed to resolution 51/57; it also, *inter alia*, recalled, with appreciation to the Secretary-General, the successful organization of the United Nations Congress on Public International Law, held from 13 to 17 March 1995, and welcomed the publication of the proceedings of the Congress;[232] welcomed the establishment of the International tribunal for the law of the Sea under the United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea as a new means of settlement of disputes; encouraged the Office of Legal Affairs of the Secretariat to continue in its efforts to bring up to date the publication of the *United Nations Juridical Yearbook*; invited all States and international organizations and institutions referred to in the programme to undertake the relevant activities outlined therein; and appealed to States, international organizations and non-governmental organizations working in the field of international law and to the private sector to make financial contributions or contributions in kind for the purpose of facilitating the implementation of the programme (resolution 51/157).

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[231] References for the fifty-first session (agenda item 145):
(a) Report of the Secretary-General: A/51/278 and Add.1;
(b) Report of the Sixth Committee: A/51/625;
(c) Resolutions 51/157 to 51/159;
(d) Meetings of the Sixth Committee: A/C.6/51/SR.42-44 and 48;
(e) Plenary meeting: A/51/PV.85.

At the same session, the General Assembly, in its resolution entitled "Electronic treaty database", *inter alia*, welcomed the statement of objective of developing a comprehensive electronic database containing all depositary and registration information and disseminating electronically treaties and treaty law-related information from the database, including through on-line access; requested the Secretary-General to continue to give priority to the implementation of the computerization programme in the Treaty Section of the Office of Legal Affairs of the Secretariat; called upon the Secretary-General to ensure that all necessary support is provided to expedite the publication of the printed version of the United Nations *Treaty Series* through the prompt provision of the necessary equipment and translation services; endorsed the proposed Internet dissemination of the United Nations *Treaty Series* in addition to the current access to the *Multilateral Treaties Deposited with the Secretary-General*; and invited the specialized agencies of the United Nations system, other international organizations and Member States with depositary functions for multilateral treaties to use their best endeavours to provide Internet access to treaties and treaty law-related information as soon as practicable (resolution 51/158).

Also at the same session, the General Assembly, in its resolution entitled "Action to be taken in 1999 dedicated to the centennial of the first International Peace Conference and to the closing of the United Nations Decade of International Law", *inter alia*, considered it desirable to draft a programme of action dedicated to the centennial of the first International Peace Conference and to the closing of the United Nations Decade of International Law in 1999; invited the Governments of the Russian Federation and the Netherlands to arrange, as a matter of urgency, a preliminary discussion with other interested Member States on the substantive content of action to be taken in 1999 and to seek the cooperation of the International Court of Justice, the Permanent Court of Arbitration, relevant intergovernmental organizations, as well as other relevant organizations; and called upon the competent United Nations organs, programmes and specialized agencies to study the possibilities of providing assistance to that end (resolution 51/159).

Document: Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 51/158).

149. Report of the International Law Commission on the work of its forty-ninth session

The International Law Commission was established by the General Assembly at its second session, in 1947, with a view to giving effect to Article 13, paragraph 1 *a*, of the Charter. The object of the Commission is to promote the progressive development of international law and its codification. The Commission concerns itself primarily with public international law, but it is not precluded from entering the field of private international law (resolution 174 (II)).

The statute of the Commission, annexed to resolution 174 (II), was subsequently amended (resolutions 485 (V), 984 (X), 985 (X) and 36/39). The Commission consists of 34 members elected for a term of five years. The last election took place at the fifty-first session (decision 51/309).

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[231] *Proceedings of the United Nations Congress on Public International Law, New York, 13-17 March 1995* (The Hague, Kluwer Law International, 1996; United Nations publication, Sales No. T.96.V.4).

At its fifty-first session,[233] the General Assembly, *inter alia*, urged Governments to submit their comments on the draft articles on State responsibility adopted on first reading by the Commission; encouraged Governments to provide their views on the draft articles prepared by the Working Group on International Liability for Injurious Consequences Arising out of Acts not Prohibited by International Law; requested the Secretary-General to make appropriate arrangements to commemorate the fiftieth anniversary of the establishment of the International Law Commission through a colloquium on the progressive development and codification of international law, to be held during the consideration in the Sixth Committee of the report of the Commission on the work of its forty-ninth session; and recommended that the debate on the report of the Commission at the fifty-second session of the Assembly commence on 27 October 1997 (resolution 51/160).

Documents:

(a) Report of the International Law Commission on the work of its forty-ninth session, Supplement No. 10 (A/52/10);

(b) Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 51/160).

150. Report of the United Nations Commission on International Trade Law on the work of its thirtieth session

The United Nations Commission on International Trade Law was established by the General Assembly at its twenty-first session, in 1966, to promote the progressive harmonization and unification of the law of international trade (resolution 2205 (XXI)). It began its work in 1968. The Commission originally consisted of 29 Member States representing the various geographic regions and the principal legal systems of the world. At its twenty-eighth session, the Assembly increased the membership of the Commission from 29 to 36 (resolution 3108 (XXVIII)). At its fifty-second session, the Assembly will have to elect 19 members of the Commission (see item 16 (c) above).

At its fifty-first session,[234] the General Assembly commended the Commission for the finalization of the Notes on organizing Arbitral Proceedings; expressed its appreciation for the progress made in its work on the subjects of receivables financing and cross-border insolvency; welcomed the decision of the Commission to request the Secretariat to review issues on which legislative guidance on build-operate-transfer arrangements might be useful, and to commence the preparation of a legislative guide on build-operate-transfer projects; reaffirmed the mandate of the Commission, as the core legal body within the United Nations system in the field of international trade law, to coordinate legal activities in that field and, in that connection, called upon all bodies of the United Nations system and invited other international organizations to bear in mind the mandate of the Commission and the need to avoid duplication of effort and to promote efficiency, consistency and coherence in the unification and harmonization of international trade law, and recommended that the Commission, through its secretariat, continue to maintain close cooperation with the other international organs and organizations which are active in the field of international trade law and other related areas; also reaffirmed the importance, in particular for developing countries, of the work of the Commission concerned with training and technical assistance in the field of international trade law; expressed the desirability for increased efforts by the Commission, in sponsoring seminars and symposia, to provide such training and technical assistance, and expressed its appreciation to the Governments whose contributions made it possible for seminars and briefing missions to take place, and appealed to Governments, the relevant United Nations organs, organizations and institutions and individuals to make voluntary contributions to the United Nations Commission on International Trade Law trust fund for symposia and, where appropriate, to the financing of special projects, and otherwise to assist the secretariat of the Commission in financing and organizing seminars and symposia, in particular in developing countries, and in the award of fellowships to candidates from developing countries; appealed to Governments, the relevant United Nations organs, organizations and institutions and individuals to make voluntary contributions to the trust fund for travel assistance to developing countries that are members of the Commission, at their request and in consultation with the Secretary-General; decided to include the trust funds for symposia and travel assistance in the list of funds and programmes that are dealt with at the United Nations Pledging Conference for Development Activities; requested the Secretary-General to ensure the effective implementation of the programmes of the Commission; and stressed the importance of bringing into effect the conventions emanating from the work of the Commission for the global unification and harmonization of international trade law, and to that end urged States that had not yet done so to consider signing, ratifying or acceding to those conventions (resolution 51/161).

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[233] References for the fifty-first session (agenda item 146):
(a) Report of the International Law Commission on the work of its forty-eighth session: Supplement No. 10 (A/51/10 and Corr.1);
(b) Reports of the Secretary-General: A/51/358 and Add.1 and A/51/365;
(c) Note by the Secretary-General: A/51/332 and Corr.1;
(d) Report of the Sixth Committee: A/51/626;
(e) Resolution 51/160;
(f) Meetings of the Sixth Committee: A/C.6/51/SR.31-42, 48 and 49;
(g) Plenary meeting: A/51/PV.85.

[234] References for the fifty-first session (agenda item 148):
(a) Report of the United Nations Commission on International Trade Law on the work of its twenty-ninth session: Supplement No. 17 (A/51/17);
(b) Report of the Secretary-General: A/51/382;
(c) Report of the Sixth Committee: A/51/628;
(d) Resolutions 51/161 and 51/162;
(e) Meetings of the Sixth Committee: A/C.6/51/SR.3, 4 and 47;
(f) Plenary meeting: A/51/PV.85.

At the same session, the General Assembly expressed its appreciation to the Commission for completing and adopting the Model Law on Electronic Commerce, annexed to resolution 51/162, and for preparing the Guide to Enactment of the Model Law; recommended that all States give favourable consideration to the Model Law when they enact or revise their laws; and recommended also that all efforts be made to ensure that the Model Law, together with the Guide, become generally known and available (resolution 51/162).

151. Report of the Committee on Relations with the Host Country

The Committee on Relations with the Host Country was established by the General Assembly at its twenty-sixth session, in 1971 (resolution 2819 (XXVI)). At present, the Committee is composed of the following 15 Member States: Bulgaria, Canada, China, Costa Rica, Côte d'Ivoire, Cyprus, France, Honduras, Iraq, Mali, Russian Federation, Senegal, Spain, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and United States of America.

At its fifty-first session,[235] the General Assembly, *inter alia*, endorsed the recommendations and conclusions of the Committee contained in paragraph 65 of its report; considered that the maintenance of appropriate conditions for the normal work of the delegations and missions accredited to the United Nations was in the interests of the United Nations and all Member States; expressed its appreciation for the efforts made by the host country, and hoped that concerns raised at the meetings of the Committee would continue to be resolved in a spirit of cooperation and in accordance with international law; noted with appreciation the efforts of the Committee which had contributed to a decrease in the amount of diplomatic indebtedness; called upon the host country to review measures and procedures relating to the parking of diplomatic vehicles; and requested the Secretary-General to remain actively engaged in all aspects of the relations of the United Nations with the host country (resolution 51/163).

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[235] References for the fifty-first session (agenda item 149):
(a) Report of the Committee on Relations with the Host Country: Supplement No. 26 (A/51/26);
(b) Report of the Sixth Committee: A/51/629;
(c) Resolution 51/163;
(d) Meetings of the Sixth Committee: A/C.6/51/SR.47 and 48;
(e) Plenary meeting: A/51/PV.85.

Document: Report of the Committee on Relations with the Host Country, Supplement No. 26 (A/52/26).

152. Establishment of an international criminal court

At its forty-ninth session, in 1994, the General Assembly, noting that the International Law Commission had adopted a draft statute for an international criminal court and recommended that an international conference of plenipotentiaries be convened to conclude a convention on the establishment of such a court, established an ad hoc committee to review the draft statute and consider arrangements for the convening of the conference (resolution 49/53).

At its fiftieth session, the General Assembly established the Preparatory Committee on the Establishment of an International Criminal Court to discuss further the major substantive and administrative issues arising out of the draft statute and to draft texts, with a view to preparing a widely acceptable consolidated text of a convention for an international criminal court as a next step towards consideration by the conference of plenipotentiaries (resolution 50/46).

At its fifty-first session,[236] the General Assembly, *inter alia*, reaffirmed the mandate of the Preparatory Committee and directed it to proceed in accordance with paragraph 368 of its report; decided that it would meet from 11 to 21 February, 4 to 15 August and 1 to 12 December 1997, and from 16 March to 3 April 1998, in order to complete the drafting of a widely acceptable consolidated text of a convention, to be submitted to the diplomatic conference of plenipotentiaries; decided further that a diplomatic conference of plenipotentiaries should be held in 1998, with a view to finalizing and adopting a convention; requested the Secretary-General to establish a special fund for the participation of the least developed countries in the work of the Preparatory Committee and in the diplomatic conference; and decided to include in the provisional agenda of its fifty-second session the item entitled "Establishment of an international criminal court" in order to have the necessary arrangements made for the diplomatic conference of plenipotentiaries to be held in 1998, unless the Assembly decides otherwise in view of relevant circumstances (resolution 51/207).

The Preparatory Committee met from 11 to 21 February and will meet again from 4 to 15 August and 1 to 12 December 1997, and from 16 March to 3 April 1998.

No advance documentation is expected.

153. Report of the Special Committee on the Charter of the United Nations and on the Strengthening of the Role of the Organization

The item entitled "Need to consider suggestions regarding the review of the Charter of the United Nations" was included in the agenda of the twenty-fourth session of the General Assembly, in 1969, at the request of Colombia (A/7659).

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[236] References for the fifty-first session (agenda item 147):

(a) Report of the Preparatory Committee on the establishment of an International Criminal Court: Supplement No. 22 (A/51/22);
(b) Report of the Sixth Committee: A/51/627;
(c) Resolution 51/207;
(d) Meetings of the Sixth Committee: A/C.6/51/SR.26-30 and 48-50;
(e) Plenary meeting: A/51/PV.88.

At its twenty-ninth session, the General Assembly decided to establish an Ad Hoc Committee on the Charter of the United Nations to consider, *inter alia*, any specific proposals that Governments might make with a view to enhancing the ability of the United Nations to achieve its purposes as well as other suggestions for the more effective functioning of the United Nations that might not require amendments to the Charter (resolution 3349 (XXIX)).

Meanwhile, another item, entitled "Strengthening of the role of the United Nations with regard to the maintenance and consolidation of international peace and security, the development of cooperation among all nations and the promotion of the rules of international law in relations between States", was included in the agenda of the twenty-seventh session of the General Assembly at the request of Romania (A/8792).

At its thirtieth session, the General Assembly considered the report of the Ad Hoc Committee together with the item on the strengthening of the role of the United Nations. At that session, the Assembly decided to reconvene the Ad Hoc Committee as the Special Committee on the Charter of the United Nations and on the Strengthening of the Role of the Organization to examine suggestions and proposals regarding the Charter and the strengthening of the role of the United Nations with regard to the maintenance and consolidation of international peace and security, the development of cooperation among all nations and the promotion of the rules of international law (resolution 3499 (XXX)).

Since its thirtieth session, the General Assembly has reconvened the Special Committee every year and considered its successive reports (resolutions 31/28, 32/45, 33/94, 34/147, 35/164, 36/123, 37/114, 38/141, 39/88, 40/78, 41/83, 42/157, 43/170, 44/37, 45/44, 46/58, 47/38, 48/36, 49/58 and 50/52).

At its fiftieth session, the General Assembly decided that the Committee should henceforth be open to all States members of the United Nations and that it would continue to operate on the basis of the practice of consensus (resolution 50/52).

At its fifty-first session,[237] the General Assembly, *inter alia*, underlined the importance of consultations under Article 50 of the Charter of the United Nations, as early as possible, with third States which are or may be confronted with special economic problems arising from the carrying out of preventive or enforcement measures imposed by the Security Council under Chapter VII of the Charter and of early and regular assessments, as appropriate, of their impact on such States; invited the Security Council to consider the establishment of further mechanisms or procedures, as appropriate, for such consultations with regard to a solution of those problems; welcomed the further measures taken by the Council aimed at increasing the effectiveness and transparency of the sanctions committees, and strongly recommended that the Council continue its efforts further to enhance the functioning of those committees, to streamline their working procedures and to facilitate access to them by representatives of States referred to above; requested the Secretary-General to ensure that the competent units within the Secretariat that he designated develop the capacity and modalities for providing better information and early assessments for the Security Council and its organs, at their request, about actual or potential effects of sanctions on third States which invoke Article 50 of the Charter; also requested the Secretary-General to continue efforts with a view to developing a possible methodology for assessing the adverse consequences actually incurred by affected third States, and to utilize for that purpose all the expertise available throughout the United Nations system, including that of the international financial and trade institutions; further requested the Secretary-General to continue to collate and coordinate information about international assistance available to affected third States and to initiate action to explore innovative and practical measures of assistance to such States, *inter alia*, through cooperation with relevant institutions and organizations inside and outside the United Nations system; invited such organizations to continue to address more specifically and directly, where appropriate, special economic problems of affected third States; requested the Special Committee, at its session in 1997, to continue to consider on a priority basis the question of the implementation of the provisions of the Charter related to assistance to affected third States; and requested the Secretary-General to submit a report on the implementation of the resolution to the Assembly at its fifty-second session (resolution 51/208).

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[237] References for the fifty-first session (agenda item 150):

(a) Report of the Special Committee on the Charter of the United Nations and on the Strengthening of the Role of the Organization: Supplement No. 33 (A/51/33);

(b) Report of the Secretary-General: A/51/317;

(c) Report of the Sixth Committee: A/51/630;

(d) Resolutions 51/208 and 51/209;

(e) Meetings of the Sixth Committee: A/C.6/51/SR.5-8, 49 and 50;

(f) Plenary meeting: A/51/PV.88.

At the same session, the General Assembly, *inter alia*, requested the Special Committee at its session in 1997: (a) to accord appropriate time for the consideration of all proposals concerning the question of the maintenance of international peace and security in all its aspects and to consider other proposals relating to the question already submitted or which might be submitted to the Committee at its session in 1997, (b) to continue to consider on a priority basis the question of the implementation of the provisions of the Charter related to assistance to third States affected by the application of sanctions, (c) to continue its work on the question of the peaceful settlement of disputes between States and its consideration of proposals relating to the question, and (d) to continue to consider proposals concerning the Trusteeship Council; requested the Secretary-General to expedite the preparation and publication of the Supplements to the *Repertoire of the Practice of the Security Council* and the *Repertory of Practice of United Nations Organs* and to submit a progress report on the matter to the Assembly before its fifty-second session; and invited the Special Committee at its session in 1997 to continue to identify new subjects for consideration in its future work with a view to contributing to the revitalization of the work of the United Nations, to discuss how to offer its assistance to the working groups of the General Assembly in that field, and to consider ways and means of improving coordination between the Special Committee and other working groups dealing with the reform of the Organization, including the role of the Chairperson of the Special Committee for that purpose; and requested the Special Committee to submit a report on its work to the Assembly at the fifty-second session (resolution 51/209).

The Committee met at United Nations Headquarters from 27 January to 7 February 1997.

Documents:

(a) Report of the Special Committee, Supplement No. 33 (A/52/33);

(b) Reports of the Secretary-General (resolutions 51/208 and 51/209).

154. Measures to eliminate international terrorism

This item was included in the agenda of the twenty-seventh session of the General Assembly, in 1972, further to an initiative of the Secretary-General (A/8791 and Add.1 and Add.1/Corr.1). At that session, the Assembly decided to establish the Ad Hoc Committee on International Terrorism, consisting of 35 members.

The Ad Hoc Committee met at United Nations Headquarters in 1973, 1977 and 1979 and reported to the General Assembly at its twenty-eighth, thirty-second and thirty-fourth session.

Between 1979 and 1995, the General Assembly adopted eight resolutions and one decision under this item, namely, resolutions 34/145, 36/109, 40/61, 42/159, 44/29 and 46/51, decision 48/411, and resolutions 49/60 and 50/53.

At its fifty-first session,[238] the General Assembly, *inter alia*, reaffirmed the Declaration on Measures to Eliminate International Terrorism, annexed to Assembly resolution 49/60; approved the Declaration to Supplement the 1994 Declaration on Measures to Eliminate International Terrorism, the text of which it annexed to its resolution; decided to establish an ad hoc committee with the successive tasks of elaborating a convention for the suppression of terrorist bombings, elaborating a convention for the suppression of acts of nuclear terrorism and addressing means of further developing a comprehensive legal framework of conventions dealing with international terrorism; decided that the Ad Hoc Committee would meet from 24 February to 7 March 1997 to undertake the first of those tasks, and recommended that work continue during the fifty-second session of the Assembly from 22 September to 3 October 1997 in the framework of a working group of the Sixth Committee; requested the Ad Hoc Committee to report to the Assembly at its fifty-second session on progress made with regard to the first of its tasks; and recommended that the Ad Hoc Committee be convened in 1998 to continue its work (resolution 51/210).

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[238] References for the fifty-first session (agenda item 151):

(a) Report of the Secretary-General: A/51/336 and Add.1;

(b) Report of the Sixth Committee: A/51/631;

(c) Resolution 51/210;

(d) Meetings of the Sixth Committee: A/C.6/51/SR.10, 11, 30 and 50;

(e) Plenary meeting: A/51/PV.88.

The Ad Hoc Committee met at United Nations Headquarters from 24 February to 7 March 1997.

Documents:

(a) Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 50/53);

(b) Report of the Ad Hoc Committee Established by General Assembly resolution 51/210 of 17 December 1996, Supplement No. 37 (A/52/37).

155. Human resources management[6]

At its fifty-first session,[239] the General Assembly reiterated its full support for the Secretary-General as the chief administrative officer of the Organization; noted the steps taken to implement a number of elements of the strategy for the management of the human resources of the Organization; regretted the unsuccessful efforts to develop a management environment and culture in the Organization that enabled staff members to contribute their maximum potential, effectiveness and efficiency; called upon the Secretary-General to pursue the full implementation of his strategy (see A/C.5/49/5) as soon as possible; noted, in that connection, the phasing-in of performance management, including the introduction in 1996 of a new performance appraisal system; recognized the role of the Office of Human Resources Management as the primary representative of the Secretary-General in establishing human resources policies and guidelines; requested the Secretary-General to enhance managerial accountability with respect to human resources management decisions; deplored the high number of exceptions to the established procedures for the recruitment, placement and promotion of staff; requested the Secretary-General to announce all vacancies so as to give equal opportunity to all qualified staff and to encourage mobility; requested the Secretary-General to ensure in his proposed programme budget for the biennium 1998-1999 provision to the Office of Human Resources Management of the level of resources commensurate with the mandate set out above; decided that the period of continuous release of staff representatives should not exceed four years, and to limit such release to elected staff representatives only; requested the Secretary-General to submit to the Assembly a report on the practice of Member States relative to the financing of national staff representation and on the proportion of staff representation; took note of the preliminary work in human resources planning, especially in the projection of recruitment needs at the entry level from 1997 to 2001, and requested that those activities be continued and expanded; requested the Secretary-General to use, to the fullest extent possible, existing mechanisms, such as agreed termination or granting leave without pay, to create opportunities for upward mobility for existing staff and for recruiting new staff; reaffirmed that no post should be considered the exclusive preserve of any Member State or group of States, including at the highest level; recognized that the system of desirable ranges was the mechanism for the recruitment of staff in posts subject to geographical distribution; requested the Secretary-General to take every available measure to ensure, at the senior and policy-making levels of the Secretariat, the equitable representation of Member States, in particular of developing countries and Member States with inadequate representation at those levels, and to include relevant information thereon in future reports on the composition of the Secretariat, and also to exercise flexibility in the application of desirable ranges in individual recruitment cases; requested the Secretary-General, while ensuring that the highest standards of efficiency, competence and integrity served as the primary criteria in the recruitment of staff, to ensure that the search for and the selection of candidates would be conducted in accordance with the guiding principles of achieving equitable geographical distribution and providing equal opportunity for men and women to participate in any capacity and under conditions of equality in the work of the Secretariat; requested the Secretary-General to restrict the practice of making temporary appointments against regular budget or extrabudgetary posts of one year or more to temporary needs, for example, replacement of staff on field mission assignment and authorized leave, to take effective measures to prevent the placement of staff members against higher-level unencumbered posts for periods longer than three months, to issue vacancy announcements within a three-month period and to instruct programme managers to inform the Office of Human Resources Management of all vacancies immediately and of all foreseen vacancies six months before the posts became vacant; noted that the posts subject to the desirable range formula were limited to 2,700 posts; requested the Secretary-General to continue to hold national competitive examinations for posts at the P-2 and P-3 levels as a useful tool for selecting the best qualified candidates from inadequately represented Member States, and requested him also not to decrease the proportion of entrance-level posts at the P-1 to P-3 levels for budgetary purposes; requested the Secretary-General to offer probationary appointments to all staff members who had passed a competitive recruitment examination and to consider all such staff members for conversion to permanent appointment after completion of the probationary service; requested the Secretary-General to complete the realignment with the national competitive examination of the competitive examination for promotion to the Professional category of staff members from other categories, and to make proposals on the introduction of a probationary period for successful candidates in the competitive examinations for promotion to the Professional category of staff members from other categories; requested the Secretary-General to report on the question of geographical imbalance resulting from promotions, through the competitive examination for promotion to the Professional category of staff members from other categories, to posts subject to geographical distribution; urged the Secretary-General to take all necessary measures, including instructions to department heads, as needed to place all successful candidates from the national competitive examinations within one year, subject to the availability of posts; requested the Secretary-General to extend to consultants and to personnel provided on a non-reimbursable basis the current practice of barring interns from applying for or being appointed to posts in the Secretariat for a period of six months after the end of their internships, and decided that persons on short-term appointments filling regular budget posts or extrabudgetary posts of one year or more would not be permitted to apply for or be appointed to their current post within six months of the end of their current service; requested the Secretary-General to ensure that persons serving in peacekeeping or other field missions became eligible for consideration for internal vacancies in the Secretariat after having served for at least 12 months, and requested him to resume normal recruitment activities at all levels as soon as possible; urged the Secretary-General fully to implement and monitor the strategic plan of action for the improvement of the status of women in the Secretariat (1995-2000) (A/49/587 and Corr.1, sect. IV), and requested him to continue his work to create a gender-sensitive work environment; requested the Secretary-General to develop a family leave programme for United Nations staff, and to report thereon to the Assembly as soon as possible; requested the Secretary-General to make proposals with regard to the structure and source of funding for the Focal Point for Women, with a view to ensuring the provision of an adequate level of resources commensurate with its mandate, and to take appropriate measures, as soon as possible, to allow the mandate of the Focal Point for Women to be fulfilled; encouraged the Secretary-General to appoint more women at the D-1 level and above; urged the Secretary-General to increase the number of women employed in the Secretariat from developing countries; strongly encouraged Member States to support the efforts of the United Nations and the specialized agencies to increase the percentage of women in Professional posts, especially at the D-1 level and above, by identifying and regularly presenting more women candidates; requested the Secretary-General to meet the goals and objectives set by the Assembly in various resolutions by establishing, as a matter of priority, a comprehensive career development and promotion system; requested him to report to the Assembly on the feasibility of holding the national competitive examinations in the six official languages, without prejudice to the mandatory knowledge of English and French as working languages, and also requested him to make proposals aimed at ensuring that nationals of Member States whose mother tongue was not an official or working language of the United Nations were not placed at a disadvantage when taking those examinations; requested the Secretary-General to pursue the development and implementation of the managed reassignment programmes for entry-level and other staff; noted that only modest progress had been made towards achieving greater staff mobility for internationally recruited staff, and reiterated the importance of making substantive progress towards that objective; noted with concern the fact that delays in completion of performance appraisal reports had an adverse effect on staff members being considered by the appointment and promotion bodies, and requested the Secretary-General to take steps to ensure that the managers preparing those reports were held accountable for any such delays; requested that, to the extent possible for a fair evaluation of staff members, the recruitment and promotion procedure not be postponed to the detriment of staff members for want of performance appraisal reports; noted with appreciation the strengthened training programmes, *inter alia*, people management training, upgrading of substantive skills, information technology, communications and training in all six official languages on an equal basis, and requested the Secretary-General to continue to invest in the Organization's future capacity by sustaining and expanding those programmes in order to meet organizational needs and individual career development aspirations; expressed its concern about the practice of using consultants to carry out functions assigned to established posts, and requested the Secretary-General to refrain from that practice; noted with concern the observations of the Board of Auditors that a number of findings warranted further investigation with a view to taking appropriate action against personnel responsible for such malpractice, and requested the Secretary-General to take appropriate action and to report to the Assembly at its fifty-second session; requested the Secretary-General and the executive heads of the United Nations organizations and programmes to ensure selection of consultants on a more competitive basis; requested the Secretary-General to prepare, no later than the end of 1997, comprehensive policy guidelines on the terms of reference (including objectives, targets and output delivery dates), selection, hiring and renewal of consultants and ensuring transparency and objectivity in the selection process, and to submit those guidelines to the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions for review before their consideration by the Assembly at its fifty-second session; endorsed the recommendation of the Advisory Committee that the Secretariat resume the past practice of submitting, on a biennial basis and in conjunction with the report requested by the Committee on the hiring of retired staff, a report on the hiring and use of consultants (resolution 51/226).

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[239] References for the fifty-first session (agenda item 120):

(a) Reports of the Secretary-General: A/51/304 and Corr.1, A/51/421 and Corr.1 and 2, A/51/688 and Corr.1, A/C.5/51/1, A/C.5/51/2, A/C.5/51/3, A/C.5/51/6, A/C.5/51/7 and A/C.5/51/34;

(b) Notes by the Secretary-General transmitting:

   (i) Reports of the Joint Inspection Unit and his comments thereon: A/51/656 and Add.1 and A/51/705 and Add.1;

   (ii) Report of the Board of Auditors: A/51/283;

(c) Reports of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions: A/51/475 and A/51/533;

(d) Reports of the Fifth Committee: A/51/643 and Add.1-3 and A/51/848;

(e) Resolutions 51/226 and 51/227 and decisions 51/408, 51/455, 51/456, 51/466 and 51/471;

(f) Meetings of the Fifth Committee: A/C.5/51/SR.7, 9-11, 13, 14, 16, 21, 23, 25, 26, 30, 31, 34, 37, 46, 49-51, 55 and 68;

(g) Plenary meetings: A/51/PV.50, 89, 95 and 101.

Documents: Reports of the Secretary-General (resolution 51/226).

Respect for the privileges and immunities of officials of the United Nations and the specialized agencies and related organizations

This question was considered by the General Assembly during its thirty-fifth session, in 1980, under the agenda item entitled "Personnel questions" (resolution 35/212), and was subsequently considered at the thirty-sixth to forty-fifth and forty-seventh to fiftieth sessions (resolutions 36/232, 37/236, 38/230, 39/244, 40/258 C, 41/205, 42/219, 43/225, 44/186, 45/240 and 47/28 and decisions 48/462, 49/238 and 50/484).

At its fifty-first session,[239] the General Assembly took note of the report of the Secretary-General on respect for the privileges and immunities of officials of the United Nations and the specialized agencies and related organizations and of the statement made to the Fifth Committee by the United Nations Security Coordinator; and requested the Secretary-General to submit to the Assembly at its fifty-second session a report on respect for the privileges and immunities of officials of the United Nations and the specialized agencies and related organizations as well as their security and safety (resolution 51/227).

Document: Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 51/227).

Amendments to the Staff Rules

At the same session, the General Assembly took note of the amendments to the 100 and 200 series of the Staff Rules, without prejudice to the consideration of the item entitled "Human resources management" at the first part of its resumed fifty-first session (decision 51/455).

156. Financing of the Military Observer Group of the United Nations Verification Mission in Guatemala[5]

The Security Council, by its resolution 1094 (1997) of 20 January 1997, authorized the attachment to the United Nations Mission for the Verification of Human Rights and of Compliance with the Commitments of the Comprehensive Agreement on Human Rights in Guatemala (MINUGUA) of a group of 155 military observers and requisite medical personnel for a three-month period.

In accordance with paragraph 5 of resolution 51/198 B of 27 March 1997, MINUGUA was renamed the United Nations Verification Mission in Guatemala.

At its resumed fifty-first session in April 1997,[240] the General Assembly requested the Secretary-General to establish a special account for the Observer Group; decided to appropriate the amount of $4 million gross ($3,956,300 net) for the period from 15 February to 31 May 1997, inclusive of the amount of $3 million gross ($2,949,300 net) already authorized by ACABQ under the terms of section IV of Assembly resolution 49/233 A; decided also, as an ad hoc arrangement, to apportion the amount of $4 million gross ($3,956,300 net) for the period from 15 February to 31 May 1997 among Member States, taking into account the scale of assessments for 1997; decided further to set off against the apportionment among Member States, as provided for in paragraph 7 of the resolution, their respective share in the Tax Equalization Fund of the estimated staff assessment income of $43,700 approved for the period from 15 February to 31 May 1997; and decided to include in the provisional agenda of its fifty-second session an item entitled "Financing of the Military Observer Group of the United Nations Verification Mission in Guatemala" (resolution 51/228).

Documents:

(a) Report of the Secretary-General on the financing of the Military Observer Group of the United Nations Verification Mission in Guatemala (resolution 51/228);

(b) Report of the Advisory Committee.

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[240] References for the fifty-first session (agenda item 165):
(a) Report of the Secretary-General: A/51/815;
(b) Report of the Advisory Committee: A/51/826;
(c) Report of the Fifth Committee: A/51/844;
(d) Resolution 51/228;
(e) Meetings of the Fifth Committee: A/C.5/51/SR.53 and 55;
(f) Plenary meeting: A/51/PV.95.

Annex I
Presidents of the General Assembly

	Year	Name	Country
Regular sessions			
First	1946	Mr. Paul-Henri Spaak	Belgium
Second	1947	Mr. Oswaldo Aranha	Brazil
Third	1948[a]	Mr. H. V. Evatt	Australia
Fourth	1949	Mr. Carlos P. Romulo	Philippines
Fifth	1950[a]	Mr. Nasrollah Entezam	Iran (Islamic Republic of)
Sixth	1951[a]	Mr. Luis Padilla Nervo	Mexico
Seventh	1952[a]	Mr. Lester B. Pearson	Canada
Eighth	1953[a]	Mrs. Vijaya Lakshmi Pandit	India
Ninth	1954	Mr. Eelco N. van Kleffens	Netherlands
Tenth	1955	Mr. José Maza	Chile
Eleventh	1956[a]	Prince Wan Waithayakon	Thailand
Twelfth	1957	Sir Leslie Munro	New Zealand
Thirteenth	1958[a]	Mr. Charles Malik	Lebanon
Fourteenth	1959	Mr. Víctor Andrés Belaúnde	Peru
Fifteenth	1960[a]	Mr. Frederick H. Boland	Ireland
Sixteenth	1961[a]	Mr. Mongi Slim	Tunisia
Seventeenth	1962	Sir Muhammad Zafrulla Khan	Pakistan
Eighteenth	1963	Mr. Carlos Sosa Rodríguez	Venezuela
Nineteenth	1964[a]	Mr. Alex Quaison-Sackey	Ghana
Twentieth	1965	Mr. Amintore Fanfani	Italy
Twenty-first	1966	Mr. Abdul Rahman Pazhwak	Afghanistan
Twenty-second	1967[a]	Mr. Corneliu Manescu	Romania

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[a] The session ended during the following year.

	Year	*Name*	*Country*
Regular sessions (continued)			
Twenty-third	1968	Mr. Emilio Arenales Catalán	Guatemala
Twenty-fourth	1969	Miss Angie E. Brooks	Liberia
Twenty-fifth	1970	Mr. Edvard Hambro	Norway
Twenty-sixth	1971	Mr. Adam Malik	Indonesia
Twenty-seventh	1972	Mr. Stanislaw Trepczynski	Poland
Twenty-eighth	1973[a]	Mr. Leopoldo Benites	Ecuador
Twenty-ninth	1974[a]	Mr. Abdelaziz Bouteflika	Algeria
Thirtieth	1975	Mr. Gaston Thorn	Luxembourg
Thirty-first	1976[a]	Mr. H. S. Amerasinghe	Sri Lanka
Thirty-second	1977	Mr. Lazar Mojsov	Yugoslavia
Thirty-third	1978[b]	Mr. Indalecio Liévano	Colombia
Thirty-fourth	1979	Mr. Salim A. Salim	United Republic of Tanzania
Thirty-fifth	1980	Mr. Rüdiger von Wechmar	Federal Republic of Germany
Thirty-sixth	1981	Mr. Ismat T. Kittani	Iraq
Thirty-seventh	1982	Mr. Imre Hollai	Hungary
Thirty-eighth	1983	Mr. Jorge E. Illueca	Panama
Thirty-ninth	1984	Mr. Paul J. F. Lusaka	Zambia
Fortieth	1985	Mr. Jaime de Piniés	Spain
Forty-first	1986	Mr. Humayun Rasheed Choudhury	Bangladesh
Forty-second	1987	Mr. Peter Florin	German Democratic Republic
Forty-third	1988	Mr. Dante Caputo	Argentina
Forty-fourth	1989	Mr. Joseph Nanven Garba	Nigeria
Forty-fifth	1990	Mr. Guido de Marco	Malta
Forty-sixth	1991	Mr. Samir Shihabi	Saudi Arabia
Forty-seventh	1992	Mr. Stoyan Ganev	Bulgaria
Forty-eighth	1993	Mr. Samuel Insanally	Guyana
Forty-ninth	1994	Mr. Amara Essy	Côte d'Ivoire
Fiftieth	1995	Mr. Diogo Freitas do Amaral	Portugal
Fifty-first	1996	Mr. Razali Ismail	Malaysia

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[b] Since the thirty-third session, the session has ended during the following year.

	Year	*Name*	*Country*
Special sessions			
First	1947	Mr. Oswaldo Aranha	Brazil
Second	1948	Mr. José Arce	Argentina
Third	1961	Mr. Frederick H. Boland	Ireland
Fourth	1963	Sir Muhammad Zafrulla Khan	Pakistan
Fifth	1967	Mr. Abdul Rahman Pazhwak	Afghanistan
Sixth	1974	Mr. Leopoldo Benites	Ecuador
Seventh	1975	Mr. Abdelaziz Bouteflika	Algeria
Eighth	1978	Mr. Lazar Mojsov	Yugoslavia
Ninth	1978	Mr. Lazar Mojsov	Yugoslavia
Tenth	1978	Mr. Lazar Mojsov	Yugoslavia
Eleventh	1980	Mr. Salim A. Salim	United Republic of Tanzania
Twelfth	1982	Mr. Ismat T. Kittani	Iraq
Thirteenth	1986	Mr. Jaime de Piniés	Spain
Fourteenth	1986	Mr. Humayun Rasheed Choudhury	Bangladesh
Fifteenth	1988	Mr. Peter Florin	German Democratic Republic
Sixteenth	1989	Mr. Joseph Nanven Garba	Nigeria
Seventeenth	1990	Mr. Joseph Nanven Garba	Nigeria
Eighteenth	1990	Mr. Joseph Nanven Garba	Nigeria
Nineteenth	1997	Mr. Razali Ismail	Malaysia
Emergency special sessions			
First	1956	Mr. Rudecindo Ortega	Chile
Second	1956	Mr. Rudecindo Ortega	Chile
Third	1958	Sir Leslie Munro	New Zealand
Fourth	1960	Mr. Víctor Andrés Belaúnde	Peru
Fifth	1967	Mr. Abdul Rahman Pazhwak	Afghanistan
Sixth	1980	Mr. Salim A. Salim	United Republic of Tanzania
Seventh	(1980 (1982	Mr. Salim A. Salim Mr. Ismat T. Kittani	United Republic of Tanzania Iraq
Eighth	1981	Mr. Rüdiger von Wechmar	Federal Republic of Germany
Ninth	1982	Mr. Ismat T. Kittani	Iraq
Tenth	1997	Mr. Razali Ismail	Malaysia

Annex II
Officers of the Main Committees

Session	*Chairman*	*Vice-Chairman*	*Rapporteur*
A. First Committee			
Twentieth	Mr. Károly Csatorday (Hungary)	Mr. Leopoldo Benites (Ecuador)	Mr. Ismail Fahmy (Egypt)
Twenty-first	Mr. Leopoldo Benites (Ecuador)	Mr. Ismail Fahmy (Egypt)	Mr. G. G. Tchernouchtchenko (Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic)
Twenty-second	Mr. Ismail Fahmy (Egypt)	Mr. G.G. Tchernouchtchenko (Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic)	Mr. C. Torsten W. Orn (Sweden)
Twenty-third	Mr. Piero Vinci (Italy)	Mr. Reynaldo Galindo Pohl (El Salvador)	Mr. Maxime Léopold Zollner (Benin)
Twenty-fourth	Mr. Agha Shahi (Pakistan)	Mr. Alhaji S. D. Kolo (Nigeria)	Mr. Lloyd Barnett (Jamaica)
Twenty-fifth	Mr. Andrés Aguilar (Venezuela)	Mr. Abdulrahim A. Farah (Somalia)	Mr. Zdenek Cerník (Czechoslovakia)
Twenty-sixth	Mr. Milko Tarabanov (Bulgaria)	Mr. Radha Krishna Ramphul (Mauritius)	Mr. Giovanni Migliuolo (Italy)
Twenty-seventh	Mr. Radha Krishna Ramphul (Mauritius)	Mr. Abdullah Y. Bishara (Kuwait) Mr. Ion Datcu (Romania)	Mr. Gustavo Santiso Gálvez (Guatemala)
Twenty-eighth	Mr. Otto Borch (Denmark)	Mr. Hayat Mehdi (Pakistan) Mr. Blaise Rabetafika (Madagascar)	Mr. Alvaro de Soto (Peru)

Session	*Chairman*	*Vice-Chairman*	*Rapporteur*
Twenty-ninth	Mr. Carlos Ortiz de Rozas (Argentina)	Mr. Bernhard Neugebauer (German Democratic Republic) Mr. Mir Abdul Wahab Siddiq (Afghanistan)	Mr. António da Costa Lobo (Portugal)
Thirtieth	Mr. Edouard Ghorra (Lebanon)	Mr. Patrice Mikanagu (Burundi) Mr. Rüdiger von Wechmar (Federal Republic of Germany)	Mr. Horacio Arteaga Acosta (Venezuela)
Thirty-first	Mr. Henryk Jaroszek (Poland)	Mr. Frank Edmund Boaten (Ghana) Mr. António da Costa Lobo (Portugal)	Mr. Kedar Bhakta Shrestha (Nepal)
Thirty-second	Mr. Frank Edmund Boaten (Ghana)	Mr. Imre Hollai (Hungary) Mr. Ilkka Olavi Pastinen (Finland)	Mr. Francisco Correa (Mexico)
Thirty-third	Mr. Ilkka Olavi Pastinen (Finland)	Mr. Boubker Cherkaoui (Morocco) Mr. Hugo V. Palma (Peru)	Mr. Miodrag Mihajlovic (Yugoslavia)
Thirty-fourth	Mr. Davidson L. Hepburn (Bahamas)	Mr. Awad S. Burwin (Libyan Arab Jamahiriya) Mr. Yuri N. Kuchubey (Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic)	Mr. Ernst Sucharipa (Austria)
Thirty-fifth	Mr. Niaz A. Naik (Pakistan)	Mr. Aidan Mulloy (Ireland) Mr. Ferdinand Léopold Oyono (Cameroon)	Mr. Ronald L. Kensmil (Suriname)
Thirty-sixth	Mr. Ignac Golob (Yugoslavia)	Mr. Mario Carías (Honduras) Mr. Alejandro D. Yango (Philippines)	Mr. Alemayehu Makonnen (Ethiopia)

Session	*Chairman*	*Vice-Chairman*	*Rapporteur*
Thirty-seventh	Mr. James Victor Gbeho (Ghana)	Mr. J. C. Carasales (Argentina) Mr. Tom Eric Vraalsen (Norway)	Mr. Luvsangiin Erdenechuluun (Mongolia)
Thirty-eighth	Mr. Tom Eric Vraalsen (Norway)	Mr. Elfaki Abdalla Elfaki (Sudan) Mr. Gheorghe Tinca (Romania)	Mr. Humberto Y. Goyén Alvez (Uruguay)
Thirty-ninth	Mr. Celso A. de Souza e Silva (Brazil)	Mr. Milous Vejvoda (Czechoslovakia) Mr. Henning Wegener (Federal Republic of Germany)	Mr. Ngaré Kessely (Chad)
Fortieth	Mr. Ali Alatas (Indonesia)	Mr. Carlos Lechuga Hevia (Cuba) Mr. Bagbeni Adeito Nzengeya (Zaire)	Mr. Yannis Souliotis (Greece)
Forty-first	Mr. Siegfried Zachmann (German Democratic Republic)	Mr. Morihisa Aoki (Japan) Mr. Douglas James Roche (Canada)	Mr. Doulaye Corentin Ki (Burkina Faso)
Forty-second	Mr. Bagbeni Adeito Nzengeya (Zaire)	Mr. Carlos José Gutiérrez (Costa Rica) Mr. Ali Maher Nashashibi (Jordan)	Mr. Kasimierz Tomaszweski (Poland)
Forty-third	Mr. Douglas James Roche (Canada)	Mr. Luvsandorjiin Bayart (Mongolia) Mr. Victor G. Batiouk (Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic)	Mr. Virgilio A. Reyes (Philippines)
Forty-fourth	Mr. Adolfo R. Taylhardat (Venezuela)	Mr. Mohamed Nabil Fahmy (Egypt) Mr. Hassan Mashhadi Ghahvechi (Islamic Republic of Iran)	Mr. Dimitrios Platis (Greece)

Session	*Chairman*	*Vice-Chairman*	*Rapporteur*
Forty-fifth	Mr. Jai Pratap Rana (Nepal)	Mr. Ronald S. Morris (Australia) Mr. Sergei N. Martynov (Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic)	Mr. Latévi Modem Lawson-Betum (Togo)
Forty-sixth	Mr. Robert Mroziewicz (Poland)	Mr. Sedrey A. Ordonez (Philippines) Mr. Ahmed Nazif Alpman (Turkey)	Mr. Pablo Emilio Sader (Uruguay)
Forty-seventh	Mr. Nabil A. Elaraby (Egypt)	Mr. Pasí Patokallio (Finland) Mr. Dae Won Suh (Republic of Korea)	Mr. Jerzy Zaleski (Poland)
Forty-eighth	Mr. Adolf Ritter von Wagner (Germany)	Mr. Behrouz Moradi (Islamic Republic of Iran) Mr. Javier Ponce (Ecuador)	Mr. Macaire Kabore (Burkina Faso)
Forty-ninth	Mr. Luis Valencia-Rodríguez (Ecuador)	Mr. Thomas Stelzer (Austria) Mr. Yoshitomo Tanaka (Japan)	Mr. Peter Goosen (South Africa)
Fiftieth	Mr. Luvsangiin Erdenechuluun (Mongolia)	Mr. Wolfgang Hoffman (Germany) Mr. Antonio de Icaza (Mexico)	Mr. Rajab Sukayri (Jordan)
Fifty-first	Mr. Alyaksandr Sychou (Belarus)	Mr. Andelfo J. García (Colombia) Mr. André Mernier (Belgium)	Mr. Parfait-Serge Onanga-Anyanga (Gabon)

B. Special Political Committee[a]

Twentieth	Mr. Carlet R. Auguste (Haiti)	Mr. José D. Inglés (Philippines)	Mr. Hermod Lannung (Denmark)
Twenty-first	Mr. Max Jakobson (Finland)	Mr. Privado G. Jimenez (Philippines)	Mr. Carlos A. Goñi Demarchi (Argentina)

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[a] In accordance with General Assembly resolution 47/233 of 17 August 1993, the Special Political Committee and the Fourth Committee became the Special Political and Decolonization Committee (Fourth Committee).

Session	*Chairman*	*Vice-Chairman*	*Rapporteur*
Twenty-second	Mr. Humberto López Villamil (Honduras)	Mr. Hermod Lannung (Denmark)	Mr. Abdullah Kamil (Indonesia)
Twenty-third	Mr. Abdulrahim Abby Farah (Somalia)	Mr. Abdul Samad Ghaus (Afghanistan)	Mr. Hermod Lannung (Denmark)
Twenty-fourth	Mr. Eugeniusz Kulaga (Poland)	Mr. Alessandro Farace (Italy)	Mr. Lamech E. Akong'o (Uganda)
Twenty-fifth	Mr. Abdul Samad Ghaus (Afghanistan)	Mr. Luis Hierro Gambardella (Uruguay)	Mr. Mohamed Mahjoubi (Morocco)
Twenty-sixth	Mr. Cornelius C. Cremin (Ireland)	Mr. V. S. Smirnov (Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic)	Mr. Parviz Mohajer (Islamic Republic of Iran)
Twenty-seventh	Mr. Hady Touré (Guinea)	Mr. Julio César Carasales (Argentina) Mr. Wissam Zahawie (Iraq)	Mr. Omer Ersan Akbel (Turkey)
Twenty-eighth	Mr. Károly Szarka (Hungary)	Mr. K. B. Singh (Nepal) Mr. Ladislaw Smíd (Czechoslovakia)	Mr. Massimo Castaldo (Italy)
Twenty-ninth	Mr. Per Lind (Sweden)	Mr. Gueorgui Ghelev (Bulgaria) Mr. José Luis Martínez (Venezuela)	Mr. Hassan Abduldjalil (Indonesia)
Thirtieth	Mr. Roberto Martínez Ordóñez (Honduras)	Mr. Abdirizak Haji Hussein (Somalia) Mr. Erik Tellman (Norway)	Mr. Guenter Mauersberger (German Democratic Republic)
Thirty-first	Mr. Mooki V. Molapo (Lesotho)	Mr. John Gregoriades (Greece) Mr. Zakaria Sibahi (Syrian Arab Republic)	Mr. Percy Haynes (Guyana)
Thirty-second	Mr. Bernhard Neugebauer (German Democratic Republic)	Mr. Donald G. Blackman (Barbados) Mr. K. B. Shahi (Nepal)	Miss Ruth L. Dobson (Australia)

Session	*Chairman*	*Vice-Chairman*	*Rapporteur*
Thirty-third	Mr. Rodolfo E. Piza Escalante (Costa Rica)	Mr. Abdel-Magied A. Hassan (Sudan) Mr. Gustav Ortner (Austria)	Mr. Abduldayem M. Mubarez (Yemen)
Thirty-fourth	Mr. Hammoud El-Choufi (Syrian Arab Republic)	Mr. Gustavo E. Figueroa (Argentina) Mr. Winston A. Tubman (Liberia)	Mr. Paul Cotton (New Zealand)
Thirty-fifth	Mr. Leonardo Mathias (Portugal)	Mrs. Biyemi Kekeh (Togo) Mr. Abduldayem M. Mubarez (Yemen)	Mr. Helí Peláez (Peru)
Thirty-sixth	Mr. Nathan Irumba (Uganda)	Mrs. Eva Nowotny (Austria) Mr. Michael E. Sherifis (Cyprus)	Mr. Zahary Radoukov (Bulgaria)
Thirty-seventh	Mr. Abduldayem M. Mubarez (Yemen)	Mrs. Turkia Ould Daddah (Mauritania) Mr. Ernesto Rodríguez Medina (Colombia)	Mr. Faruk Logoglu (Turkey)
Thirty-eighth	Mr. Ernesto Rodríguez Medina (Colombia)	Mr. Feodor Starcevic (Yugoslavia)	Mr. Edouard Lingani (Burkina Faso)
Thirty-ninth	Mr. Alpha I. Diallo (Guinea)	Mr. Hussain Bin Ali Bin Abdullatif (Oman) Mr. Giovanni Jannuzzi (Italy)	Mr. Jorge E. Chen Carpenter (Mexico)
Fortieth	Mr. Keijo Korhonen (Finland)	Mr. Jaroslav César (Czechoslovakia) Mr. Kwam Kouassi (Togo)	Mr. Raimundo González (Chile)
Forty-first	Mr. Kwam Kouassi (Togo)	Mr. Raimundo González (Chile) Mr. Mehmet Ali Irtemçelik (Turkey)	Mr. Rafiq Ahmed Khan (Bangladesh)

Session	*Chairman*	*Vice-Chairman*	*Rapporteur*
Forty-second	Mr. Hamad Abdelaziz Al-Kawari (Qatar)	Mr. Helmut Freudenschuss (Austria) Mr. Raimundo González (Chile)	Mr. Mpumelelo J. Hlophe (Swaziland)
Forty-third	Mr. Eugeniusz Noworyta (Poland)	Mr. Orobola Fasehun (Nigeria) Mr. Horacio Nogués Zubizarreta (Paraguay)	Mr. Jean Michel Veranneman de Watervliet (Belgium)
Forty-fourth	Mr. Guennadi I. Oudovenko (Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic)	Mr. Choo Siew Kioh (Malaysia) Mr. Charles S. Flemming (Saint Lucia)	Miss Nonet M. Dapul (Philippines)
Forty-fifth	Mr. Perezi Karukubiro-Kamunanwire (Uganda)	Mr. Abelardo Posso Serrano (Ecuador) Mr. Reynaldo O. Arcilla (Philippines)	Ms. Catherine von Heidenstam (Sweden)
Forty-sixth	Mr. Nitya Pibulsonggram (Thailand)	Mr. Roland Schäfer (Germany) Dr. Zbigniew Maria Wlosowicz (Poland)	Mr. Ehab Fawzy (Egypt)
Forty-seventh	Mr. Hamadi Khouini (Tunisia)	Mr. Moisés Fuentes-Ibáñez (Bolivia) Mr. Abdullah Mohamed Alsaidi (Yemen)	Mr. Yuriy Shevchenko (Ukraine)

C. Special Political and Decolonization Committee (Fourth Committee)[a]

Session	*Chairman*	*Vice-Chairman*	*Rapporteur*
Forty-eighth	Mr. Stanley Kalpagé (Sri Lanka)	Mr. Gheorghe Chirila (Romania) Mr. Ngoni Francis Sengwe (Zimbabwe)	Mr. Anuson Chinvanno (Thailand)
Forty-ninth	Mr. Borys Hudyman (Ukraine)	Mr. Abelardo Moreno Fernández (Cuba) Mr. Utula Utuoc Samana (Papua New Guinea)	Mr. Dieudonné Ndiaya (Gabon)

Session	*Chairman*	*Vice-Chairman*	*Rapporteur*
Fiftieth	Mr. Francis K. Muthaura (Kenya)	Mr. Niall Holohan (Ireland) Mr. Jalal Samadi (Islamic Republic of Iran)	Mr. Allan Breier-Castro (Venezuela)
Fifty-first	Mr. Alounkèo Kittikhoun (Lao People's Democratic Republic)	Ms. Anastasia Carayanides (Australia) Ms. Sonia R. Leonce-Carryl (Saint Lucia)	Mr. El Walid Doudech (Tunisia)

D. Second Committee

Twentieth	Mr. P. A. Forthomme (Belgium)	Mr. Patricio Silva (Chile)	Mr. M. A. Ramaholimihaso (Madagascar)
Twenty-first	Mr. Moraiwid M. Tell (Jordan)	Mr. A. A. Boiko (Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic)	Mr. Georg Reisch (Austria)
Twenty-second	Mr. Jorge P. Fernandini (Peru)	Mr. Ali Attiga (Libyan Arab Jamahiriya)	Mr. I. S. Chadha (India)
Twenty-third	Mr. Richard M. Akwei (Ghana)	Mr. Jan Muzík (Czechoslovakia)	Mr. Kjell K. Christiansen (Norway)
Twenty-fourth	Mr. Costa P. Caranicas (Greece)	Mr. Hooshang Amirmokri (Islamic Republic of Iran)	Mr. Mohamed Warsama (Somalia)
Twenty-fifth	Mr. Walter Guevara Arze (Bolivia)	Mr. S. Edward Peal (Liberia)	Mr. Leandro Verceles (Philippines)
Twenty-sixth	Mr. Narciso G. Reyes (Philippines)	Mr. Bernardo de Azevedo Brito (Brazil)	Mr. Salih Mohamed Osman (Sudan)
Twenty-seventh	Mr. Bruce Rankin (Canada)	Mr. Mokhless M. Gobba (Egypt) Mr. János Pataki (Hungary)	Mr. Farouk Farhang (Afghanistan)
Twenty-eighth	Mr. Zewde Gabre-Sellassie (Ethiopia)	Mr. Jan Arvesen (Norway) Mr. Luis González Arias (Paraguay)	Mr. Chusei Yamada (Japan)
Twenty-ninth	Mr. Jihad Karam (Iraq)	Mr. Izzeldin Hamid (Sudan) Mr. Daniel Massonet (Belgium)	Mr. Luis Lascarro (Colombia)

Session	*Chairman*	*Vice-Chairman*	*Rapporteur*
Thirtieth	Mr. Olof Rydbeck (Sweden)	Mr. Mohamed Wafik Hosny (Egypt) Mr. Jaime Valdés (Bolivia)	Mr. Fazlul Karim (Bangladesh)
Thirty-first	Mr. Jaime Valdés (Bolivia)	Mr. Ion Goritza (Romania) Mr. Mohan Prased Lohani (Nepal)	Mr. Gerhard Pfanzelter (Austria)
Thirty-second	Mr. Peter Jankowitsch (Austria)	Mr. Angel María Oliveri López (Argentina) Mr. Umayya Salah Tukan (Jordan)	Mr. Ibrahim Suleiman Dharat (Libyan Arab Jamahiriya)
Thirty-third	Mr. Louis Kayanda Mwangaguhunga (Uganda)	Mr. Jeremy K. B. Kinsman (Canada) Mr. Siegfried Zachmann (German Democratic Republic)	Mr. Theophilos Theophilou (Cyprus) Mr. Euripides Evriviades (Cyprus)
Thirty-fourth	Mr. Costiu Murgescu (Romania)	Mr. Abul Ahsan (Bangladesh) Mr. José Luis Xifra (Spain)	Miss Paulina García Donoso (Ecuador)
Thirty-fifth	Mr. Abdelhadi Sbihi (Morocco)	Mr. Jukka Valtasaari (Finland) Mr. Josue L. Villa (Philippines)	Mrs. Maureen Stephenson-Vernon (Jamaica)
Thirty-sixth	Mr. Leandro I. Verceles (Philippines)	Mr. Gerben Ringnalda (Netherlands) Mr. Enrique G. ter Horst (Venezuela)	Mr. Ahmed Ould Sid'Ahmed (Mauritania)
Thirty-seventh	Mr. O. O. Fafowora (Nigeria)	Mr. Qazi Shaukat Fareed (Pakistan) Mr. George Papadatos (Greece)	Mr. Stoyan Bakalov (Bulgaria)
Thirty-eighth	Mr. Peter Dietze (German Democratic Republic)	Mr. Phillip H. Gibson (New Zealand) Mr. Fariq S. Ziada (Iraq)	Mr. Policarpo Arce-Rojas (Colombia)

Session	*Chairman*	*Vice-Chairman*	*Rapporteur*
Thirty-ninth	Mr. Bryce Harland (New Zealand)	Mr. Enrique de la Torre (Argentina) Mr. Habib Kaabachi (Tunisia)	Mr. Ahmed Alawi Al-Haddad (Democratic Yemen)
Fortieth	Mr. Omer Y. Birido (Sudan)	Mr. Soemadi D. M. Brotodiningrat (Indonesia) Ms. Inga Eriksson (Sweden)	Mr. Jorge Lago Silva (Cuba)
Forty-first	Mr. Abdalla Saleh Al-Ashtal (Democratic Yemen)	Mr. Finn Jønck (Denmark) Mr. Oscar R. de Rojas (Venezuela)	Mr. Boris Goudima (Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic)
Forty-second	Mr. Guennadi I. Oudovenko (Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic)	Mr. Henricus Gajentaan (Netherlands) Mr. S. Mohamed Shabaan (Egypt)	Mr. Seyed M. Arastoo (Islamic Republic of Iran)
Forty-third	Mr. Hugo Navajas-Mogro (Bolivia)	Mr. Jose Fernandez (Philippines) Mr. Eloho E. Otobo (Nigeria)	Mr. Martin Walter (Czechoslovakia)
Forty-fourth	Mr. Ahmed Ghezal (Tunisia)	Mr. Badam-Ochiryn Doljintseren (Mongolia) Mr. David Payton (New Zealand)	Mrs. Martha Dueñas de Whist (Ecuador)
Forty-fifth	Mr. George Papadatos (Greece)	Mr. Ahmed Amaziane (Morocco) Mr. Carlos Gianelli (Uruguay)	Mr. Ryszard Rysinski (Poland)
Forty-sixth	Mr. John Burke (Ireland)	Mr. Ioan Barac (Romania) Mr. Bozorgmehr Ziaran (Islamic Republic of Iran)	Mr. Martin Rakotonaivo (Madagascar)
Forty-seventh	Mr. Ramiro Piriz-Ballón (Uruguay)	Mr. Jose Lino B. Guerrero (Philippines) Miss Maymouna Diop (Senegal)	Mr. Walter Balzan (Malta)

Session	Chairman	Vice-Chairman	Rapporteur
Forty-eighth	Mr. René Valéry Mongbe (Benin)	Mr. Leandro Arellano (Mexico) Mr. Ryszard Rysinski (Poland)	Ms. Irene Freudenschuss-Reichl (Austria)
Forty-ninth	Mr. Sher Afgan Khan (Pakistan)	Mr. Arjan P. Hamburger (Netherlands) Mr. Raiko S. Raichev (Bulgaria)	Mr. Ahmed Yousif Mohamed (Sudan)
Fiftieth	Mr. Goce Petreski (The former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia)	Mr. Conor Murphy (Ireland) Mr. Max Stadthagen (Nicaragua)	Mr. Basheer F. Zoubi (Jordan)
Fifty-first	Mr. Arjan P. Hamburger (Netherlands)	Mr. Mohammad Reza Hadji Karim Djabbary (Islamic Republic of Iran) Mr. Kheireddine Ramoul (Algeria)	Ms. Silvia Cristina Corado-Cuevas (Guatemala)

E. Third Committee

Twentieth	Mr. Francisco Cuevas Cancino (Mexico)	Mrs. Halima Embarek Warzazi (Morocco)	Mr. R. St. John MacDonald (Canada)
Twenty-first	Mrs. Halima Embarek Warzazi (Morocco)	Mr. R. St. John MacDonald (Canada)	Mrs. Clara Ponce de León (Colombia)
Twenty-second	Mrs. Mara Radic (Yugoslavia)	Mr. Erik Nettel (Austria)	Mr. A. A. Mohammed (Nigeria)
Twenty-third	Mr. Erik Nettel (Austria)	Mrs. Turkia Ould Daddah (Mauritania)	Mr. Yahya Mahmassani (Lebanon)
Twenty-fourth	Mrs. Turkia Ould Daddah (Mauritania)	Mrs. Helvi Sipilä (Finland)	Mr. Ludek Handl (Czechoslovakia)
Twenty-fifth	Miss Maria Groza (Romania)	Mrs. Emilia C. de Barish (Costa Rica)	Mrs. Eva Gunawardana (Belgium)
Twenty-sixth	Mrs. Helvi Sipilä (Finland)	Mr. Yahya Mahmassani (Lebanon)	Mr. Amre Moussa (Egypt)
Twenty-seventh	Mr. Carlos Giambruno (Uruguay)	Mrs. Erica Daes (Greece) Mr. Kofi Sekyiama (Ghana)	Mrs. Luvsandanzangiin Ider (Mongolia)

Session	*Chairman*	*Vice-Chairman*	*Rapporteur*
Twenty-eighth	Mr. Yahya Mahmassani (Lebanon)	Mrs. Luz Bertrand de Bromley (Honduras) Mr. Amre Moussa (Egypt)	Mr. Aykut Berk (Turkey)
Twenty-ninth	Mrs. Aminata Marico (Mali)	Miss Graziella Dubra (Uruguay) Mr. Gholam Ali Sayar (Islamic Republic of Iran)	Mr. Dietrich von Kyaw (Federal Republic of Germany)
Thirtieth	Mr. Ladislav Smíd (Czechoslovakia)	Mrs. Gwen Etondé Burnley (Cameroon) Mrs. Leticia R. Shahani (Philippines)	Mrs. Sekela Kaninda (Zaire)
Thirty-first	Mr. Dietrich von Kyaw (Federal Republic of Germany)	Miss Faika Farouk (Tunisia) Mr. Miguel Alfonso Martínez (Cuba)	Mr. Ibrahim Badawi (Egypt)
Thirty-second	Mrs. Lucille Mair (Jamaica)	Mrs. Luvsandanzangiin Ider (Mongolia) Mr. Eigil Pedersen (Denmark)	Mr. Fuad Mubarak Ali Al-Hinai (Oman)
Thirty-third	Mrs. Leticia R. Shahani (Philippines)	Mr. Chérif Bachir Djigo (Senegal) Mr. Anestis Papastefanou (Greece)	Miss Ana del Carmen Richter (Argentina)
Thirty-fourth	Mr. Samir I. Sobhy (Egypt)	Mr. Jainendra Kumar Jain (India) Mrs. Claudia Restrepo de Reyes (Colombia)	Mr. Nikolai N. Komissarov (Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic)
Thirty-fifth	Mr. Ivan Garvalov (Bulgaria)	Mrs. Carmen Silva de Araña (Peru) Mr. Johan Nordenfelt (Sweden)	Miss Olajumoke Oladayo Obafemi (Nigeria)
Thirty-sixth	Mr. Declan O'Donovan (Ireland)	Mr. Mario A. Esquivel Tobar (Costa Rica) Mrs. Dordana Masmoudi (Tunisia)	Mr. Naoharu Fuji (Japan)

Session	*Chairman*	*Vice-Chairman*	*Rapporteur*
Thirty-seventh	Mr. Carlos Calero Rodrigues (Brazil)	Mr. Dharar Abdul Razzak Razzooqi (Kuwait) Mr. Willi Schlegel (German Democratic Republic)	Mr. Karl Borchard (Federal Republic of Germany)
Thirty-eighth	Mr. Saroj Chavanaviraj (Thailand)	Mr. Roderick L. Bell (Canada) Mrs. María A. Flórez (Cuba)	Mrs. Moussokoro Sangaré Kaba (Guinea)
Thirty-ninth	Mr. Ali Abdi Madar (Somalia)	Mrs. Elsa Boccheciampe de Crovati (Venezuela) Mrs. Rosalinda V. Tirona (Philippines)	Mr. Grzegorz Polowczyk (Poland)
Fortieth	Mr. Endre Zador (Hungary)	Mr. Alphons C. M. Hamer (Netherlands) Mr. Abdullah Zawawi Mohamed (Malaysia)	Mr. Paul Désiré Kaboré (Burkina Faso)
Forty-first	Mr. Alphons C. M. Hamer (Netherlands)	Miss Tatiana Bronsnakova (Czechoslovakia) Mr. James Mugume (Uganda)	Mr. Francis Eric Aguilar-Hecht (Guatemala)
Forty-second	Mr. Jorge E. Ritter (Panama)	Mr. Osman M. O. Dirar (Sudan) Mr. Paul E. Laberge (Canada)	Mrs. Ani Santoso (Indonesia)
Forty-third	Mr. Mohammad A. Abulhasan (Kuwait)	Mr. Carlos Jativa (Ecuador) Mr. Mohamed Noman Galal (Egypt)	Mr. Carles Casajuana (Spain)
Forty-fourth	Mr. Paul Désiré Kaboré (Burkina Faso)	Ms. A. Missouri Sherman-Peter (Bahamas) Mr. Stanislav Ogurtsov (Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic)	Mr. Wilfried Grolig (Federal Republic of Germany)

Session	*Chairman*	*Vice-Chairman*	*Rapporteur*
Forty-fifth	Mr. Juan O. Somavía (Chile)	Ms. Jane C. Coombs (New Zealand) Ms. Chipo Zindoga (Zimbabwe)	Mr. Mario L. de Leon (Philippines)
Forty-sixth	Mr. Mohammad Hussain Al-Shaali (United Arab Emirates)	Mr. Rafael Angel Alfaro-Pineda (El Salvador) Mr. Alexander Slabý (Czechoslovakia)	Miss Rosemary Semafumu (Uganda)
Forty-seventh	Mr. Florian Krenkel (Austria)	Mr. András Dékány (Hungary) Mr. Momodou K. Jallow (Gambia)	Mr. Vitavas Srivihok (Thailand)
Forty-eighth	Mr. Eduard Kukan (Slovakia)	Ms. Noria Abdullah Ali Al-Hamami (Yemen) Mr. Barend C. A. F. van der Heijden (Netherlands)	Mrs. Rosa Carmina Recinos de Maldonado (Guatemala)
Forty-ninth	Mr. Kéba Birane Cissé (Senegal)	Mr. John D. Biggar (Ireland) Mr. Vitavas Srivihok (Thailand)	Mr. Nikolai N. Lepeshko (Belarus)
Fiftieth	Mr. Ugyen Tshering (Bhutan)	Mrs. Julia Tavares de Álvarez (Dominican Republic) Mr. Patrick John Rata (New Zealand)	Mr. Ahmed Yousif Mohamed (Sudan)
Fifty-first	Mrs. Patricia Espinosa (Mexico)	Mr. Mohammad Masood Khan (Pakistan) Mr. Fesseha Asghedom Tessema (Ethiopia)	Ms. Victoria Sandru (Romania)

F. Fourth Committee[a]

Session	*Chairman*	*Vice-Chairman*	*Rapporteur*
Twentieth	Mr. Majib Rahnema (Islamic Republic of Iran)	Mr. Emmanual Bruce (Togo)	Mr. K. Natwar Singh (India)
Twenty-first	Mr. Fakhreddine Mohamed (Sudan)	Mr. N. T. D. Kanakaratne (Sri Lanka)	Mr. Mohsen S. Esfandiary (Islamic Republic of Iran)
Twenty-second	Mr. George J. Tomeh (Syrian Arab Republic)	Mr. E. A. Braithwaite (Guyana)	Mr. Buyantyn Dashtseren (Mongolia)

Session	*Chairman*	*Vice-Chairman*	*Rapporteur*
Twenty-third	Mr. P. V. J. Solomon (Trinidad and Tobago)	Mr. Buyantyn Dashtseren (Mongolia)	Mr. James E. K. Aggrey-Orleans (Ghana)
Twenty-fourth	Mr. Théodore Idzumbuir (Zaire)	Mr. Luben Pentchev (Bulgaria)	Mr. Mohamed Ali Abdullah (Democratic Yemen)
Twenty-fifth	Mr. Vernon Johnson Mwaanga (Zambia)	Mr. Assad K. Sadry (Islamic Republic of Iran)	Mr. Horacio Sevilla Borja (Ecuador)
Twenty-sixth	Mr. Keith Johnson (Jamaica)	Mrs. Brita Skottsberg Ahman (Sweden)	Mr. Yilma Tadesse (Ethiopia)
Twenty-seventh	Mr. Zdenek Cerník (Czechoslovakia)	Mr. Salah Ahmed Mohamad Ibrahim (Sudan) Mr. Lionel Samuels (Guyana)	Mrs. Edda Weiss (Austria)
Twenty-eighth	Mr. Leonardo Díaz González (Venezuela)	Mr. Henricus A. F. Heidweiller (Netherlands) Mrs. Famah Joka-Bangura (Sierra Leone)	Mr. Ivan G. Garvalov (Bulgaria)
Twenty-ninth	Mr. Buyantyn Dashtseren (Mongolia)	Mr. Mohamad Sidik (Indonesia) Mr. Stanislav Suja (Czechoslovakia)	Mr. Arnaldo H. S. Araújo (Guinea-Bissau)
Thirtieth	Mrs. Famah Joka-Bangura (Sierra Leone)	Mr. Amer Salih Araim (Iraq) Mr. Bernal Vargas Saborío (Costa Rica)	Mr. Rui Quartin Santos (Portugal)
Thirty-first	Mr. Tom Eric Vraalsen (Norway)	Mr. Ede Gazdik (Hungary) Mr. Raymond Tchicaya (Gabon)	Mr. Abdul Majid Mangal (Afghanistan)
Thirty-second	Mr. Mowaffak Allaf (Syrian Arab Republic)	Mr. Khaled Q. Al-Said (Oman) Mr. Mampuya Musungayi Nkuembe (Zaire)	Mr. Gürsel Demirok (Turkey)
Thirty-third	Mr. Leonid A. Dolguchits (Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic)	Mr. Thomas S. Boya (Benin) Mr. Mir Abdul Wahab Siddiq (Afghanistan)	Mr. Daniel de la Pedraja (Mexico)

Session	*Chairman*	*Vice-Chairman*	*Rapporteur*
Thirty-fourth	Mr. Thomas S. Boya (Benin)	Mr. Wisber Loeis (Indonesia) Mr. Luis Alberto Varela Quirós (Costa Rica)	Mr. Ron S. Morris (Australia)
Thirty-fifth	Mr. Noel G. Sinclair (Guyana)	Mr. Makhaola Nkau Lerotholi (Lesotho) Mr. Frantisek Penazka (Czechoslovakia)	Mr. Aryoday Lal (Fiji)
Thirty-sixth	Mr. Jasim Yousif Jamal (Qatar)	Mr. Isselmou Ould Sidi Ahmed Vall (Mauritania) Mr. Gerhard Schröter (German Democratic Republic)	Mr. Ibrahim O. Addabashi (Libyan Arab Jamahiriya)
Thirty-seventh	Mr. Raúl Roa Kourí (Cuba)	Mr. Essam Sadek Ramadan (Egypt) Mr. Jukka Valtasaari (Finland)	Mr. Victor G. Garcia (Philippines)
Thirty-eighth	Mr. Ali Treiki (Libyan Arab Jamahiriya)	Mr. Jaime Hermida Castillo (Nicaragua) Mr. Ralph Karepa (Papua New Guinea)	Mr. Rudolph Yossiphov (Bulgaria)
Thirty-ninth	Mr. Renagi Renagi Lohia (Papua New Guinea)	Mr. Mohamed Kamel Amr (Egypt) Mr. Jirí Pulz (Czechoslovakia)	Mr. Demetrio Infante (Chile)
Fortieth	Mr. Javier Chamorro Mora (Nicaragua)	Mr. Bouba Diallo (Mali) Mr. Vladimir F. Skofenko (Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic)	Mr. Stefano Stefanini (Italy)
Forty-first	Mr. James Victor Gbeho (Ghana)	Mr. Ahmad Farouk Arnouss (Syrian Arab Republic) Mrs. Margaret A. King-Rousseau (Trinidad and Tobago)	Mr. Nihat Akyol (Turkey)

Session	*Chairman*	*Vice-Chairman*	*Rapporteur*
Forty-second	Mr. Constantine Moushoutas (Cyprus)	Mr. Joachim Rafael Branco (Sao Tome and Principe) Mr. Alexander Vasilyev (Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic)	Mr. Alvaro Carnevali-Villegas (Venezuela)
Forty-third	Mr. Jonathan C. Peters (Saint Vincent and the Grenadines)	Mr. Sverre J. Bergh Johansen (Norway) Mr. Denis Dangue Rewaka (Gabon)	Mr. Emmanuel Douma (Congo)
Forty-fourth	Mr. Robert F. Van Lierop (Vanuatu)	Mr. A. M. Antony Cave (Barbados) Mr. Gordon H. Bristol (Nigeria)	Mr. Mohammad Saeed Al-Kindi (United Arab Emirates)
Forty-fifth	Mr. Martin Adouki (Congo)	Mr. Mohammad Saeed Al-Kindi (United Arab Emirates) Mr. José E. Acosta-Fragachán (Venezuela)	Mr. James L. Kember (New Zealand)
Forty-sixth	Mr. Charles S. Flemming (Saint Lucia)	Mr. Pouta Jacques Beleyi (Togo) Mr. Khalid Mohammad Al-Baker (Qatar)	Mr. James L. Kember (New Zealand)
Forty-seventh	Mr. Guillermo A. Meléndez Barahona (El Salvador)	Mr. James L. Kember (New Zealand) Mr. Ulli Mwambulukutu (United Republic of Tanzania)	Mr. Khalid Mohammad Al-Baker (Qatar)

G. Fifth Committee

Twentieth	Mr. Nejib Bouziri (Tunisia)	Mr. Pedro Olarte (Colombia)	Mr. Vladimir Prusa (Czechoslovakia)
Twenty-first	Mr. Vahap Asiroglu (Turkey)	Mr. Bogomil Todorov (Bulgaria)	Mr. David Silveira da Mota (Brazil)
Twenty-second	Mr. Harry Morris (Liberia)	Mr. Moshen S. Esfandiary (Islamic Republic of Iran)	Mr. B. J. Lynch (New Zealand)
Twenty-third	Mr. G.G.Tchernouchtchenko (Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic)	Mr. W. G. M. Olivier (Canada)	Mr. Santiago Meyer Picón (Mexico) Mr. Paul André Beaulieu (Canada)

Session	*Chairman*	*Vice-Chairman*	*Rapporteur*
Twenty-fourth	Mr. David Silveira da Mota (Brazil)	Mr. Gindeel I. Gindeel (Sudan)	Mr. Gregor Woschnagg (Austria)
Twenty-fifth	Mr. Max Wershof (Canada)	Mr. Jozsef Tardos (Hungary)	Mr. Mohamed M. El Baradei (Egypt)
Twenty-sixth	Mr. Olu Sanu (Nigeria)	Mr. Gregor Woschnagg (Austria)	Mr. Babooram Rambissoon (Trinidad and Tobago)
Twenty-seventh	Mr. Motoo Ogiso (Japan)	Mr. Joseph Q. Cleland (Ghana) Miss Fernanda Forcignano (Italy)	Mr. Oleg N. Pashkevich (Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic)
Twenty-eighth	Mr. C. S. M. Mselle (United Republic of Tanzania)	Mr. Simón Arboleda (Colombia) Mr. Morteza Talieh (Islamic Republic of Iran)	Mr. Ernesto C. Garrido (Philippines)
Twenty-ninth	Mr. Costa P. Caranicas (Greece)	Mr. Kemil Dipp Gómez (Dominican Republic) Mr. Ernesto C. Garrido (Philippines)	Mr. Mahmoud M. Osman (Egypt)
Thirtieth	Mr. Christopher R. Thomas (Trinidad and Tobago)	Mr. Yasushi Akashi (Japan) Mr. Youri M. Matseiko (Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic)	Mr. Ahmed Aboul Gheit (Egypt)
Thirty-first	Mr. Ali Sunni Muntasser (Libyan Arab Jamahiriya)	Mr. Anwar Kemal (Pakistan) Mr. Atilio Norberto Molteni (Argentina)	Mr. Brian Nason (Ireland)
Thirty-second	Mr. Morteza Talieh (Islamic Republic of Iran)	Mr. Oswaldo Gamboa (Venezuela) Mr. Rudolf Schmidt (Federal Republic of Germany)	Mr. Pyotr Grigoryevich Belyaev (Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic)
Thirty-third	Mr. Clarus Kobina Sekyi (Ghana)	Mr. Orlando Marville (Barbados) Miss Doris Muck (Austria)	Mr. Hamzah M. Hamzah (Syrian Arab Republic)

Session	*Chairman*	*Vice-Chairman*	*Rapporteur*
Thirty-fourth	Mr. André Xavier Pirson (Belgium)	Mr. Andrzej Abraszewski (Poland) Mr. Enrique Buj Flores (Mexico)	Mr. Ali Ben-Said Khamis (Algeria)
Thirty-fifth	Mr. Enrique Buj Flores (Mexico)	Mr. Hamed A. El-Houderi (Libyan Arab Jamahiriya) Mr. Anatoly Golovko (Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic)	Mr. Carl C. Pedersen (Canada)
Thirty-sixth	Mr. Abdel-Rahman Abdalla (Sudan)	Mr. Soemadi Brotodiningrat (Indonesia) Mr. Michael Godfrey (New Zealand)	Mr. Mario Martorell (Peru)
Thirty-seventh	Mr. Andrzej Abraszewski (Poland)	Mr. Sumihiro Kuyama (Japan) Mr. Ernest Besley Maycock (Barbados)	Mr. Mohamed El Safty (Egypt)
Thirty-eighth	Mr. Sumihiro Kuyama (Japan)	Mr. Henrik Amnéus (Sweden) Mr. Tommo Monthe (Cameroon)	Mr. Even Fontaine Ortiz (Cuba)
Thirty-ninth	Mr. Ernest Besley Maycock (Barbados)	Mr. Mihail Bushev (Bulgaria) Mr. Otto Ditz (Austria)	Mr. Ali Achraf Mojtahed (Islamic Republic of Iran)
Fortieth	Mr. Tommo Monthe (Cameroon)	Mr. Hans Erik Kastoft (Denmark) Mr. Adnan A. Yonis (Iraq)	Mr. Falk Meltke (German Democratic Republic)
Forty-first	Mr. Even Fontaine Ortiz (Cuba)	Mr. John Hadwen (Canada) Mr. Tharcisse Ntakibirora (Burundi)	Mr. Soeprapto Herijanto (Indonesia)
Forty-second	Mr. Henrik Amnéus (Sweden)	Mr. Deryck Murray (Trinidad and Tobago) Mr. Raj Singh (Fiji)	Mr. Félix Aboly-Bi-Kouassi (Côte d'Ivoire)

Session	*Chairman*	*Vice-Chairman*	*Rapporteur*
Forty-third	Mr. Michael George Okeyo (Kenya)	Mr. Sayed Mojtaba Arastou (Islamic Republic of Iran) Mr. Tjaco T. van den Hout (Netherlands)	Mrs. Flor de Rodríguez (Venezuela)
Forty-fourth	Mr. Ahmad Fathi Al-Masri (Syrian Arab Republic)	Mr. Ado Vaher (Canada) Mr. Kwaku Duah Dankwa (Ghana)	Mr. Eiten Ninov (Bulgaria)
Forty-fifth	Mr. E. Besley Maycock (Barbados)	Ms. Irmeli Mustonen (Finland) Mr. Sergiy V. Koulyk (Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic)	Mr. Shamel Nasser (Egypt)
Forty-sixth	Mr. Ali Sunni Muntasser (Libyan Arab Jamahiriya)	Mrs. Norma Goicochea Estenoz (Cuba) Mr. Kees W. Spaans (Netherlands)	Mr. Mahmoud Barimani (Islamic Republic of Iran)
Forty-seventh	Mr. Marian-George Dinu (Romania)	Ms. Maria Rotheiser (Austria) Mr. El Hassane Zahid (Morocco)	Mr. Jorge Osella (Argentina)
Forty-eighth	Mr. Rabah Hadid (Algeria)	Mrs. Regina Emerson (Portugal) Mr. Jorge Osella (Argentina)	Mr. Mahbub Kabir (Bangladesh)
Forty-ninth	Mr. Adrien Teirlinck (Belgium)	Mr. Mahmoud Barimani (Islamic Republic of Iran) Ms. Marta Peña (Mexico)	Mr. Larbi Djacta (Algeria)
Fiftieth	Mr. Erich Vilchez Asher (Nicaragua)	Mr. Movses Abelian (Armenia) Mr. Ammar Amari (Tunisia)	Mr. Peter Maddens (Belgium)
Fifty-first	Mr. Ngoni Francis Sengwe (Zimbabwe)	Mr. Syed Rafiqul Alom (Bangladesh) Mr. Klaus-Dieter Stein (Germany)	Mr. Ihor Humenny (Ukraine)

Session	Chairman	Vice-Chairman	Rapporteur

H. Sixth Committee

Session	Chairman	Vice-Chairman	Rapporteur
Twentieth	Mr. Abdullah El-Erian (Egypt)	Mr. Constantin Flitan (Romania)	Mr. Gonzalo Alcívar (Ecuador)
Twenty-first	Mr. Vratislav Pechota (Czechoslovakia)	Mr. Armando Molina (Venezuela)	Mr. Gaetano Arangio Ruiz (Italy)
Twenty-second	Mr. Edvard Hambro (Norway)	Mr. Maluki Mwendwa (Kenya)	Mr. Sergio González Gálvez (Mexico)
Twenty-third	Mr. K. Krishna Rao (India)	Mr. Hugo Juan Gobbi (Argentina)	Mr. Gheorghe Secarin (Romania)
Twenty-fourth	Mr. Gonzalo Alcívar (Ecuador)	Mr. Paul B. Engo (Cameroon)	Mr. Piet-Hein J. M. Houben (Netherlands)
Twenty-fifth	Mr. Paul B. Engo (Cameroon)	Mr. Piet-Hein J. M. Houben (Netherlands)	Mr. Hisashi Owada (Japan)
Twenty-sixth	Mr. Zenon Rossides (Cyprus)	Mr. Duke Esmond Pollard (Guyana)	Mr. Alfons Klafkowski (Poland)
Twenty-seventh	Mr. Eric Suy (Belgium)	Mr. Andreas J. Jacovides (Cyprus) Mr. Rodrigo Velasco Arboleda (Colombia)	Mr. B. A. Shitta-Bey (Nigeria)
Twenty-eighth	Mr. Sergio González Gálvez (Mexico)	Mr. Milan Sahovic (Yugoslavia) Mr. B. A. Shitta-Bey (Nigeria)	Mr. Joseph Mande-Ndjapou (Central African Republic) Mr. Simon N. Bozanga (Central African Republic)
Twenty-ninth	Mr. Milan Sahovic (Yugoslavia)	Mr. Bengt Broms (Finland) Mr. Abdelkrim Gana (Tunisia)	Mr. Joseph A. Sanders (Guyana)
Thirtieth	Mr. Frank Xavier Njenga (Kenya)	Mr. Víctor Manuel Godoy Figueredo (Paraguay) Mr. Alfons Klafkowski (Poland)	Mr. Eike Bracklo (Federal Republic of Germany)
Thirty-first	Mr. Estelito P. Mendoza (Philippines)	Mr. Enrique Gaviria (Colombia) Mr. Zenon Rossides (Cyprus)	Mr. Valentin V. Bojilov (Bulgaria)

Session	*Chairman*	*Vice-Chairman*	*Rapporteur*
Thirty-second	Mr. Enrique Gaviria (Colombia)	Mr. Valentin V. Bojilov (Bulgaria) Mr. Thabo Makeka (Lesotho)	Mr. Awn S. Al-Khasawneh (Jordan)
Thirty-third	Mr. Luigi Ferrari-Bravo (Italy)	Mr. Davoud Bavand (Islamic Republic of Iran) Mr. Alexandru Bolintineanu (Romania)	Mr. Ibrahim Abdul-Aziz Omar (Libyan Arab Jamahiriya)
Thirty-fourth	Mr. Pracha Guna-Kasem (Thailand)	Mr. Emmanuel T. Esquea Guerrero (Dominican Republic) Mr. Klaus E. D. A. Zehentner (Federal Republic of Germany)	Mr. Jargalsaikhany Enkhasaikhan (Mongolia)
Thirty-fifth	Mr. Abdul G. Koroma (Sierra Leone)	Mr. Philippe Kirsch (Canada) Miss Martha Oliveros (Argentina)	Mr. Wolfgang Hampe (German Democratic Republic)
Thirty-sixth	Mr. Juan José Calle y Calle (Peru)	Mr. M. El-Banhawy (Egypt) Mr. Jargalsaikhany Enkhasaikhan (Mongolia)	Mr. Antonio Viñal (Spain)
Thirty-seventh	Mr. Philippe Kirsch (Canada)	Mr. Ion Diaconu (Romania) Mr. Peter D. Maynard (Bahamas)	Miss Salwa Gabriel Berberi (Sudan)
Thirty-eighth	Mr. Eliès Gastli (Tunisia)	Mr. Eladio Knipping Victoria (Dominican Republic)	Mr. Soud Mohamad Zedan (Saudi Arabia)
Thirty-ninth	Mr. Gunter Görner (German Democratic Republic)	Mr. Rajab A. Azzarouk (Libyan Arab Jamahiriya) Mr. Moritaka Hayashi (Japan)	Mr. Mehmet Güney (Turkey)
Fortieth	Mr. Riyadh Al-Qaysi (Iraq)	Mr. Roberto Herrera Cáceres (Honduras) Mr. Bernd Mützelburg (Federal Republic of Germany)	Mr. Molefi Pholo (Lesotho)

Session	*Chairman*	*Vice-Chairman*	*Rapporteur*
Forty-first	Mr. Laurel B. Francis (Jamaica)	Mr. José Luis Jesus (Cape Verde) Mr. Ioan Voicu (Romania)	Mr. José María Castroviejo (Spain)
Forty-second	Mr. Rajab A. Azzarouk (Libyan Arab Jamahiriya)	Mr. Václav Mikulka (Czechoslovakia) Mr. Klaus E. Scharioth (Federal Republic of Germany)	Mr. Kenneth McKenzie (Trinidad and Tobago)
Forty-third	Mr. Achol Deng (Sudan)	Mr. Hameed Mohamed Ali (Democratic Yemen) Mr. Ioan Voicu (Romania)	Mr. Carlos Velasco Mendiola (Peru)
Forty-fourth	Mr. Helmut Türk (Austria)	Mr. Ernesto Martínez-Gondra (Argentina) Mr. Václav Mikulka (Czechoslovakia)	Mr. Guillaume Pambou-Tchivounda (Gabon)
Forty-fifth	Mr. Václav Mikulka (Czechoslovakia)	Mr. Jan-Jaap van de Velde (Netherlands) Mr. Lukabu Khabouji N'Zaji (Zaire)	Mr. Saeid Mirzaee-Yengejeh (Islamic Republic of Iran)
Forty-sixth	Mr. Pedro Comissario Afonso (Mozambique)	Mr. Richard Têtu (Canada) Mr. José Sandoval (Ecuador)	Mr. Aliosha Nedelchev (Bulgaria)
Forty-seventh	Mr. M. Javad Zarif (Islamic Republic of Iran)	Mr. Peter Tomka (Czechoslovakia) Mrs. María del Luján Flores (Uruguay)	Mr. Wael Ahmed Kamal Aboulmagd (Egypt)
Forty-eighth	Mrs. María del Luján Flores (Uruguay)	Mr. Ali Thani Al-Suwaidi (United Arab Emirates) Mr. Matthew Neuhaus (Australia)	Mr. Oleksandr F. Motsyk (Ukraine)
Forty-ninth	Mr. George O. Lamptey (Ghana)	Mr. Suresh Chandra Chaturvedi (India) Mr. Marek Madej (Poland)	Ms. Silvia A. Fernández de Gurmendi (Argentina)

Session	*Chairman*	*Vice-Chairman*	*Rapporteur*
Fiftieth	Mr. Tyge Lehmann (Denmark)	Mr. Abdelouahab Bellouki (Morocco) Mr. Guillermo Camacho (Ecuador)	Mr. Walid Obeidat (Jordan)
Fifty-first	Mr. Ramón Escovar-Salom (Venezuela)	Mr. Dmitru Mazilu (Romania) Ms. Felicity Wong (New Zealand)	Ms. Pascaline Boum (Cameroon)

Annex III
Vice-Presidents of the General Assembly

(The permanent members of the Security Council have been omitted from the table.)

	Sessions																							
Member States	*1*	*2*	*3*	*4*	*5*	*6*	*7*	*8*	*9*	*10*	*11*	*12*	*13*	*14*	*15*	*16*	*17*	*18*	*19**	*20*	*21*	*22*	*23*	*24*
Afghanistan																								
Albania																								
Algeria																								
Andorra																								
Angola																								
Antigua and Barbuda																								
Armenia																								
Australia					×								×				×					×		
Austria																					×			
Bahamas																								
Bahrain																								
Bangladesh																								
Barbados																								×
Belarus																								
Belgium																	×							
Belize																								
Benin																						×		
Bhutan																								
Bolivia																					×			
Botswana																								
Brazil				×										×										
Brunei Darussalam																								
Bulgaria															×			×					×	
Burkina Faso																								
Burundi																				×				

* The General Assembly did not elect any Vice-Presidents.

Sessions																											
25	*26*	*27*	*28*	*29*	*30*	*31*	*32*	*33*	*34*	*35*	*36*	*37*	*38*	*39*	*40*	*41*	*42*	*43*	*44*	*45*	*46*	*47*	*48*	*49*	*50*	*51*	*Member States*
																						×					**Afghanistan**
																									×		**Albania**
													×												×		**Algeria**
																										×	**Andorra**
																										×	**Angola**
																			×								**Antigua and Barbuda**
																								×			**Armenia**
						×					×										×						**Australia**
				×								×												×			**Austria**
															×											×	**Bahamas**
					×					×				×				×									**Bahrain**
					×									×									×				**Bangladesh**
					×										×												**Barbados**
									×							×											**Belarus**
	×												×												×		**Belgium**
																					×	×					**Belize**
											×					×						×					**Benin**
								×					×														**Bhutan**
										×				×					×						×		**Bolivia**
											×						×				×						**Botswana**
×																×				×							**Brazil**
																			×								**Brunei Darussalam**
					×									×													**Bulgaria**
												×			×								×				**Burkina Faso**
	×							×					×											×		×	**Burundi**

	Sessions																							
Member States	*1*	*2*	*3*	*4*	*5*	*6*	*7*	*8*	*9*	*10*	*11*	*12*	*13*	*14*	*15*	*16*	*17*	*18*	*19***	*20*	*21*	*22*	*23*	*24*
Cambodia																								
Cameroon																		×						
Canada															×								×	
Cape Verde																								
Central African Republic																				×				
Chad																								
Chile																					×			×
Colombia																	×							
Comoros																								
Congo																								
Costa Rica																×					×			
Côte d'Ivoire																								
Cuba		×																						
Cyprus																×		×			×			
Czechoslovakia													×			×								
Democratic People's Republic of Korea																								
Democratic Republic of the Congo[a]																					×			
Denmark																								×
Djibouti																								
Dominican Republic																						×		
Ecuador									×				×									×		
Egypt							×																	
El Salvador											×							×						
Ethiopia										×														
Fiji																								
Gabon																					×			
Gambia																								
Germany																								
Ghana																×								×
Greece																×					×			
Grenada																								
Guatemala																				×				
Guinea																	×						×	

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[a] By a communication dated 20 May 1997, the Secretariat was informed by the Member State known formerly as "Zaire" that the name of the State had been changed on 17 May to "Democratic Republic of the Congo".

Sessions																											
25	*26*	*27*	*28*	*29*	*30*	*31*	*32*	*33*	*34*	*35*	*36*	*37*	*38*	*39*	*40*	*41*	*42*	*43*	*44*	*45*	*46*	*47*	*48*	*49*	*50*	*51*	*Member States*
																								×			Cambodia
			×						×								×										Cameroon
								×					×						×			×				Canada
																						×					Cape Verde
				×																							Central African Republic
×						×								×													Chad
																											Chile
		×																									Colombia
																	×					×					Comoros
												×							×						×		Congo
	×								×						×				×						×		Costa Rica
				×														×									Côte d'Ivoire
					×						×			×													Cuba
		×					×		×		×	×		×	×	×		×		×						×	Cyprus
			×										×														Czechoslovakia
																								×			Democratic People's Republic of Korea
					×					×											×		×				Democratic Republic of the Congo[a]
							×											×									Denmark
														×													Djibouti
						×										×								×			Dominican Republic
×							×			×								×			×						Ecuador
																				×			×				Egypt
								×										×									El Salvador
		×							×																		Ethiopia
			×					×								×				×				×			Fiji
							×								×							×					Gabon
																			×								Gambia
				×		×																					Germany
			×											×						×						×	Ghana
	×									×																	Greece
																							×				Grenada
							×							×									×				Guatemala
						×															×						Guinea

Member States	*Sessions*																							
	1	*2*	*3*	*4*	*5*	*6*	*7*	*8*	*9*	*10*	*11*	*12*	*13*	*14*	*15*	*16*	*17*	*18*	*19**	*20*	*21*	*22*	*23*	*24*
Guinea-Bissau																								
Guyana																							×	
Haiti																	×							
Honduras							×																	
Hungary																					×			
Iceland																		×				×		
India											×													
Indonesia													×											×
Iran (Islamic Republic of)																							×	
Iraq						×															×			
Ireland																								
Israel								×																
Italy											×													
Jamaica																								
Japan															×									
Jordan																	×					×		×
Kazakhstan																								
Kenya																								
Kuwait																				×				
Lao People's Democratic Republic																				×		×		
Latvia																								
Lebanon																							×	
Lesotho																								
Liberia																								
Libyan Arab Jamahiriya															×							×		
Liechtenstein																								
Luxembourg										×														×
Madagascar																	×							
Malawi																								×
Malaysia																				×				
Mali																								
Malta																								
Mauritania																						×		
Mauritius																								
Mexico		×	×					×								×								
Mongolia																								×

Sessions																											
25	*26*	*27*	*28*	*29*	*30*	*31*	*32*	*33*	*34*	*35*	*36*	*37*	*38*	*39*	*40*	*41*	*42*	*43*	*44*	*45*	*46*	*47*	*48*	*49*	*50*	*51*	*Member States*
																		×						×			Guinea-Bissau
			×						×				×														Guyana
		×		×								×															Haiti
			×																	×	×					×	Honduras
	×									×																	Hungary
		×							×					×													Iceland
																							×	×			India
							×				×									×							Indonesia
																			×				×				Iran (Islamic Republic of)
×																			×								Iraq
																						×					Ireland
																											Israel
														×							×						Italy
×												×															Jamaica
	×					×																					Japan
																	×										Jordan
																								×			Kazakhstan
×								×							×												Kenya
												×							×			×			×		Kuwait
																									×		Lao People's Democratic Republic
																										×	Latvia
				×									×							×					×		Lebanon
							×		×						×							×					Lesotho
													×										×				Liberia
		×						×				×				×		×				×				×	Libyan Arab Jamahiriya
																							×				Liechtenstein
																			×								Luxembourg
							×																				Madagascar
										×														×			Malawi
														×		×					×						Malaysia
												×													×		Mali
×															×			×									Malta
		×															×								×		Mauritania
×										×										×					×		Mauritius
				×							×																Mexico
					×					×							×										Mongolia

Member States	*Sessions*																							
	1	*2*	*3*	*4*	*5*	*6*	*7*	*8*	*9*	*10*	*11*	*12*	*13*	*14*	*15*	*16*	*17*	*18*	*19**	*20*	*21*	*22*	*23*	*24*
Morocco														×						×				
Mozambique																								
Myanmar									×					×										
Namibia																								
Nepal													×									×		
Netherlands													×			×								
New Zealand																								
Nicaragua																						×		
Niger																×								
Nigeria																								×
Norway																								
Oman																								
Pakistan				×									×		×									
Panama															×									×
Papua New Guinea																								
Paraguay												×								×				
Peru																							×	
Philippines														×									×	
Poland			×																	×				
Portugal																								
Qatar																								
Republic of Korea																								
Romania														×			×							
Rwanda																					×			
Saint Lucia																								
Saint Vincent and the Grenadines																								
Sao Tome and Principe																								
Senegal																					×			
Seychelles																								
Sierra Leone																				×				
Singapore																								
Somalia																		×						
South Africa	×													×										
Spain												×								×				
Sri Lanka												×												
Sudan															×							×		

Sessions																											
5	*26*	*27*	*28*	*29*	*30*	*31*	*32*	*33*	*34*	*35*	*36*	*37*	*38*	*39*	*40*	*41*	*42*	*43*	*44*	*45*	*46*	*47*	*48*	*49*	*50*	*51*	*Member States*
											×			×					×								Morocco
					×											×				×							Mozambique
																					×						Myanmar
																									×		Namibia
×				×									×					×									Nepal
			×				×										×							×			Netherlands
		×																									New Zealand
				×		×						×					×					×		×			Nicaragua
										×																×	Niger
																											Nigeria
					×														×								Norway
						×				×						×					×						Oman
									×		×		×		×								×			×	Pakistan
						×			×		×																Panama
									×		×								×								Papua New Guinea
		×															×									×	Paraguay
	×				×		×																				Peru
×		×		×								×			×							×				×	Philippines
								×											×				×				Poland
																	×										Portugal
								×				×			×						×						Qatar
																							×				Republic of Korea
				×						×					×												Romania
		×									×					×				×							Rwanda
																				×					×		Saint Lucia
																	×										Saint Vincent and the Grenadines
																		×									Sao Tome and Principe
×					×			×		×					×					×							Senegal
											×																Seychelles
	×						×						×			×											Sierra Leone
									×				×				×										Singapore
									×							×											Somalia
																											South Africa
			×					×																			Spain
			×														×					×					Sri Lanka
	×					×							×						×					×		×	Sudan

Member States	*Sessions*																						
	1	*2*	*3*	*4*	*5*	*6*	*7*	*8*	*9*	*10*	*11*	*12*	*13*	*14*	*15*	*16*	*17*	*18*	*19**	*20*	*21*	*22*	*23*	*24*
Suriname																								
Swaziland																								
Sweden														×									×	
Syrian Arab Republic																		×						
Thailand																								
Togo																							×	
Trinidad and Tobago																					×			
Tunisia												×												
Turkey														×				×						
Uganda																							×	
Ukraine																								
United Arab Emirates																								
United Republic of Tanzania																						×		
Uruguay													×											
Vanuatu																								
Venezuela	×					×									×									
Yemen																								
Yugoslavia							×																	×
Zambia																								
Zimbabwe																								

Annotated preliminary list of items to be included in the provisional agenda of the fifty-second regular session of the General Assembly

Sessions																											
25	*26*	*27*	*28*	*29*	*30*	*31*	*32*	*33*	*34*	*35*	*36*	*37*	*38*	*39*	*40*	*41*	*42*	*43*	*44*	*45*	*46*	*47*	*48*	*49*	*50*	*51*	*Member States*
																×						×					Suriname
													×					×									Swaziland
											×					×											Sweden
		×															×										Syrian Arab Republic
										×								×							×		Thailand
									×		×			×			×				×						Togo
								×																			Trinidad and Tobago
			×		×					×					×		×				×			×			Tunisia
						×			×			×				×						×				×	Turkey
			×									×															Uganda
×											×										×						Ukraine
			×																	×						×	United Arab Emirates
						×												×			×		×				United Republic of Tanzania
																								×			Uruguay
																		×									Vanuatu
	×												×														Venezuela
	×						×		×			×		×	×							×			×		Yemen
																		×		×							Yugoslavia
	×			×								×											×				Zambia
										×									×								Zimbabwe

Annex IV
Non-permanent members of the Security Council

	Years																								
Member States	*1946*	*47*	*48*	*49*	*50*	*51*	*52*	*53*	*54*	*55*	*56*	*57*	*58*	*59*	*60*	*61*	*62*	*63*	*64*	*65*	*66*	*67*	*68*	*69*	*70*
Algeria																							×	×	
Argentina			×	×										×	×						×	×			
Australia	×	×									×	×													
Austria																									
Bangladesh																									
Belarus																									
Belgium		×	×							×	×														
Benin																									
Bolivia																			×	×					
Botswana																									
Brazil	×	×				×	×		×	×								×	×			×	×		
Bulgaria																					×	×			
Burkina Faso																									
Burundi																									×
Cameroon																									
Canada			×	×									×	×								×	×		
Cape Verde																									
Chile							×	×								×	×								
Colombia		×	×					×	×			×	×											×	×
Congo																									
Costa Rica																									
Côte d'Ivoire																			×	×					
Cuba				×	×						×	×													
Czech Republic																									
Democratic Republic of the Congo[a]																									
Denmark								×	×													×	×		
Djibouti																									
Ecuador					×	×									×	×									

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[a] By a communication dated 20 May 1997, the Secretariat was informed by the Member State known formerly as "Zaire" that the name of the State had been changed on 17 May to "Democratic Republic of the Congo".

Years																												
71	*72*	*73*	*74*	*75*	*76*	*77*	*78*	*79*	*80*	*81*	*82*	*83*	*84*	*85*	*86*	*87*	*88*	*89*	*90*	*91*	*92*	*93*	*94*	*95*	*96*	*97*	*98*	*Member States*
																	×	×										Algeria
×	×															×	×						×	×				Argentina
		×	×											×	×													Australia
		×	×																	×	×							Austria
								×	×																			Bangladesh
			×	×																								Belarus
×	×																			×	×							Belgium
					×	×																						Benin
							×	×																				Bolivia
																								×	×			Botswana
																	×	×				×	×					Brazil
															×	×												Bulgaria
													×	×														Burkina Faso
×																												Burundi
			×	×																								Cameroon
						×	×											×	×									Canada
																					×	×						Cape Verde
																									×	×		Chile
																		×	×									Colombia
															×	×												Congo
			×	×																						×	×	Costa Rica
																			×	×								Côte d'Ivoire
																			×	×								Cuba
																							×	×				Czech Republic
										×	×								×	×								Democratic Republic of the Congo
														×	×													Denmark
																						×	×					Djibouti
																				×	×							Ecuador

	Years																								
Member States	*1946*	*47*	*48*	*49*	*50*	*51*	*52*	*53*	*54*	*55*	*56*	*57*	*58*	*59*	*60*	*61*	*62*	*63*	*64*	*65*	*66*	*67*	*68*	*69*	*70*
Egypt	×			×	×											×	×								
Ethiopia																						×	×		
Finland																								×	×
Gabon																									
Germany																									
Ghana																	×	×							
Greece							×	×																	
Guinea																									
Guinea-Bissau																									
Guyana																									
Honduras																									
Hungary																							×	×	
India					×	×																×	×		
Indonesia																									
Iran (Islamic Republic of)										×	×														
Iraq												×	×												
Ireland																	×								
Italy														×	×										
Jamaica																									
Japan													×	×							×	×			
Jordan																				×	×				
Kenya																									
Kuwait																									
Lebanon								×	×																
Liberia																×									
Libyan Arab Jamahiriya																									
Madagascar																									
Malaysia																				×					
Mali																					×	×			
Malta																									
Mauritania																									
Mauritius																									
Mexico	×																								
Morocco																		×	×						
Nepal																								×	×
Netherlands	×					×	×													×	×				
New Zealand									×	×											×				
Nicaragua																									×
Niger																									
Nigeria																					×	×			

Years																												
71	*72*	*73*	*74*	*75*	*76*	*77*	*78*	*79*	*80*	*81*	*82*	*83*	*84*	*85*	*86*	*87*	*88*	*89*	*90*	*91*	*92*	*93*	*94*	*95*	*96*	*97*	*98*	***Member States***
													×	×											×	×		Egypt
																		×	×									Ethiopia
																		×	×									Finland
							×	×																				Gabon
						×	×		×	×						×	×							×	×			Germany
															×	×												Ghana
																												Greece
	×	×																										Guinea
																									×	×		Guinea-Bissau
				×	×						×	×																Guyana
																								×	×			Honduras
																					×	×						Hungary
	×	×				×	×						×	×						×	×							India
		×	×																					×	×			Indonesia
																												Iran (Islamic Republic of)
			×	×																								Iraq
										×	×																	Ireland
×	×			×	×											×	×							×	×			Italy
								×	×																			Jamaica
×	×			×	×					×	×					×	×				×	×				×	×	Japan
											×	×																Jordan
		×	×																							×	×	Kenya
							×	×																				Kuwait
																												Lebanon
																												Liberia
					×	×																						Libyan Arab Jamahiriya
														×	×													Madagascar
																		×	×									Malaysia
																												Mali
												×	×															Malta
			×	×																								Mauritania
						×	×																					Mauritius
									×	×																		Mexico
																					×	×						Morocco
																	×	×										Nepal
												×	×															Netherlands
																						×	×					New Zealand
×												×	×															Nicaragua
									×	×																		Niger
							×	×															×	×				Nigeria

Member States	*Years*																								
	1946	*47*	*48*	*49*	*50*	*51*	*52*	*53*	*54*	*55*	*56*	*57*	*58*	*59*	*60*	*61*	*62*	*63*	*64*	*65*	*66*	*67*	*68*	*69*	*70*
Norway				×	×													×	×						
Oman																									
Pakistan							×	×															×	×	
Panama													×	×											
Paraguay																							×	×	
Peru										×	×														
Philippines												×						×							
Poland	×	×													×										×
Portugal																									
Republic of Korea																									
Romania																	×								
Rwanda																									
Senegal																							×	×	
Sierra Leone																									×
Somalia																									
Spain																								×	×
Sri Lanka															×	×									
Sudan																									
Sweden												×	×												
Syrian Arab Republic		×	×																						×
Thailand																									
Togo																									
Trinidad and Tobago																									
Tunisia														×	×										
Turkey						×	×		×	×						×									
Uganda																					×				
Ukraine			×	×																					
United Arab Emirates																									
United Republic of Tanzania																									
Uruguay																				×	×				
Venezuela																	×	×							
Yemen																									
Yugoslavia					×	×					×														
Zambia																								×	×
Zimbabwe																									

Years																											
72	73	74	75	76	77	78	79	80	81	82	83	84	85	86	87	88	89	90	91	92	93	94	95	96	97	98	*Member States*
							×	×																			Norway
																						×	×				Oman
				×	×						×	×									×	×					Pakistan
×	×			×	×				×	×																	Panama
																											Paraguay
	×	×										×	×														Peru
								×	×																		Philippines
										×	×													×	×		Poland
							×	×																	×	×	Portugal
																								×	×		Republic of Korea
				×	×													×	×								Romania
																						×	×				Rwanda
																×	×										Senegal
																											Sierra Leone
×																											Somalia
									×	×											×	×					Spain
																											Sri Lanka
×	×																										Sudan
			×	×																					×	×	Sweden
																											Syrian Arab Republic
													×	×													Thailand
										×	×																Togo
													×	×													Trinidad and Tobago
								×	×																		Tunisia
																											Turkey
									×	×																	Uganda
												×	×														Ukraine
														×	×												United Arab Emirates
			×	×																							United Republic of Tanzania
																											Uruguay
					×	×								×	×					×	×						Venezuela
																		×	×								Yemen
×	×															×	×										Yugoslavia
							×	×							×	×											Zambia
											×	×							×	×							Zimbabwe

Annex V
Members of the Economic and Social Council

Member States	*Years*																									
	1946	*47*	*48*	*49*	*50*	*51*	*52*	*53*	*54*	*55*	*56*	*57*	*58*	*59*	*60*	*61*	*62*	*63*	*64*	*65*	*66*	*67*	*68*	*69*	*70*	*71*
Afghanistan														x	x	x										
Algeria																			x	x	x					
Angola																										
Argentina							x	x	x	x	x	x						x	x	x			x	x	x	
Australia			x	x	x			x	x	x							x	x	x							
Austria																		x	x	x						
Bahamas																										
Bahrain																										
Bangladesh																										
Barbados																										
Belarus		x	x	x																						
Belgium				x	x	x	x	x	x													x	x	x		
Belize																										
Benin																				x	x	x				
Bhutan																										
Bolivia																										
Botswana																										
Brazil			x	x	x						x	x	x		x	x	x								x	x
Bulgaria														x	x	x							x	x	x	
Burkina Faso																							x	x	x	
Burundi																										
Cameroon																				x	x	x				
Canada	x	x	x		x	x	x				x	x	x							x	x	x				
Cape Verde																										
Central African Republic																										
Chad																							x	x	x	
Chile	x	x	x	x	x	x							x	x	x				x	x	x					

Years																												
72	*73*	*74*	*75*	*76*	*77*	*78*	*79*	*80*	*81*	*82*	*83*	*84*	*85*	*86*	*87*	*88*	*89*	*90*	*91*	*92*	*93*	*94*	*95*	*96*	*97*	*98*	*99*	*Member States*
				×	×	×																						**Afghanistan**
	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×		×	×	×					×	×	×								**Algeria**
																				×	×	×						**Angola**
		×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×					×	×	×			×	×	×		**Argentina**
		×	×	×				×	×	×				×	×	×				×	×	×	×	×	×			**Australia**
				×	×	×				×	×	×							×	×	×							**Austria**
								×	×	×							×	×	×		×	×	×					**Bahamas**
																		×	×	×								**Bahrain**
				×	×	×			×	×	×		×	×	×					×	×	×		×	×	×		**Bangladesh**
							×	×	×																			**Barbados**
									×	×	×			×	×	×				×	×	×	×	×	×			**Belarus**
		×	×	×				×	×	×				×	×	×				×	×	×						**Belgium**
															×	×	×											**Belize**
										×	×	×								×	×	×						**Benin**
																					×	×	×					**Bhutan**
×	×	×		×	×	×									×	×	×											**Bolivia**
											×	×	×						×	×	×							**Botswana**
×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×		×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×			**Brazil**
			×	×	×			×	×	×	×	×	×		×	×	×	×	×	×		×	×	×				**Bulgaria**
					×	×	×											×	×	×								**Burkina Faso**
×	×	×							×	×	×																	**Burundi**
						×	×	×	×	×	×						×	×	×									**Cameroon**
		×	×	×	×				×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×		**Canada**
																									×	×	×	**Cape Verde**
						×	×	×																×	×	×		**Central African Republic**
																												Chad
×	×	×						×	×	×									×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	**Chile**

Member States	*Years*																									
	1946	*47*	*48*	*49*	*50*	*51*	*52*	*53*	*54*	*55*	*56*	*57*	*58*	*59*	*60*	*61*	*62*	*63*	*64*	*65*	*66*	*67*	*68*	*69*	*70*	*71*
China[a]	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×											
Colombia	×																×	×	×							
Congo																							×	×	×	
Costa Rica													×	×	×											
Côte d'Ivoire																										
Cuba	×	×					×	×	×																	
Cyprus																										
Czech Republic																										
Democratic Republic of the Congo[b]																										×
Denmark			×	×	×										×	×	×									
Djibouti																										
Dominican Republic										×	×	×														
Ecuador									×	×	×								×	×	×					
Egypt							×	×	×	×	×	×														
El Salvador																×	×	×								
Ethiopia																×	×	×								
Fiji																										
Finland												×	×	×												
France	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×
Gabon																				×	×	×				
Gambia																										
Germany																										
Ghana																									×	×
Greece	×										×	×	×						×	×	×				×	×
Guatemala																						×	×	×		
Guinea																										
Guyana																										
Haiti																										×
Hungary																										×
Iceland																										
India	×	×		×	×	×		×	×	×							×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	
Indonesia											×	×	×											×	×	×

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[a] By its resolution 2758 (XXVI) of 25 October 1971, the General Assembly decided:
"... to restore all its rights to the People's Republic of China and to recognize the representatives of its Government as the only legitimate representatives of China to the United Nations, and to expel forthwith the representatives of Chiang Kai-shek from the place which they unlawfully occupy at the United Nations and in all the organizations related to it."

Years																											
73	*74*	*75*	*76*	*77*	*78*	*79*	*80*	*81*	*82*	*83*	*84*	*85*	*86*	*87*	*88*	*89*	*90*	*91*	*92*	*93*	*94*	*95*	*96*	*97*	*98*	*99*	*Member States*
×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×		China[a]
	×	×	×	×	×	×			×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×		×	×	×	×	×	×			Colombia
	×	×	×							×	×	×										×	×	×			Congo
											×	×	×								×	×	×				Costa Rica
	×	×	×																			×	×	×			Côte d'Ivoire
			×	×	×										×	×	×			×	×	×		×	×	×	Cuba
						×	×	×																			Cyprus
																							×	×	×		Czech Republic
×	×	×	×	×			×	×	×		×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×					Democratic Republic of the Congo[b]
		×	×	×				×	×	×				×	×	×				×	×	×					Denmark
										×	×	×	×	×	×									×	×	×	Djibouti
					×	×	×																				Dominican Republic
		×	×	×		×	×	×		×	×	×					×	×	×								Ecuador
	×	×	×										×	×	×						×	×	×				Egypt
																								×	×	×	El Salvador
	×	×	×	×			×	×	×										×	×	×						Ethiopia
	×	×						×	×	×																	Fiji
×	×				×	×	×				×	×	×				×	×	×				×	×	×		Finland
×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	France
		×	×	×									×	×	×					×	×	×	×	×	×		Gabon
																								×	×	×	Gambia
	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	Germany
						×	×	×							×	×	×				×	×	×				Ghana
			×	×	×				×	×	×				×	×	×				×	×	×				Greece
	×	×																									Guatemala
	×	×										×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×							Guinea
																							×	×	×		Guyana
×												×	×	×													Haiti
×					×	×	×																				Hungary
												×	×	×										×	×	×	Iceland
	×				×	×	×	×	×	×		×	×	×	×	×	×		×	×	×	×	×	×			India
	×	×				×	×	×			×	×	×			×	×	×			×	×	×				Indonesia

[b] By a communication dated 20 May 1997, the Secretariat was informed by the Member State known formerly as "Zaire" that the name of the State had been changed on 17 May to "Democratic Republic of the Congo".

Member States	*Years*																									
	1946	*47*	*48*	*49*	*50*	*51*	*52*	*53*	*54*	*55*	*56*	*57*	*58*	*59*	*60*	*61*	*62*	*63*	*64*	*65*	*66*	*67*	*68*	*69*	*70*	*71*
Iran (Islamic Republic of)					×	×	×														×	×	×			
Iraq																			×	×	×					
Ireland																							×	×	×	
Italy																×	×	×							×	×
Jamaica																								×	×	×
Japan															×	×	×	×	×	×			×	×	×	
Jordan																×	×	×								
Kenya																									×	×
Kuwait																						×	×	×		
Latvia																										
Lebanon	×	×	×	×																						×
Lesotho																										
Liberia																										
Libyan Arab Jamahiriya																							×	×	×	
Luxembourg																				×	×	×				
Madagascar																										×
Malawi																										
Malaysia																										×
Mali																										
Malta																										
Mauritania																										
Mexico					×	×	×					×	×	×								×	×	×		
Mongolia																										
Morocco																					×	×	×			
Mozambique																										
Nepal																										
Netherlands	×	×	×							×	×	×	×	×	×											
New Zealand		×	×	×										×	×	×										×
Nicaragua																										
Niger																										×
Nigeria																										
Norway	×	×							×	×	×													×	×	×
Oman																										
Pakistan					×	×	×		×	×	×	×	×	×						×	×	×		×	×	×
Panama																					×	×	×			
Papua New Guinea																										

Years																											
73	*74*	*75*	*76*	*77*	*78*	*79*	*80*	*81*	*82*	*83*	*84*	*85*	*86*	*87*	*88*	*89*	*90*	*91*	*92*	*93*	*94*	*95*	*96*	*97*	*98*	*99*	*Member States*
	×	×	×	×	×	×								×	×	×	×	×	×								Iran (Islamic Republic of)
				×	×	×	×	×	×				×	×	×	×	×	×									Iraq
						×	×	×							×	×	×				×	×	×				Ireland
	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×				×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×						Italy
	×	×	×	×	×	×							×	×	×		×	×	×			×	×	×			Jamaica
×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×		×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	Japan
	×	×	×				×	×	×							×	×	×					×	×	×		Jordan
	×	×	×	×				×	×	×						×	×	×									Kenya
																			×	×	×						Kuwait
																								×	×	×	Latvia
×										×	×	×											×	×	×		Lebanon
					×	×	×								×	×	×										Lesotho
	×	×	×						×	×	×				×	×	×										Liberia
							×	×	×						×	×	×			×	×	×					Libyan Arab Jamahiriya
										×	×	×										×	×	×			Luxembourg
×																			×	×	×						Madagascar
							×	×	×																		Malawi
×			×	×	×					×	×	×						×	×	×		×	×	×			Malaysia
×	×	×							×	×	×																Mali
					×	×	×																				Malta
				×	×	×																					Mauritania
	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×					×	×	×	×	×	×		×	×	×	Mexico
×	×	×																									Mongolia
						×	×	×				×	×	×				×	×	×							Morocco
													×	×	×									×	×	×	Mozambique
							×	×	×																		Nepal
×	×	×		×	×	×				×	×	×				×	×	×				×	×	×			Netherlands
×				×	×	×				×	×	×				×	×	×									New Zealand
								×	×	×						×	×	×					×	×	×		Nicaragua
×																×	×	×									Niger
			×	×	×		×	×	×			×	×	×						×	×	×					Nigeria
		×	×	×				×	×	×				×	×	×				×	×	×					Norway
														×	×	×											Oman
	×	×	×	×		×	×	×	×	×	×		×	×	×		×	×	×		×	×	×				Pakistan
													×	×	×												Panama
											×	×	×														Papua New Guinea

Annotated preliminary list of items to be included in the provisional agenda of the fifty-first regular session of the General Assembly

Member States	*Years*																									
	1946	*47*	*48*	*49*	*50*	*51*	*52*	*53*	*54*	*55*	*56*	*57*	*58*	*59*	*60*	*61*	*62*	*63*	*64*	*65*	*66*	*67*	*68*	*69*	*70*	*71*
Paraguay																										
Peru	×	×	×	×	×	×														×	×	×			×	×
Philippines						×	×	×													×	×	×			
Poland			×	×	×	×	×	×				×	×	×	×	×	×									
Portugal																										
Qatar																										
Republic of Korea																										
Romania																				×	×	×				
Russian Federation	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×
Rwanda																										
Saint Lucia																										
Saudi Arabia																										
Senegal																	×	×	×							
Sierra Leone																			×	×	×	×	×	×		
Somalia																										
South Africa																										
Spain														×	×	×										
Sri Lanka																									×	×
Sudan													×	×	×									×	×	×
Suriname																										
Swaziland																										
Sweden						×	×	×													×	×	×			
Syrian Arab Republic																										
Thailand																										
Togo																										
Trinidad and Tobago																										
Tunisia																									×	×
Turkey		×	×	×				×	×	×												×	×	×		
Uganda																										
Ukraine	×																									
United Arab Emirates																										
United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×
United Republic of Tanzania																			×	×	×	×	×	×		

Years																												
2	73	74	75	76	77	78	79	80	81	82	83	84	85	86	87	88	89	90	91	92	93	94	95	96	97	98	99	Member States
																						×	×	×				Paraguay
×			×	×	×				×	×	×			×	×	×			×	×	×							Peru
					×	×	×							×	×	×				×	×	×	×	×	×			Philippines
×	×	×			×	×	×		×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×			×	×	×	×	×	×			Poland
				×	×	×				×	×	×				×	×	×				×	×	×				Portugal
										×	×	×																Qatar
																					×	×	×		×	×	×	Republic of Korea
		×	×	×		×	×	×		×	×	×	×	×	×			×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×		Romania
×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×		Russian Federation
					×	×	×					×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×								Rwanda
										×	×	×																Saint Lucia
											×	×	×			×	×	×										Saudi Arabia
		×	×				×	×	×				×	×	×							×	×	×				Senegal
											×	×	×	×	×	×												Sierra Leone
					×	×	×					×	×	×	×	×	×		×	×	×							Somalia
																							×	×	×			South Africa
	×	×	×				×	×	×				×	×	×				×	×	×				×	×	×	Spain
×												×	×	×	×	×	×				×	×	×		×	×	×	Sri Lanka
					×	×	×		×	×	×				×	×	×						×	×	×			Sudan
											×	×	×							×	×	×						Suriname
										×	×	×								×	×	×						Swaziland
		×				×	×	×				×	×	×				×	×	×				×	×	×		Sweden
					×	×	×							×	×	×			×	×	×							Syrian Arab Republic
		×	×	×				×	×	×	×	×	×				×	×	×				×	×	×			Thailand
				×	×	×													×	×	×			×	×	×		Togo
	×	×	×			×	×	×								×	×	×	×	×	×							Trinidad and Tobago
×				×	×	×				×	×	×					×	×	×					×	×	×		Tunisia
		×	×				×	×	×				×	×	×				×	×	×				×	×	×	Turkey
	×	×	×	×	×	×						×	×	×									×	×	×			Uganda
					×	×	×										×	×	×		×	×	×					Ukraine
						×	×	×																				United Arab Emirates
×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×		United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland
						×	×	×														×	×	×				United Republic of Tanzania

	Years																									
Member States	*1946*	*47*	*48*	*49*	*50*	*51*	*52*	*53*	*54*	*55*	*56*	*57*	*58*	*59*	*60*	*61*	*62*	*63*	*64*	*65*	*66*	*67*	*68*	*69*	*70*	*71*
United States of America	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×
Uruguay						×	×	×								×	×	×						×	×	×
Venezuela		×	×	×				×	×	×				×	×	×					×	×	×			
Yemen																										
Yugoslavia	×							×	×	×	×	×	×				×	×	×					×	×	×
Zambia																										
Zimbabwe																										

Years																											
73	*74*	*75*	*76*	*77*	*78*	*79*	*80*	*81*	*82*	*83*	*84*	*85*	*86*	*87*	*88*	*89*	*90*	*91*	*92*	*93*	*94*	*95*	*96*	*97*	*98*	*99*	*Member States*
×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×			United States of America
														×	×	×											Uruguay
	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×				×	×	×				Venezuela
	×	×	×	×																							Yemen
	×	×	×	×	×		×	×	×		×	×	×		×	×	×	×	×	×							Yugoslavia
	×	×	×			×	×	×								×	×	×						×	×	×	Zambia
												×	×	×							×	×	×				Zimbabwe

Annex VI
States Members of the United Nations

Member States	*Date of admission*	*Member States*	*Date of admission*
Afghanistan	19 November 1946	Botswana	17 October 1966
Albania	14 December 1955	Brazil	24 October 1945
Algeria	8 October 1962	Brunei Darussalam	21 September 1984
Andorra	28 July 1993	Bulgaria	14 December 1955
Angola	1 December 1976	Burkina Faso	20 September 1960
Antigua and Barbuda	11 November 1981	Burundi	18 September 1962
Argentina	24 October 1945	Cambodia	14 December 1955
Armenia	2 March 1992	Cameroon	20 September 1960
Australia	1 November 1945	Canada	9 November 1945
Austria	14 December 1955	Cape Verde	16 September 1975
Azerbaijan	2 March 1992	Central African Republic	20 September 1960
Bahamas	18 September 1973	Chad	20 September 1960
Bahrain	21 September 1971	Chile	24 October 1945
Bangladesh	17 September 1974	China	24 October 1945
Barbados	9 December 1966	Colombia	5 November 1945
Belarus	24 October 1945	Comoros	12 November 1975
Belgium	27 December 1945	Congo	20 September 1960
Belize	25 September 1981	Costa Rica	2 November 1945
Benin	20 September 1960	Côte d'Ivoire	20 September 1960
Bhutan	21 September 1971	Croatia	22 May 1992
Bolivia	14 November 1945	Cuba	24 October 1945
Bosnia and Herzegovina	22 May 1992	Cyprus	20 September 1960

Member States	*Date of admission*	*Member States*	*Date of admission*
Czech Republic	19 January 1993	Guinea-Bissau	17 September 1974
Democratic People's Republic of Korea	17 September 1991	Guyana	20 September 1966
Democratic Republic of the Congo[a]	20 September 1960	Haiti	24 October 1945
Denmark	24 October 1945	Honduras	17 December 1945
Djibouti	20 September 1977	Hungary	14 December 1955
Dominica	18 December 1978	Iceland	19 November 1946
Dominican Republic	24 October 1945	India	30 October 1945
Ecuador	21 December 1945	Indonesia	28 September 1950
Egypt	24 October 1945	Iran (Islamic Republic of)	24 October 1945
El Salvador	24 October 1945	Iraq	21 December 1945
Equatorial Guinea	12 November 1968	Ireland	14 December 1955
Eritrea	28 May 1993	Israel	11 May 1949
Estonia	17 September 1991	Italy	14 December 1955
Ethiopia	13 November 1945	Jamaica	18 September 1962
Fiji	13 October 1970	Japan	18 December 1956
Finland	14 December 1955	Jordan	14 December 1955
France	24 October 1945	Kazakhstan	2 March 1992
Gabon	20 September 1960	Kenya	16 December 1963
Gambia	21 September 1965	Kuwait	14 May 1963
Georgia	31 July 1992	Kyrgyzstan	2 March 1992
Germany	18 September 1973	Lao People's Democratic Republic	14 December 1955
Ghana	8 March 1957	Latvia	17 September 1991
Greece	25 October 1945	Lebanon	24 October 1945
Grenada	17 September 1974	Lesotho	17 October 1966
Guatemala	21 November 1945	Liberia	2 November 1945
Guinea	12 December 1958	Libyan Arab Jamahiriya	14 December 1955

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[a] By a communication dated 20 May 1997, the Secretariat was informed by the Member State known formerly as "Zaire" that the name of the State had been changed on 17 May to "Democratic Republic of the Congo".

Best copy available

Member States	*Date of admission*	*Member States*	*Date of admission*
Liechtenstein	18 September 1990	Panama	13 November 1945
Lithuania	17 September 1991	Papua New Guinea	10 October 1975
Luxembourg	24 October 1945	Paraguay	24 October 1945
Madagascar	20 September 1960	Peru	31 October 1945
Malawi	1 December 1964	Philippines	24 October 1945
Malaysia	17 September 1957	Poland	24 October 1945
Maldives	21 September 1965	Portugal	14 December 1955
Mali	28 September 1960	Qatar	21 September 1971
Malta	1 December 1964	Republic of Korea	17 September 1991
Marshall Islands	17 September 1991	Republic of Moldova	2 March 1992
Mauritania	27 October 1961	Romania	14 December 1955
Mauritius	24 April 1968	Russian Federation	24 October 1945
Mexico	7 November 1945	Rwanda	18 September 1962
Micronesia (Federated States of)	17 September 1991	Saint Kitts and Nevis	23 September 1983
Monaco	28 May 1993	Saint Lucia	18 September 1979
Mongolia	27 October 1961	Saint Vincent and the Grenadines	16 September 1980
Morocco	12 November 1956	Samoa	15 December 1976
Mozambique	16 September 1975	San Marino	2 March 1992
Myanmar	19 April 1948	Sao Tome and Principe	16 September 1975
Namibia	23 April 1990	Saudi Arabia	24 October 1945
Nepal	14 December 1955	Senegal	28 September 1960
Netherlands	10 December 1945	Seychelles	21 September 1976
New Zealand	24 October 1945	Sierra Leone	27 September 1961
Nicaragua	24 October 1945	Singapore	21 September 1965
Niger	20 September 1960	Slovakia	19 January 1993
Nigeria	7 October 1960	Slovenia	22 May 1992
Norway	27 November 1945	Solomon Islands	19 September 1978
Oman	7 October 1971	Somalia	20 September 1960
Pakistan	30 September 1947	South Africa	7 November 1945
Palau	15 December 1994	Spain	14 December 1955

Member States	*Date of admission*
Sri Lanka	14 December 1955
Sudan	12 November 1956
Suriname	4 December 1975
Swaziland	24 September 1968
Sweden	19 November 1946
Syrian Arab Republic	24 October 1945
Tajikistan	2 March 1992
Thailand	16 December 1946
The former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia[b]	8 April 1993
Togo	20 September 1960
Trinidad and Tobago	18 September 1962
Tunisia	12 November 1956
Turkey	24 October 1945
Turkmenistan	2 March 1992
Uganda	25 October 1962
Ukraine	24 October 1945
United Arab Emirates	9 December 1971
United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland	24 October 1945
United Republic of Tanzania	14 December 1961
United States of America	24 October 1945
Uruguay	18 December 1945
Uzbekistan	2 March 1992
Vanuatu	15 September 1981
Venezuela	15 November 1945
Viet Nam	20 September 1977
Yemen	30 September 1947
Yugoslavia	24 October 1945
Zambia	1 December 1964
Zimbabwe	25 August 1980

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[b] At its 98th plenary meeting, on 8 April 1993, the General Assembly decided "to admit the State whose application is contained in document A/47/876-S/25147 to membership in the United Nations, this State being provisionally referred to for all purposes within the United Nations as 'the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia' pending settlement of the difference that has arisen over the name of the State" (resolution 47/225).

Annex VII
Composition of organs

The following list provides a reference to the composition of organs mentioned in this document:

Organ	*Item in the present document*
Ad Hoc Committee on International Terrorism	154
Ad Hoc Committee on the Indian Ocean	77
Advisory Commission of the United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East	86
Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions	17 (a)
Advisory Committee on the United Nations Programme of Assistance in the Teaching, Study, Dissemination and Wider Appreciation of International Law	147
Board of Auditors	17 (c)
Conference on Disarmament	73
Committee for Programme and Coordination	16 (b)
Committee for the United Nations Population Award	12
Committee on Conferences	17 (i)
Committee on Contributions	17 (b)
Committee on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights	114 (a)
Committee on Information	89
Committee on Relations with the Host Country	151
Committee on the Elimination of Discrimination against Women	107
Committee on the Elimination of Racial Discrimination	112
Committee on the Peaceful Uses of Outer Space	85
Consultative Committee on the United Nations Development Fund for Women	17 (h)
Credentials Committee	3
Economic and Social Council	15 (b)
General Committee	8
Governing Council of the United Nations Environment Programme	16 (a)

Organ	*Item in the present document*
Human Rights Committee	114 (a)
International Civil Service Commission	17 (f)
International Law Commission	149
Investments Committee	17 (d)
Joint Inspection Unit	17 (j)
Preparatory Committee on the Establishment of an International Criminal Court	152
Security Council	15 (a)
Special Committee on Peacekeeping Operations	88
Special Committee on the Charter of the United Nations and on the Strengthening of the Role of the Organization	153
Special Committee on the Situation with regard to the Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples	18
Special Committee to Investigate Israeli Practices Affecting the Human Rights of the Palestinian People and Other Arabs of the Occupied Territories	87
Trade and Development Board	97 (b)
United Nations Administrative Tribunal	17 (e)
United Nations Commission on International Trade Law	16 (c)
United Nations Scientific Committee on the Effects of Atomic Radiation	84
United Nations Staff Pension Committee	17 (g)
Working Group on the Financing of the United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East	86

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